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•• ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 15.

Russians Break Nazi Line; Pipe Line Reclamation; Mayor of Lynn in Army

The World's Day—April 14, 1942

The War: Russians Force Breach Near Kharkov

Russia: Stockholm Radio said Marshal Timoshenko's forces in South Russia had forced a "deep breach" in German lines 25 miles north of Kharkov. The Russians were said to be sweeping through a strategic breach near Belgorod.

Arctic Ocean: Germany claimed that 15 ships totaling 120,000 tons were sunk from an Allied convoy carrying supplies via the northern route to the Russian port of Murmansk.

Philippines: Corregidor expected an early attempt to storm the island is its guns took heavy toll of Japanese around the bay.

Indian Ocean: British airmen attacked the Andaman islands, damaging or destroying 13 flying boats.

In the air: German bombers attacked a town in northeast England, resulting in 14 fatalities and many injuries together with considerable property damage, the British said.

Atlantic: Sixty-eight survivors from two torpedoed United States merchant vessels reached Jacksonville, Fla. Twenty others were killed or missing in the sinkings, which were announced by the Navy.

Washington: Old Pipe to Aid East Coast Oil

Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes announced that more than 1,400 miles of old pipe lines would be dug up and relocated to provide increased overland movement of oil to the Eastern coast. [Financial Page.]

Legislation to prohibit statements of alcoholic content of wines in advertisements and establish other restrictions was passed by the House, completing Congressional action on the measure.

The week beginning May 3 was proclaimed by President Roosevelt as National Employment Week.

Leaders of a Russian purchasing mission in the United States, Maj. Gen. Alexander Belyaev and Rear Admiral Mikail Akulin, were introduced to President Roosevelt by the Soviet Ambassador, Maxim Litvinoff.

Broad authority over imports of strategic war materials was conferred by President Roosevelt on the Board of Economic Warfare and its Chairman, Vice-President Wallace.

President Roosevelt decided because of "war work" against tossing out the first ball at the New York-Washington game opening the American League season here, but there were about 31,000 others in the crowded Capital who found time to go.

The United States in a formal note to the Vichy Government replying to protests against the establishment of a United States Consulate-General at Brazzaville in French Equatorial Africa, made a bid for the support of all Frenchmen, pledging that an Allied victory would restore "the soverign rights of the people of France." [Page 1.]

New England: Mayor of Lynn Sworn Into Army

Mayor Albert Cole, of Lynn, first chief executive of a Massachusetts city to be inducted into the Army, was sworn into service. [Details and picture: Page 2.]

Challenge of specific signatures on the petition for a State fund for workmen's compensation began today at the State House hearing before the Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission. [Page 2.]

An injunction against striking or picketing of the Jordan Marsh Company warehouses was issued by Judge Spalding in Boston against Local 25, Teamsters' Union. [Page 2.]

A surprise blackout of Massachusetts Region 2—Springfield area—will be held late this week. [Page 2.]

Gregory Carhart, Western Massachusetts recluse, was arrested peacefully by F. B. I. agents in his mountain cabin and charged with violation of the Selective Service Act. [Page 5.]

National: Liberty Ship Record Halved

Forty-four days after its launching, the Zachary Taylor was commissioned at Richmond, Calif., by the Richmond Shipbuilding Corporation, cutting in half, the Maritime Commission said, the previous record for a ship of the 10,000-ton Liberty class.

Americas: State Security Decree in Bolivia

Bolivia's Government instituted a "decree of security for the state," establishing broad powers for suppression of any possible totalitarian movement or opposition to its policies.

Latin-American countries have 387,000 trained soldiers under arms, the Allied Information Office reported in Mexico City. It credited Argentina with an army of 50,000, to be increased in April to 80,000, and Brazil with 125,000, largest army in Latin America.

Twenty-one nations of North and South America celebrated the 52d anniversary of the Pan American Union in Washington, where Vice-President Wallace, in a radiocast address, said: "Pan-Americanism is an ideal which transcends this hemisphere and which can serve as a pattern for an international society where people can live and work in freedom, in friendship and in peace."

In Europe: Marshall, Mountbatten Confer

Lord Louis Mountbatten, new chief of combined operations of British Army, Navy and Royal Air Force, was scheduled to confer again today with United States Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall. They saw each other several times yesterday.

Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal envoy, conferred with Chinese Ambassador to London Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, and with Count Edward Raczynski, Foreign Minister of the Polish Government-in-exile.

Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, commander in chief of Polish forces in Russia, is going to London via Cairo for conferences with Polish Premier Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, it was announced in London.

Iran severed diplomatic relations with Japan, following disclosure of Axis propaganda activities within the country.

Britain's budget expenditures for the coming year will reach a new high of £5,286,000,000, it was officially announced. [Financial Page.]

British residents on the French Riviera were ordered moved away from coastal zones.

Sir James Grigg, Britain's War Secretary, was elected to a seat in the House of Commons.

Growing dissatisfaction with the course of the war was expressed in London as indications pointed to Parliamentary pressure on the Prime Minister unless he did something to offset Britain's most recent naval setbacks. [Page 8.]

Pierre Laval was reported to have been brought into Marshal Pétain's Vichy Government in a new office entitled "Chief of Government."

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Weather Predictions

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

New Economy Seen Emerging After the War

Paul Babson predicts a 'Government-controlled socialized capitalism' after the war.

A trend toward a Government-controlled, socialized capitalism was seen for the United States after the war by Paul T. Babson, Chairman of the Board of Standard and Poor's Corporation and President of the United Business Service.

Speaking today before the Executive's Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Babson said that he expected to see a "new and distinctly" American type of national economy after the war—a sort of a mixture with democracy at the base—and private enterprise and profits still continuing, but heavily taxed and controlled from a political top.

"Business, labor, and Government will all participate together in a sort of a socialized 'Capitalism' which may prove to be a rather good thing if transition can be kept gradual," he continued.

Declaring that the type of relationship that existed between Government and business before 1932 is as completely gone as the horse and buggy, Mr. Babson said that it was an outgrowth of the economic revolution going on within our own borders.

"Just because you see a few 'rigs' on the highways during this rubber shortage, don't kid yourself that the horse and buggy is coming back. It isn't. There will be similar instances in the Government-business relationship which may look like a return to the good old days, but they won't be much more significant than the few scattering horses and buggies. The so-called free business enterprise of the 1920's is gone," he declared.

Economic planning, which to the average businessman implies that he is to be little more than a "water boy" in the new scheme of things, is a system under which the Government would tell the businessman what he could make, what wages he could pay to his workers, how he could sell his product, and to whom, and for what price, he said.

Economic planning is here. And it is here to stay, Mr. Babson said. The war brought it and postwar problems will keep it.

Today all these things are being done in the name of war, Mr. Babson continued. "But when the war is over the mechanics of regulation will be working in high gear and there will be a tremendous pressure to continue this system which already has been established," he said.

Pétain Accepts Laval Under Nazi Threat; Move Imperils Vichy and U.S. Relations; Japanese Massing to Storm Corregidor

American defenders of Manila Bay fortress await attack of troop-laden barges.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Signs of an imminent Japanese attempt to storm the little fortified island of Corregidor guarding the entrance to Manila Bay were reported by the small band of defenders under General Wainwright.

Japanese are not expected to wait long before sending their swarms of troop-laden barges against the rocky shores of the island—partly because they hope to complete their conquest before the rainy season opens in a week or two, and partly because Corregidor's guns are doing considerable damage.

Artillery from the island already has sunk a Japanese vessel, believed to be a barge carrier, and has thrown into confusion two Japanese tank and truck columns around Manila Bay.

Corregidor apparently still is in communication with the defenders of Cebu Island, one of General MacArthur's inter-island supply centers some 300 miles to the south, on which Japanese have effected a landing.

In the other battle sections of the Far East there has been an ominous lull, although a large Japanese fleet is reported to be pushing on toward Ceylon at the southern tip of India while Japanese forces are continuing their drive northward in Burma. In the latter field, where the British have been driven 80 miles north of Prome to within a few miles of the Burma oil fields, the Chinese troops, which were holding their own, have been compelled to withdraw to 20 miles above Toungoo in order to straighten their line with the British.

Whether airmen or others

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Wide World

Marshal Pétain
Back of the Vichy Premier Stands Admiral Darlan, Defense Minister

Pierre Laval
Exponent of collaboration with Germany who returns to Vichy

Note of Washington to Vichy tried to halt any further steps in accord with Nazis.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, April 14 (AP)—The Pétain Government said tonight that it had refused to accept the United States note explaining the recent establishment of an American Consulate at Brazzaville, West Africa, and declared the American communication was "insolent."

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14 — Bitter official condemnation by the United States of pro-German "collaborationists" in France and the restoration to power of their leader, Pierre Laval, by the Vichy Government were today forcing a drastic re-examination of Franco-American relations.

Having just expressed confidence in the return of freedom and democracy to France after Germany's defeat, Washington was attempting to assess the full implication of M. Laval's elevation to the Vice-Premiership, a position from which he had been dropped because of anti-French maneuvers.

In a strong note to the French Government, just made public, the United States had tried to prevent any further Vichy shift toward co-operation with Germany, but it was apparent today that Germany has succeeded in forcing Marshal Philippe Pétain into making new concessions.

Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles is expected to call in Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador, to ask him just how far these new concessions go.

On Day-to-Day Basis

For many months now relations between Washington and Vichy have been on a day-to-day basis, and this Government has warned that any further evidence of French aid to the German war effort, such as took place when supplies for the Axis North African armies moved through French Tunisia, would have serious consequences.

The most recent American note, which was in answer to a French protest over the establishment of an American Consulate General at Brazzaville in Free French-controlled French Equatorial Africa, declared that "the Government of the United States fervently hopes that it may see the re-establish-

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Welles' note to Vichy Government: Page 8.

Nazi demand for aid in spring offensives puts heavy strain on ties with Vichy.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 14—Under the threat of invading Unoccupied France, the Nazis have been putting the heaviest pressure yet on Vichy in an effort to force Marshal Pétain and Admiral Jean Darlan to capitulate completely and co-operate fully with the spring offensive which the Axis is attempting to launch.

Relations between Vichy and Berlin are more strained than they have been at any time since the armistice. It is clear from various developments that the Franco-German crisis is approaching a climax.

Reports from continental sources today indicate that the Germans have sent an ultimatum to Marshal Pétain giving him until April 16 to "clarify his attitude toward co-operation"; that Marshal Pétain has already agreed to a Cabinet reshuffle, bringing Pierre Laval in as Vice-Premier in charge of foreign and home affairs, under the new title of "chief of Government."

New Orders to Abetz

It is also reported that the frontier between Occupied and Unoccupied France has been closed; that British subjects resident along the Mediterranean Coast of Unoccupied France are being evacuated toward the interior; that Otto Abetz, Herr Hitler's special representative, has just arrived back in Paris with fresh instructions after a visit to Berlin. M. Laval is said to have just had another interview with Marshal Pétain.

Meanwhile Italy is reported to be renewing its demand for Nice and that certain German Army chiefs in Paris, headed by Col. Otto von Stülpnagel, commander of occupation forces in France, are demanding that France, like Norway, must be occupied entirely and united under a German Stathalter and several Gauletiers.

In view of these reports, some of which are not confirmed, but appear to emanate from fairly reliable sources, considerable importance is attached here to a speech by Marcel Déat, pro-Nazi politician in Paris, often referred to as the "French Quisling," to the effect that France now finds herself at the crossroads and that "her fate for many years to come will be decided within the next few hours."

France, M. Déat said, "can par-

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British Raid Seen From Nose of Bomber

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, April 14—This is a view of Britain's nonstop continental bombing campaign through the transparent nose of one of Britain's fastest bombers—the much-praised American-built Boston-3.

Incidentally it is an exceptionally transparent nose, giving a wide range of uninterrupted vision to the observer who sits there behind his bombsights.

Back of him is the pilot with fusing and release switches in his compartment, and in the rear of the pilot is the third member of the crew, that versatile character, the gunner, who also operates the radio, and in an emergency is expected to take over navigational controls from the pilot.

Buoyant in Water

As well as being the fastest bomber in service with the RAF, the Boston-3 carries twice as many bombs as the British Blenheims, it can take tremendous punishment, and the boys who ride it down low over targets have the highest praise for its handiness and reliability.

In addition it has a comforting quality that makes it still more suited to the type of transchannel operations in which it is engaged—it is particularly buoyant in water.

This can make all the difference between losing airmen and saving them, and right here on this station it was possible to talk to the young observer and rear gunner who, when their badly shot-up plane came down "in the drink" on the way home, were able to climb out through the hatches, clamber onto the wings, and stand on them until an RAF sea-rescue launch could speed to the scene.

By then they were in water up to their hips. Next day a reconnaissance plane took a photograph of the Boston's tail still sticking up above the surface.

A Streamlined Job

The Boston machine itself, bombing heavily defended continental targets from below 10,000 feet—sometimes a long way below—is a high-speed, streamlined job. With their fighter escorts the Bostons are so fast that it is extremely difficult for ground defenses to draw a bead on them, and when they have dumped their load they can streak out near sea level fast enough to make a Messerschmitt pilot doubt the wisdom of going after them.

The Boston-3s can reach a speed of more than 300 miles an hour, and their two Wright double-row cyclone engines of 1,600 horsepower each permit them to cruise comfortably around 240 miles.

The Boston is essentially a striking force that can look after itself if trouble occurs. Firing forward are four machine guns controlled by the pilot, and the rear gunner operate two others. This helps one to appreciate why none of these American machines have yet been shot down b yenemy fighters. In

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Tungsten Carbide Shortage Tied to Nazi Grip on Patents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—Tungsten carbide, next to the diamond, is the hardest substance yet known to man. It is the miracle material, a few tons of which may have been a decisive factor in building the arsenal of Hitlerism.

The Senate Patents Committee heard today, with expressions of indignation, how a patent pool engineered by the great Hitler-dominated Krupp armament firm with an American company, allegedly restricted output in the United States to a mere trickle while it soared in the Reich, and how, subsequent to the Krupp agreement the price of a pound of the substance jumped in the United States from $50 to $453.

John Henry Lewin, for the Justice Department, told the Patents Committee the extraordinary value of this material, so hard that in machining operations substitution of slate-gray tungsten carbide for high speed steel multiplies the rate of production at least 500 per cent.

The Office of Facts and Figures, according to testimony put in the record yesterday, charges that Hitler's Reich cunningly tied up American production of vital war goods by long range advance schemes. It charged:

"He was waging war and he did his work well, decoying American companies into agreements the purpose of which they did not sense."

The Justice Department offered today the story of the miracle material, tungsten carbide, as its first case history to support this allegation. The American company which was induced to swim in the Krupp's patent pool was the General Electric Company.

A Justice Department antitrust action was begun against this company in 1940. It was testified today that it has been delayed and delayed. It will not come to trial, Mr. Lewin said, till this June. Some antitrust trials last for years. Meanwhile, General Electric has a monopoly of the patents on the precious substance, in which a serious bottleneck of war production has developed.

It is to break through such barriers as this, in a wartime emergency, that a new bill has been introduced, sponsored by Senators Bone, La Follette and O'Mahoney, giving the President right to con-

Continued on Page 20, Column 8

Quisling Defied by Teachers

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—A Norwegian Government-in-Exile spokesman estimated today that the German-controlled Quisling regime had imprisoned 2,000 teachers and Lutheran Ministers in the Occupied Kingdom in the past six weeks.

This, he said, was done in an effort to crush opposition to establishment of a Nazi youth organization and a "teachers' front" in Norway.

The spokesman said 7,000 Norwegians, including most of the country's labor leaders, now were in concentration or forced labor camps.

Because of continued outbreaks, even in the concentration camps, he said, some of the more rebellious leaders had been moved to Germany. These included Didrik Seip, Rector of Oslo University, and Arnulf Overland, young church leader.

Premier Quisling's attack on Norway's State-supported Lutheran Church, which already has resulted in the imprisonment of the Bishop of Oslo and several other church leaders, was said by the spokesman to have resulted from orders of Martin Bormann, successor to Rudolf Hess as Hitler's Deputy.

Premier Quisling was said to have visited Herr Bormann in Berlin in February and shortly afterward to have issued a decree forcing all children between 10 and 18 to join the Nazi youth movement. Another edict said teachers must belong to the Nazi teachers' front.

The churchmen and educators united in protesting against the decrees, and Premier Quisling installed himself as head of the Church after 1,100 ministers resigned Easter Sunday in the first mass defiance by the Church of any occupied country.

Action on Bishops

NEW YORK (CBS)—Hitler has banned all church conferences in Germany until the end of May to avoid an expected protest of Roman Catholic Bishops, the BBC reported today.

On May 14, according to Christian tradition, the Roman Catholic Bishops of Germany gather at Fulda. After conferences lasting about a fortnight, they issue a pastoral letter addressed to all the Roman Catholic Churches in Germany. By this ban Hitler has avoided the expected protest from the Bishops against Nazi treatment of religion, BBC said.

Bus Trailer to Carry 141 Declared One Answer to War Workers' Problem

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—A "balloon" size bus trailer capable of carrying 141 persons and designed and built in 30 days with a minimum of critical metals, was inspected by War Production Board officials today.

The trailer is hauled by an ordinary 1½-ton truck tractor. Having nearly three times the seating capacity of an ordinary city bus and nearly twice that of the largest street car, the vehicle was described by the Office of Defense Transportation as "one answer" to the problem of getting war workers to outlying industrial plants.

The trailer was constructed on a conventional steel frame with a superstructure made of plywood and other light materials. The design was worked out by ODT, WPB, and a number of private companies. Officials estimated that production at a rate of about 1,000 trailers a month could be begun within 90 days.

The trailer rolls on eight standard truck-sized tires and the tractor has six tires. Assuming an average load of two workers per private auto, which is higher than the present average, "the truck-trailer unit would carry on 14 tires a passenger load equivalent to that which would otherwise be carried on 70 automobiles using 280 tires," ODT estimated.

Chassis of the trailer was built by the Edwards Iron Works, South Bend, Ind., the body by Schult Trailers, Inc., Elkhart, Ind., and the trailer truck by the Clark Equipment Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

French Submarine Strength Concentrated at Casablanca

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—There are now eight French submarines in the French Moroccan port of Casablanca, in shipshape, set for sailing orders. The Germans, if they got them, would call them "Unterseeboote," give each one a number, and send them to join the submarine wolf packs in the Atlantic.

The Germans have not got them yet, but Hitler's Admiral Erich Raeder knows just where they are. He knows that they are in top conditions, that their diesel motors are tuned up, that three of them are large-sized, big enough to cross the Atlantic and sink tankers off the New Jersey coast, or shell the Statue of Liberty.

The German Armistice Commission at Casablanca keeps him posted. He knows that from time to time, the big subs disappear for a day or so, and steal back into port by night. Once, one of them steamed back into harbor at 5 p. m., and was plainly seen by waterfront observers.

Nazis Get Two Ships

It is not generally known that in the middle of January Vichy handed over to Hitler two small freighters, one of Danish nationality, the other Belgian, which were caught in Vichy-French ports. These were the first ships that Vichy had ever surrendered to the Germans—and to date, the only ones. This information comes from the most reliable sources within the French Admiralty. The Germans asked for five ships, and got two.

Vichy violated international law in handing over this tonnage. The point is that Hitler has got his first ships from Vichy. The process has begun.

In Algiers Harbor there are some 30 ships, and in Casablanca between 40 and 50. Others are elsewhere. Only a few weeks ago, Greek crews who had been at large in Casablanca were suddenly rounded up and sent to concentration camps in the Moroccan interior. This was at Nazi insistence.

Much more is happening at Casablanca. According to eyewitnesses, a 12,000-ton French cruiser was recently repaired. France's mystery battleship, the 35,000-ton Jean Bart, armored with the newest in bomb-proof cobalt steel, is there. Its guns are still unmounted, but gunners are aboard, there is a full crew and a fighting complement, and she looks ready for action.

Jean Bart Is Ready

Originally, the Jean Bart was towed to Casablanca unfinished and reportedly slightly damaged. Now, she is complete structurally, inside and out. Officers attached to her are authority for these facts.

Toulon, as everybody knows, is a naval beehive. It is the reservoir of Vichy's sea power. Today, Toulon is not only the scene of 24-hour-a-day construction, but also a center of plot and counterplot, as the French sailor awaits the zero hour.

French naval men are nervous. They do not like Hitler. One officer said:

"We want to save our ships, not just save them from the Germans. Without help, existing physical conditions make that impossible. If it comes point blank to saving our ships for Hitler, or destroying them, then we'll destroy them. It is a question of timing. It all depends on whether, or when, you Americans come."

Scuttling, sabotage and direct mutiny against their own command, if necessary, are some of the methods the French navy majority will use to keep the fleet out of Hitler's hands, I was told.

One important naval authority put it this way: "Even if they resort to direct armed action, the Nazis will be lucky if they salvage 50 per cent of the fleet afloat. The other 50 per cent will go down, lost to us but also to the Nazis."

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Challenge of Signatures on Workmen's Compensation Initiative Continues

U. S. Has Vital Secret Weapon, It Is Shown, in National Unity

The United States' "first and greatest" secret weapon will be national unity, Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, told members and guests of the Advertising Club of Boston at their weekly luncheon at the Hotel Statler today.

Mr. Canham shared the speakers' platform with another Monitor representative, Roland Hall Sharp, who this week returned from a four-months tour of the Latin American countries.

Mr. Sharp said that the greatest single victory for Inter-American friendship and continental defense has been won with the strong allegiance of Brazil.

"There are secret weapons being used against the Americans within America by so-called Americans," Mr. Canham said. "I mean the seditionists, the obstructionists, the defeatists. Those who are trying desperately night and day to destroy our war effort, to bring a separate peace that will make possible German and Japanese victory, that will divide America class against class and race against race and religion against religion, and leave us prey to Fascism from within."

Many Have Felt Taint

Pointing out that many humble Americans have been tainted by this type of thinking Mr. Canham said that "we do know that the vast majority of Americans can rise to their crisis, just as did the men of Bataan."

"We know," he continued, "that the clear, clean air of commonsense can at least blow away the cobwebs and the odors from the fetid sub-basements into which a few Americans have descended. But as long as these few remain in their present delusion, they are open prey for our enemies, they can be used as spies and saboteurs and traitors, and they can do great damage to the war effort.

"We must clean house in the basement, because our first and greatest secret weapon will be genuine, honest, consecrated, sacrificial national unity."

Mr. Sharp pointed out that "both the people and the Government of Brazil want to hold firm, and are receiving all available assistance from the United States to make that possible.

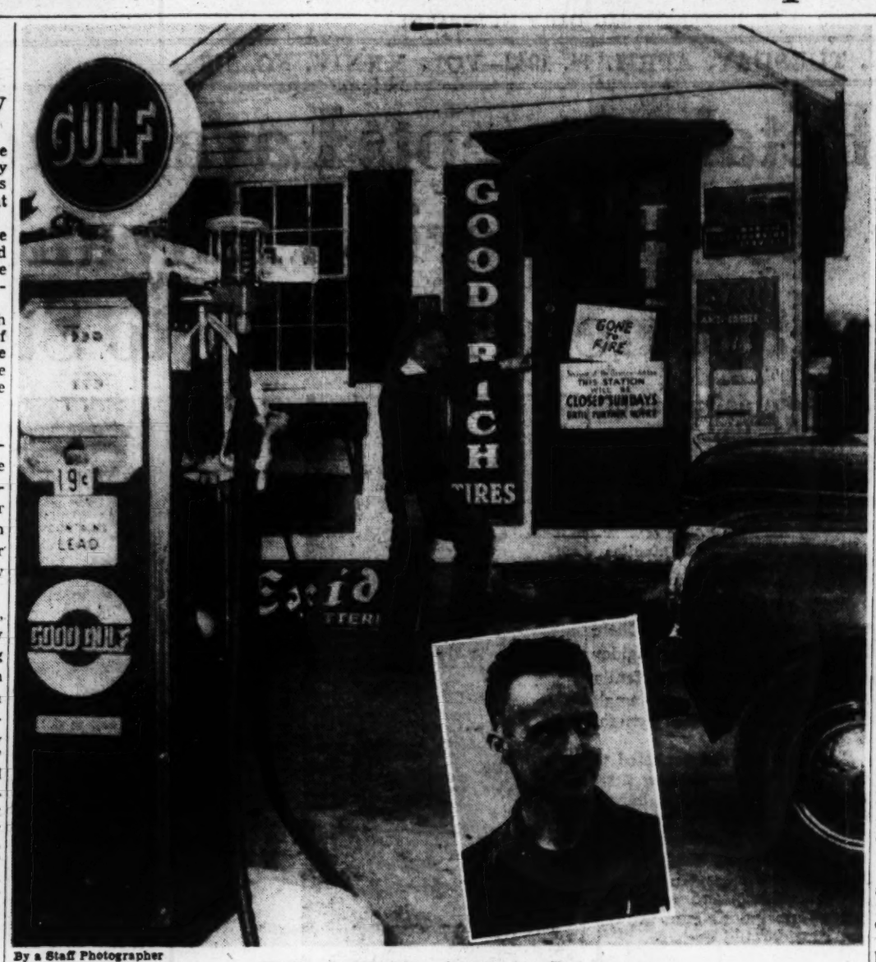
Brazil a Strong Anchorage

"Looking at the southern countries as a whole," he said, "we see Brazil as a strong anchorage. Because of Brazil's action, smaller neighboring countries have been encouraged to cast loose from older moorings and respond to the new call of inter-American solidarity.

"Paraguay, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Peru have gone as far as they now believe expedient by breaking relations with the Triple Axis. In the north, Colombia and Venezuela complete the circle. Only Argentina and Chile on the extremity of the Continent have held back."

In referring to Mexico, United States' neighbor to the South, Mr. Sharp reported a dangerous situation. About 85 per cent of the Mexican people are anti-United States. While this is 15 per cent better than during the World War, Mr. Sharp saw a great need for closer collaboration between the United States and the Mexican Government which is strongly pro-American.

Street vendors, Mr. Sharp said, openly and unopposed sell lapel buttons bearing the Japanese and Nazi insignia.



By a Staff Photographer

Well, the Walking's Fine in Dover

Motorists seeking gasoline at this Dover, Mass., station find that it not only keeps the Sunday-closing and regular curfew hours, but that when there's a fire in town the owner, David Treadwell, a regular member of the call department, closes up shop, hangs out the sign, and speeds to the scene. Gordon Leavitt is shown here, pointing to Mr. Treadwell's sign. Inset: David Treadwell.

Names of Six Who Denied Signing Read

Challenge of validity of many signatures on the initiative petition for a State fund for workmen's compensation continued today at the State House before the Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission where insurance companies sought to disqualify the petition for appearance on the November ballot.

Charles Rugg, counsel for the insurance companies, introduced a new witness at this morning's hearing. He was Frederick C. Welch of Somerville, who said that he was employed by Liberty Mutual Insurance Company as a fleet engineer.

He told the Commission that he had secured signed statements from six persons whose names appeared on the initiative petition, denying that they had signed the papers.

They were: James J. Healey, Bernard M. Grindle, Isaac F. Klein, Hubert Re, Mary Madden, all of Somerville, and Gustave Kluwer of Jamaica Plain.

It is claimed by the four insurance companies who are challenging the petition that approximately 10,000 of the 24,190 signatures on the initiative petition are invalid, and Mr. Rugg has declared that he will "offer substantial and trustworthy evidence" that these 10,000 names "must of necessity be discarded because of forgery and fraudulent character."

At least 20,000 valid signatures are necessary in order that the petition may be submitted to the electorate in November.

Mr. Welch testified that he made his investigation on March 14 and 15, at which time he interviewed Mr. Healey at his home, explaining the purpose of his visit as an investigator for the insurance company.

After this talk, Mr. Welch stated that Mr. Healey filled out a card denying that he had signed the petition for the State fund for workmen's compensation.

The admission of this card into evidence at this morning's hearing was the subject of long debate between attorneys for the insurance companies and proponents of the petition. Frank B. Wallis, attorney for the petitioners, claimed it not properly admissible as evidence, arguing that reputations of honest people should not be smeared by hearsay evidence.

The Commission, however, finally admitted the card provisionally.

Judge Enjoins Strike, Pickets In Boston Warehouse Dispute

A preliminary injunction against a strike in the warehouses and delivery service of the Jordan Marsh Company, and also against picketing, was granted today by Judge John V. Spalding in Suffolk Superior Court.

Judge Spalding barred striking and picketing at this time because question of an election among the employees concerned was before the Labor Relations Commission of Massachusetts. The Commission will hold a hearing tomorrow on the disputed issue of the appropriate bargaining unit.

An independent organization, the Warehouse Association, is contesting with Local 25, the Boston Truck Driver's Union of the American Federation of Labor. The strike was called by Local 25.

"Proceedings are now pending before the Commission to determine these matters and while they are pending the employer cannot properly recognize either union," said Judge Spalding. "A strike for recognition under these circumstances is not lawful, as it would render nugatory the provisions of the Labor Relation Law, the purpose of which is to promote the friendly and orderly adjustment of labor.

"It is difficult to see how an orderly, uncoerced, and fair determination of issues now pending before the Commission can be had under the atmosphere of a strike. If the strike is not lawful, then the picketing in aid of it is for an unlawful purpose and illegal."

Judge Spalding also enjoined interference with deliveries and inducing breach of contract with Local 82, the Furniture Drivers' Union. This union has a contract with the company. Its members declined to go through Local 25's picket line, and so have been idle.

The Judge ruled that "unlawful acts" had been committed and would continue, he said, unless restrained.

He required the company to post a $1,500 bond to indemnify the union in case it was harmed by the injunction.

Independent Textile Union Opposed by Rival's New Move

The independent textile union at Fall River, Mass., whose recent strike developed into the biggest tie-up in the country at the time, found a new move today against getting what it wants.

What the strikers went back to work in the hope of obtaining was a reopening of their case before the National Labor Relations Board. Their attorney, Jacob Minkin of New Bedford, traveled to Washington Friday to place their plea before the Board.

Now the rival union, the big Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has asked the Board not to grant the rehearing. Request was filed with the Board by Isadore Katz, general counsel for the C. I. O. group.

Tomorrow a new factor enters the case, with another Labor Board election scheduled in a big Fall River mill, that of the Sagamore Manufacturing Company. The only question before the 2,100 employees will be whether or not they want the C. I. O. union to represent them for the purpose of collective bargaining.

The election was asked by the C. I. O. and will be on its chosen ground of including all the employees, instead of allowing the crafts separate bargaining units, as the independents have urged upon the Labor Board. On this basis, the C. I. O. has already won four elections covering six mills, and the independent American Federation of Textile Operatives none.

The A. F. T. O., however, has come closer in making its election sure at the Farwell Bleachery at Lawrence. It won this last week from the American Federation of Labor, but the A. F. of L. filed objections. Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director for the NLRB, has written the A. F. of L. giving it until Saturday to file formal objections, but saying that investigation by the Board Examiner, Albert Colbert, does not indicate any basis for invalidating the election.

Coffey Claims Bets Are Made Right in City's Police Stations

In a continued attack on horse racing, pinball machines, and other forms of gambling in Boston, Councilor James S. Coffey told the Boston City Council last night that the Hub police allowed "bookies" to make bets in police stations, public buildings, and defense plants.

Mr. Coffey unsuccessfully championed a resolution which would have called upon Police Commissioner Joseph Timilty "to clean up crime in Boston." The resolution was referred to the Council Committee on Public Safety by a vote of 7 to 5.

Order Submitted by Mayor

In an unusually-long session yesterday, lasting from 2:30 until 7:30 p. m., the Council approved an appropriation order for $125,000 to pay for construction of an underroof for the Boston Public Library.

The order has been submitted by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and advocated by Library officials, who said leaks in the present tile roof were endangering priceless art and rare book collections.

Mayor Tobin signed the appropriation order this morning, and indicated that work would begin on the roof construction as soon as contracts can be let and other details arranged.

The Council also suggested to Mayor Tobin that he consider removal of the Elevated structure from Forest Hills to the Washington Street Tunnel entrance at Oak Street, South End. A substitute line is available, the Council said.

Mr. Coffey, charging police laxity in handling horse racing bookies, said the bet solicitors were allowed to operate "in every police station in Boston." He added that number pool and lottery tickets are sold in City Hall and at the State House.

Enemy aliens, he declared, are allowed to enter defense plants to take bets from workers. Ordinarily, he said, such persons would be forbidden entrance.

$35,000 Weekly Profit

Pinball machines numbering "at least 1,100" are in operation in the Hub, he said, making a profit of "more than $35,000 a week" for their operators.

Councilors Theodore F. Lyons of Roslindale and James M. Langan of Jamaica Plain were among those denying his charges and defending Commissioner Timilty and the police force.

Climaxing many months of dedate and discussion, including much behind-the-scenes dickering, William P. Greeley of Back Bay was elected to the $3,250 position of Assistant City Messenger. The vote for Mr. Greely was 12 to 6, with the minority ballots going to former Councilman Edward Hutchinson, Jr., of Dorchester. In the past the position has often been given to a councilor defeated for re-election.

Beano Issue In Haverhill Before Court

Four petitions by two fraternal organizations against the Mayor and City Clerk of Haverhill, Mass., to compel the issuance of beano licenses were filed in Suffolk Superior Court today.

Two petitions by the Mayor of Haverhill against the City Council, which authorized the issuance of the licenses, and against the Clerk, to prevent him from issuing licenses, have already been filed. All six petitions will be heard together beginning this afternoon or tomorrow morning.

Mayor Albert W. Glynn of Haverhill filed the two original petitions to determine whether he or the City Council had the authority to issue beano licenses. The Mayor placed a ban on the game in his city effective Feb. 1. The City Council, however, contending that it alone had this power, voted beano licenses to the Haverhill Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and Division 14, Ancient Order of Hibernians. The two fraternal organizations acted today to compel either the Mayor or the Clerk to issue licenses to them.

The quarrel between the Mayor and the Council is the outgrowth of the commission form of government adopted by the city in 1909. The powers of the Mayor were then merged in the City Council composed of four aldermen and the Mayor who presided. Under the State law permitting beano games the Legislature has vested the authority of issuing licenses in the Mayor.

Fred Magison, City Solicitor of Haverhill, represents the Clerk and Municipal Council. Clifford McDonald, former City Solicitor, represents the Mayor. George Karelitz represents the A. O. H. and the Eagles. The two bodies also charge arbitrary refusal by the Mayor without investigation of the merits of the games planned by them. The case is expected to go to the Supreme Judicial Court.

Effort to Put Registration In Card System Is Protested

Strong opposition to efforts of the Massachusetts Civic League to secure consideration of legislation requiring re-registration of voters on a card identification basis was voiced today at a hearing before the Special Commission to Recodify the State's Election Laws.

Voicing their disapproval of the proposal were town and city clerks and election officials from nearly every section of the State. They termed the plan unworkable, costly and impracticable.

George B. Lourie of Newton, representing the Civic League, urged the Commission to recommend legislation requiring voters to sign duplicate cards, one of which would be used to check his signature when he later appeared at the polls to vote.

The cards would be signed on a general re-registration day throughout the state, probably at some State election, Mr. Lourie said.

"The system of duplicate card registration is in effect in New York City, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Chicago and a number of other large cities, and has been found to be workable, economical and salutory," he said.

Mr. Lourie was supported by Listenard B. Phister, Newbury town counsel.

George P. Hassett, Medford City Clerk and Secretary of the Massachusetts Association of Election Commissioners and Registrars of Voters, placed his organization on record in opposition to the proposal.

"We feel that such a measure is unnecessary, and we have never found anything wrong with the present system of registration," Mr. Hassett declared.

Others who opposed the plan were Malcolm C. Midgly, Worcester City Clerk and President of the City Clerks' Association; William F. Burns, Chairman of the Somerville Election Commission, and George B. Wellman, Watertown Town Clerk, as President of the Town Clerks' Association.

Mr. Wellman, however, urged consideration of a Rhode Island law which requires operators of moving vans to notify city and town clerks of moves which people make. This, he said, would enable clerks to keep a better check on registration.

Also urged at today's hearing was authorization by Governor Saltonstall, under an executive order or by a special session of the Legislature, of a traveling commission to be appointed by Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook to register Massachusetts citizens on duty at military and naval reservations within the State.

Representative Theodore P. Hollis of Stoneham, representing George D. Rowell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, urged the Commission to recommend suspension of payments of the $2 poll tax by persons in the armed services.

Brandon Names Assistant To Push Drive on Vice

United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon has appointed Joseph N. Hargedon, one of the Assistant Attorneys, to co-operate with city and State police in a campaign "to clean up any vice conditions threatening the health and morals of the armed forces."

South Portland To Have Shipyard

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The Martime Commission announced today that it had authorized condemnation proceedings to acquire approximately 16 acres on Cushings Point, South Portland, Maine, for the expansion of shipyards building emergency cargo vessels.

The action, under the second War Powers Act, will be filed in the Federal District Court at Portland, the Commission said. The property now is occupied by 52 residences.

Property owners on the site have been asked to make the premises available immediately so that work on the expansion may start by April 20.

Polish Candidates Get Telephone 'Plug'

NEW BRITAIN, Conn. — The Pulaski Democratic Club has devised a telephone plug for its members running for office in the municipal election.

Anyone calling the Club hears this: "Elect Dobrowolski, Sadowski, Kotowski, Zapatka and Wojack . . . hello!"

Labor Group of 12 for A. F. of L.

Possibly the smallest labor election ever held in the great organization of the Bethlehem Steel Company has just been completed in East Boston.

Twelve pattern makers in the Atlantic and Simpson ship repair yards of Bethlehem voted. Their problem was whether or not to choose the Pattern Makers' League of North America, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, as their collective bargaining agency.

They voted 11 to 1 for the A. F. of L. union.

By this outcome a tiny craft union is lifted out of the labor organization that has hitherto been on an industrial or plant-wide basis. Three years ago the company was ordered by the Labor Board to bargain with the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America. This is an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

No labor agreement, however, has ever been concluded between the company and the C. I. O. union, which is a mass union taking in all possible employees, skilled and unskilled.

So now in the two yards there is one small craft union of the A. F. of L. and one big industrial union of the C. I. O.

Eye for Sabotage In Forests Urged

Raymon dJ. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation, today appealed to sportsmen on the eve of the opening of the fishing season, to be alert in the woods for possible sabotage.

Praising the record of the sportsmen for their co-operation in forest fire prevention, Mr. Kenney said " I feel that as a whole the sportsmen are particularly careful to prevent forest fires. It is unfortunate that the dry or forest fire season comes in the spring and fall, when the fishing and hunting season is in progress, and this leads many people to believe that sportsmen are responsible for the fires. I know this is not a fact."

Emphasizing the danger of possible sabotage in remote regions where the average traveler on the highways would not be in a position to detect illegal activity, Mr. Kenney charged the sportsmen with the responsibility of guarding against fires started by saboteurs.

Surprise Blackouts Slated

Region 2, comprising about one-eighth of Massachusetts centering around Springfield, and covering an area of 1,723 square miles, with a population of about 500,000 persons, will have a surprise blackout between Thursday and Saturday of this week. This, announced the Massachusetts Committee on Safety today, will affect 62 cities and towns.

Region 8, including Fall River and Taunton, with their neighboring towns, will have a surprise test some night this week. Between Monday and Wednesday of next week, April 20 to 23, Region 1, centering around Pittsfield, in the Berkshires, will have a similar surprise.

Neal D. Herrick, deputy blackout officer, in accordance with a recommendation agreed on last week, ordered the Revere dog track and all seacoast amusement centers to paint their lights so no direct glow would be visible from the ocean. Floodlights, he said, would have to be turned away from the sea, and it might mean reversing the direction of the racing. The track opens April 19 officially but most of the Revere amusements will open April 17.

Groton Man Cited

AYER, Mass., April 14 (AP)—William Filene of Groton was under summons today to appear in Ayer District Court next Friday on a charge of failure to comply with test blackout regulations last Thursday.

The complaint was brought by Eliot P. Clark, Acting Chief of the Groton Police, who contended Mr. Filene refused to turn off the lights in his home.

Governor Urges Holiday War Work

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, proclaiming April 20 Patriot's Day in Massachusetts, urges all war production plants to operate on the holiday.

Men of the United Nations are fighting for the same principles for which the first shot was fired on April 19, 1775, the Governor said in announcing the observance. War production must not be interrupted "so that not a moment may be lost in the race against time to supply our fighting forces with vital weapons and equipment," he said.

Because April 19 this year falls on Sunday, the Governor set Statewide ceremonies for Monday, April 20.

Ticket Sale to Benefit School in South End

In an effort to raise additional funds to carry on its work The South End Music School has taken a large block of seats for the performance of Carmen Amaya, gypsy dancer, and her company at Symphony Hall on Friday evening, April 24.

Tickets purchased through the Committee will directly benefit the School's treasury. Members of the Committee in charge of the program include Mrs. Gardner Cox, Mrs. William Ellery, Mrs. Andrew H. Hepburn, Mrs. Chester Humphrey, and Mrs. Paul Mimart.

Lynn's Chief Executive Joins Army

By a Staff Photographer

Mayor Albert Cole Is Inducted

The first Massachusetts Chief Executive to be inducted into the Army, Mayor Cole is shown here on the right being sworn into service by Major W. S. Hill of the Boston Induction Center. Although the main support of his elderly mother, Mr. Cole did not seek deferment. He had made a previous attempt to enlist, but was over the age limit, being now 37.

"I'm not aiming at any particular branch of the Army," Mayor Cole said this morning. "Let the chips fall where they may. If it's the infantry, that's all right—if it's the field artillery, that's all right—whatever the Army wants is all right with me. I'm glad to be able to serve."

The Lynn Executive still has a balance of one year and nine months left on his second term as Mayor. Under the State law, he will be paid at the rate of $2,500 a year for the balance of his term, with the rest of his $5,000-a-year salary to go to the Acting Mayor, Arthur J. Frawley, President of the Lynn City Council.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Lowell Institute lecture entitled, "Beliefs: Thinking, Believing and Acting: How to Have a Creed and Yet Be Tolerant; the Limits of Tolerance," by Dr. Henry Wyman Holmes. This is the sixth of eight lectures on "The Road to Courage: Sources of Morale in Men and Nations." At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

"Fire and the Control of Fire" will be the subject of a discussion by Dr. Arthur R. Davis of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in a public lecture in Lexington. Citizens aware of their obligations in protecting their community in time of enemy air raid will benefit from this informative lecture. At the Cary Memorial Hall, Lexington, at 8 p. m.

Public forum at which Lieut. Col. Chellis V. Smith, U. S. A., retired World War chaplain with the Yankee Division, will be guest speaker. This meeting is given under the auspices of the Work Projects Administration Community recreation division and will be held in Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, at 8 p. m.

A "Gay Nineties Review" will be given in commemoration of Boys' Week by members of the South Boston Boys' Club, at the clubhouse, 230 West 6th Street, South Boston, at 8:15 tonight. The slight admission charge of 35 cents will be for the benefit of the organization.

Dorothy Thompson, woman journalist and lecturer, will be guest speaker in a talk sponsored by the New England Farm and Garden Association. Present war conditions will be evaluated by Miss Thompson in her discussion entitled, "These Crucial Days." Lecture will be at Symphony Hall, 8:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "John Singleton Copley" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Tour of eight modern houses in Cambridge, Belmont, and Lincoln sponsored by the Institute of Modern Art. Sunny terrace roofs, plate glass walls and streamlined kitchens will be the attraction to persons interested in modern homes. Limousines may be chartered by telephoning the Institute, Ken. 5652. Homes open for inspection are: A. C. Koch, 4 Buckingham St., Cambridge; Gresley B. Curtiss, 283 Prospect St., Belmont; Karl Koch, 77 Snake Hill Rd., Belmont; K. Zerbe, Snake Hill Rd., Belmont; John P. Monks, Bedford Rd., Lincoln; Constantine A. Pertizoff, Bedford Rd., Lincoln; Marcel Breuer, Woods-End Rd., Lincoln; and Walter Gropius, Baker-Bridge Rd., Lincoln. Entrance to these homes is $1.10. Open from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Moderating temperature this afternoon and tonight. Gentle to moderate winds.

Southwest Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts: Warmer tonight than last night.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:44 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Wednesday, 12:09 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:53 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Knox Urges End of Disputes Over the Closed-Shop Issue

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Knox told Congress today that suspension of the 40-hour work week law would result "only in confusion and delay," opposed a flat percentage limitation on war profits and urged a cessation of industrial disputes over the closed-shop issue.

He said there was no need for labor legislation so far as the Navy was concerned.

Secretary Knox told the House Naval Affairs Committee flatly that he thought the matter of changing the 40-hour week was only a question of wages and would mean a 10 per cent cut in the income of workers.

He urged for both industry and labor a "psychological appeal" to stimulate production through patriotism, rather than having Congress enact legislation, and expressed belief that the force of the profit motive was diminishing and "would further diminish as the war continued."

Called to testify on the Smith-Vinson bill which would put a 6 per cent limit on war profits and suspend the 40-hour week law and freeze the closed-shop status, Secretary Knox said he thought the profits question could best be dealt with through the Treasury's plan for sharply increased excess profits taxes.

He suggested a vigorous campaign to "arouse and acquaint" the workers in war plants, "that their own personal security rests upon the production of the tools of war."

He said that "the nation needed the type of spirit engendered immediately after Pearl Harbor," adding that a "considerable part" of that wave of enthusiasm still remains.

Secretary Knox emphasized that the loss of production since Pearl Harbor was "practically negligible."

Detroit Hears Output Report, Weighs Labor's Accusations

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Official war production announcements from Washington are received with as much appreciation in Detroit as elsewhere. You might think that folks here would know pretty much of what's coming out of their converted automobile plants, but actually Detroit knows little if anything more about the rate of production of tanks and guns and planes and jeeps than do citizens of Florida, Oregon or Maine. Hence, word the other day from the War Production Board that war production to date has a record "as remarkable as anything in our history" came as news here, as gratifying news.

As a matter of fact, Detroiters were especially interested, in view of recent statements from labor sources here that the production effort was still being needlessly held up by auto plant management.

The declaration from Washington that record-breaking production performances are being achieved, with special mention of tanks and many other things being made in the plants here, does not seem to square up, in the minds of many Detroit readers, with some of these labor charges.

Recently several thousand auto plant workers, most of them doubtless temporarily without jobs, held a mass meeting here in Cadillac Square to protest what their leaders called "management's snail-pace conversion of its plants to war production."

Congress of Industrial Organizations leaders, including Walter E. Reuther, head of the General Motors units of the United Automobile Workers, joined in a plea for management to "convert your plants or step aside."

Following this meeting the Michigan C. I. O. News published the results of a survey among working members of the unions in the Detroit plants producing war goods or preparing to produce them. The gist of this information was that the plants were not being converted, or converted fast enough, more specifically that many machines presumably usable and needed for war production were standing idle.

The industry made no attempt to reply categorically to these statements. This writer made a special study of the matter, visiting once again some of the plants in question. Much of what the labor people said in referring to particular machines was true, but the conclusions drawn therefrom were not entirely accurate, as judged by the explanations of the management.

One worker charged that in the Plymouth plant "graveyard" there were broaches, lathes, drill presses, hones, milling machines, boring mills, and grinders "all in good condition."

Some of these I found were waiting for jigs or fixtures, the small cutting parts of the tool without which, of course, the machine framework is useless. Some of these machines, it was held, simply are of no use at all in making war goods and cannot be converted.

As for "idle" machinery, mentioned by a number of workers who relayed such information to the union headquarters, management gave this explanation: Some machines work faster than others, that is, they turn out their share of the work on a particular product faster than others, When these machines have made as many pieces or parts, or are used in as many operations, as are necessary to contribute to the manufacture of some war article, to keep them operating would be obviously wasteful. Such machines may do their share of the job in two shifts and are thus idle for one shift, while the other machines have to run all three shifts to keep up the line of production.

We stopped before a battery of machines, apparently not in use.

"Those," said my guide, "are punch presses. You'll notice that in these labor charges practically everyone mentions, and makes much of, the number of idle punch presses. Of course! We have more punch presses than we need! We used them all in making automobiles, but today any one of the larger auto makers has enough of these to do all the punch press work of the war production program in this area."

Referring to one statement in the labor organ that "in the Jefferson plant virtually nothing is happening," a Chrysler Corporation official pointed out that in this plant, to the contrary, automobile equipment is being used to make tank engines, gun parts, and fire-fighting equipment.

To the charge that welding equipment is lying unused, the management replied that this might be true, for there is no lack of sheet metal welding equipment. The need, they pointed out, is for welding equipment for aluminum, of which there is still a lack.

There are about 500 idle sewing machines in one factory here. The management doesn't deny it. But they point out that there is no operation in the war production program that calls for the use of these machines.

These incomplete facts and comments are not reproduced as a refutation of labor's claims, but as management's reply in part.

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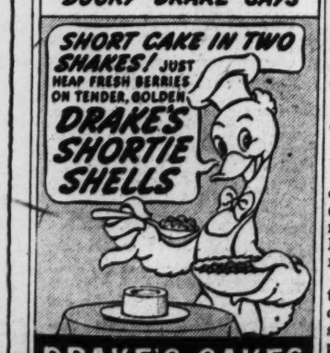

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Best budwood from all over world has enabled Federal Plant Introduction Station, near Miami, to increase the latex output of its Chapman Field trees.

Best in Rubber Trees and Seeds

Top right—Tree known as Castilla elastica, which has been flourishing in Florida for experimental purposes for a number of years, being tapped, a daily task for eight months of the year. Below—Natural scientist holding rubber seed pods and (in man's right hand) the speckled brown seeds which have been extracted from the pods.

Landis Puts OCD Lack Up To La Guardia

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—James M. Landis said last night that when he took over the job of Director of Civilian Defense—from which Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York resigned—he found that specifications for civilian defense equipment "were in such shape that they had to be substantially revised" with the aid of the War Production Board.

This revision, Mr. Landis said, was "because they used altogether too much critical material."

Mr. Landis expressed his views in a statement which did not mention Mayor La Guardia by name but which followed an assertion by the New York Mayor that Mr. Landis had been lax in providing civilian defense equipment to municipalities. Mayor La Guardia said "appropriations were obtained before I resigned on Feb. 10" and that specifications were completed.

Mr. Landis started his statement by saying that "there are several points which I would like to make clear about the activities" of his office.

When he took over on the same date that Mayor La Guardia's resignation became effective, Mr. Landis said, the bill authorizing expenditure of $100,000,000 for the protective equipment had just been passed by Congress. The bill actually appropriating the money was passed on Feb. 21.

Although the legislation had been pending in Congress since Sept. 1, Mr. Landis said he found upon taking office that the Executive Order to implement the statute had not been drafted and added that it was not signed by the President until March 6.

The OCD "almost immediately" allocated the funds to various branches of the Army for the award of contracts, Mr. Landis continued, including $20,000,000 for gas masks and $48,000,000 for fire fighting equipment and other material.

"These materials cannot be manufactured overnight," Mr. Landis said. They do not take precedence over the tanks and ships and planes. They are, however, beginning to roll off the assembly lines, and distributions are beginning to be made to vital target areas. . . ."

'Town Meeting' Now 52 Weeks a Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—"America's Town Meeting of the Air," which has been radiocast for only 26 weeks a year heretofore, will now be heard 52 weeks a year under the terms of a new contract signed by the Blue Network and Town Hall. The contract covers a five-year period and stipulates that approximately half of each year's meetings will originate in various cities throughout the country.

George V. Denny, Jr., president of Town Hall, will travel with the program to act as moderator during the summer months and the force will return here each fall to broadcast from Town Hall. This summer the program will originate in Ottawa, Canada; Washington, D. C.; Columbia, Mo.; Denver, Colo.; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Schenectady, N. Y., among other cities.

Jubilee Celebration Proceeds Set Record

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Record proceeds were contributed during President Roosevelt's Diamond Jubilee birthday celebration, Keith Morgan, National Chairman, reported.

Describing the Jubilee celebration as by far the most successful of the annual drives, Mr. Morgan said partial returns showed net proceeds of $2,300,000 with 1,300 counties yet to be tabulated.

Net proceeds in 1941 totaled $2,104,460, a new record to that time.

Boeing Pacific Coast Workers Thrill as 'Merit' Floods Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—"Ahead of schedule" and "production doubled" were in the "reward of merit" which came to workers in Boeing Aircraft on Army Day.

Once during each shift, regular, swing shift, and MacArthur shift, as the after-midnight shift is being called, the many thousands of workers throughout the great plant, stopped in their work of producing flying fortresses, and listened by way of a public address system to a report of what they were accomplishing.

Col. John S. Griffith, Army Air Force resident representative at the plant told employees, "Boeing Flying Fortresses are the airplanes credited with the majority of the 62 enemy ships sunk or seriously damaged and the 50 Japanese fighter planes destroyed in the air by the United States Bomber Command in the Far East up to March 1, based on reports made public.

"Boeing's production of these flying fortresses has been doubled since Pearl Harbor. Deliveries have consistently been on or ahead of schedule and are ahead of schedule at this time."

Colonel Griffith explained to employees that the company has offered to increase production even more than it is now doing but that the schedule must be governed by its allotment of materials and equipment which depend, not upon one company, but upon the entire expanding armament system.

The dramatic going from assembly line straight into action which is true of the big bombers was stressed when the speaker continued, "within the past few days you have read news dispatches that the flying fortresses are now operating tactically from bases in India. Only a few weeks ago these same airplanes were coming off the production lines here at the Boeing plant and were turned over at this field to their combat crews who proceeded under secret orders to their bases in India and are now operating successfully against the enemy.

"It is indeed gratifying to us in the Air Force that we are able to take these fortresses fresh from your production line and proceed without modification or further shakedown tests to actual war service three-quarters of the way around the globe."

The "reward of merit" closed with thanks from the Air Force "for the magnificent job all of you have been doing."

Boeing employees also received a telegram on Army Day. It was from Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C. It said in part, "Our bomb crews like your planes. They are confident of their weapon—its climb, its sterling power and American workmanship. This team of worker and fighter is making Air Force history."

Seen Nylon Money? Some Circulated

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 14

Treasury officials disclosed today that currency printed on paper containing nylon instead of silk was put into test circulation a few days ago but no one seems to have spotted it.

The first batch of the 100 per cent homemade brand of American money was distributed through the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank as a test to determine whether it wore as well as the old kind.

General circulation of the new brand, however, must wait until the stock of silk-threaded paper is used up.

Secret Service agents doubt whether anything but a chemical analysis would show the difference between the new and the old.

Spring Cleaning Tied to War Effort

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 13—Armed with nothing more than a dust mop, a flashlight and a strong right arm, housewives can help win the war this spring.

The idea, the War Production Board explains, is to turn spring housecleaning into a country-wide search for the long-discarded junk—now valuable as scrap for war production—piled in attics, cellars and backyards from coast to coast.

As typical of the old metal ornaments, obsolete plumbing, heating equipment and broken tools which housewives should dig out and sell, WPB made up a tentative list of the type of scrap sought and where to look for it.

President Sees Big Job for Boys Clubs

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt said yesterday in a message to Boys Clubs of America that "there is no single fact of greater importance today than that each of us has a job to do." In marking the beginning of National Boys Club Week, the Chief Executive wrote president William Edwin Hall:

"This war which we are waging for freedom brings added responsibilities to those of our young people who make up the membership of boys clubs throughout America, and to those who guide their work. . . .

"There is perhaps no single fact of greater importance today than that each of us has a job to do, and that on each of us depends the ultimate success of the struggle. The training of your members, not only for their present tasks in their communities but for their future roles as leaders of democracy, is a vivid recognition of this paramount fact."

Control of Imports Assigned to BEW

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Broad authority over imports of strategic war materials was conferred by President Roosevelt today on the Board of Economic Warfare and its Chairman, Vice-President Wallace.

Also, by an executive order, Mr. Roosevelt directed the Board to provide and arrange for the receipt by the United States of reciprocal aid and benefits, other than arms, munitions or weapons, under the lend-lease program.

The executive order apparently took away some of the powers of Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce and head of the Government's lending agencies. Mr. Jones had been charged with the task of building up stock piles of certain vital materials, including rubber.

The executive order today directed the Board of Economic Warfare to assume responsibility for executing directives from the War Production Board Chairman as to quantities, specifications, delivery time schedules, and priorities of materials and commodities, other than arms and munitions, required to be imported for the war effort and civilian economy.

Furthermore, the BEW is to "determine the policies, plans, procedures, and methods of the several Federal departments . . . with respect to the procurement and production of such materials and commodities, including the financing thereof."

Moving additionally into the field in which Mr. Jones has been operating, the Board is to direct the formation and financing of a corporation or corporations which will obtain from foreign sources the materials, supplies and commodities necessary "for the successful prosecution of the war" and provide for their "production, delivery, sale, or other disposition."

One sweeping paragraph of the executive order directs the BEW to "take such other action as may be deemed necessary to facilitate the war effort and strengthen the international economic relations of the United States."

The board is, moreover, to advise the State Department regarding terms and conditions to be included in the master agreement with each nation receiving lend-lease aid. It also will represent the United States Government in dealing with the economic warfare agencies of the United Nations.

Ten Years of War Thought Possible By Rickenbacker

MITCHEL FIELD, N. Y., April 14 (AP)—Col. Eddie Rickenbacker, American ace of the World War, told the fighters at this air base yesterday that in his opinion "this war will last a minimum of five years, barring miracles, with a possibility of its lasting ten years."

"And since no navy can function effectively without the superiority or control of the air, which also goes for the land forces of the Army," he said, "we will need at least 300,000 pilots to achieve victory—100,000 as instructors and 200,000 combat pilots, scattered over the four corners of the world."

Colonel Rickenbacker, who has just completed a 15,000-mile survey flight of all our air combat units, said that the men of the U. S. Air Force "are as full of fire and spirit today as were the Minute Men of Concord" and added:

"I can tell you without batting an eye that man for man, and plane for plane, Uncle Sam has the greatest aerial fighting machine in the world today. Don't get me wrong, I am not underestimating our enemies and their equipment. Never underestimate your enemies. But on the other hand let's not get a frame of mind that he is the top dog."

Cub Scout Pledge Fulfilled at Fire

LOS ANGELES, April 14 (AP)—When Tommy Jack Rickords took the oath as a Cub Scout, he pledged himself to be brave.

It was no empty pledge to Tommy Jack, 11.

His parents were away when he smelled smoke. He saw flames pouring from a closet. He couldn't quench them, so he dashed upstairs with his brother, Roy Richard, 7, to rescue their 2-year-old sister, Marilyn Jeneane.

He picked up the sleeping girl and started down, but the stairs were in flames. Coolly he carried her through a window onto a porch roof. Roy shinnied down to a fence, and Tommy handed the baby to his brother. Then Tommy climbed down.

The inside of the house was destroyed. But the children were safe.

Jobless Sect Member Denied Compensation

DETROIT, April 14 (AP) — An automobile factory worker, father of seven children, has been denied jobless benefits by the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission for refusing to work on war production because of religious beliefs.

"If the United States would refrain from producing any materials, then God would save us by a miraculous intervention," Edward A. Pearce, for 19 years a Ford Motor Company employee, told Clyde W. Ketchman, commission referee.

Mr. Pearce said he received a temporary lay-off Dec. 19 and was notified to return to work Jan. 5. He refused, he said, because, as a member of a sect known as the Full Salvation Union, he was opposed to war.

N. Y. Presbyterians Approve P. E. Union

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—The New York Presbytery took a step toward union of the Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal Churches yesterday by approving a proposal for joint ordination.

The plan provides that when acceptable to the Diocese and Presbytery concerned, men who have been designated as Presyters or Priests would be ordained by both the Protestant Episcopal Diocese and the Presbytery. A man so ordained could serve in either church. The approval will be reported to the General Assembly May 21 in Milwaukee, Wis.

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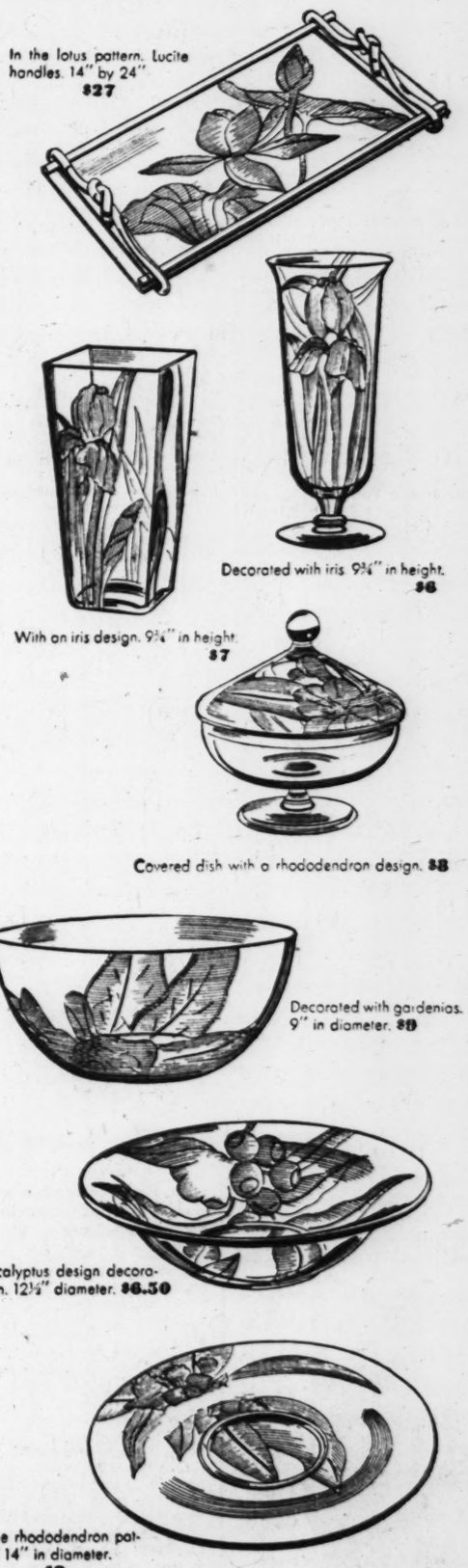

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Eucalyptus design decoration. 12½" diameter. $6.50

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BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Hub Women In Crusade Against Rats

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Women's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Page the Pied Piper. The Women of Boston are ready to join his crusade against rats.

Members of the Women's City Club have taken the lead among local women's organizations in preparing to do something about the rat situation. Wednesday, April 22, at 11 o'clock, a meeting devoted to discussion of the subject will be sponsored at the club house by the Public Affairs Committee of the club and open to the public. Rat control is considered important as one phase of national defense, it is pointed out.

Worker to Speak

The meeting Wednesday will be addressed by Miss Marie Fortunati, professional worker assigned by the Health Department to the North End Health Unit. Miss Fortunati will describe the work in rodent control undertaken by this group, as early as last December.

But, says Mrs. Roland Baker, Chairman of the Public Affairs Committee of the club, the rat problem is not a North End problem, it is also one that faces Beacon Hill, where the twin clubhouses of the Women's City Club are located. As a resident of Myrtle Street, she also can speak from first hand knowledge of this exclusive section of Boston. And there are many others where rats are far too numerous.

Although the rat situation in the city is not believed to be worse than in other metropolitan areas, it is one that deserves attention, The City Club members believe. The consistent efforts of the Health Department to diminish the rat population, can be greatly aided by co-operation of individual citizens, they say, and therefore hope to have representatives of many other groups at the meeting next Wednesday.

Work at Home

Mrs. Lois Rantoul, a member of the Public Affairs Committee, is among those most actively interested in arousing Boston residents to the wisdom of learning what they can do to help rid their own premises of rodents.

Peacetime precautions at the docks cannot be taken in wartime, she points out, because there cannot be advance information on when the boats are coming in. Therefore more rats get ashore from the ships than normally would.

On the Public Affairs Committee in addition to Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Rantoul are Mrs. Richard J. Lane, Mrs. Thomas Mahoney, Miss Julia Murphy, Mrs. Margaret Higgins, Mrs. Walter Dewey, Mrs. Nelson Warner, Mrs. Robert J. Culbert, Miss Kathryn Adams, Miss Mary Heard and Mrs. Margery Edwards.

By a Staff Photographer

Horse and Carryall Donated to the Cushman Club

This horse-drawn carryall was donated by Arthur Henry, proprietor of the Weld Stock Farm in West Roxbury, to the rummage sale of the Charlotte Cushman Club which opened at Horticultural Hall this morning, and brought a good price from the purchaser, Fred Grainger of North Adams. The horse is known variously as Santa Claus and Eskimo Pie and was included in the purchase. Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French, President of the Cushman Club, is shown starting out for trial ride, with Wesley Boynton at reins. Mr. Boynton is well known in Boston for his acting in Gilbert and Sullivan and other singing roles.

State Welfare Workers Here For Conference

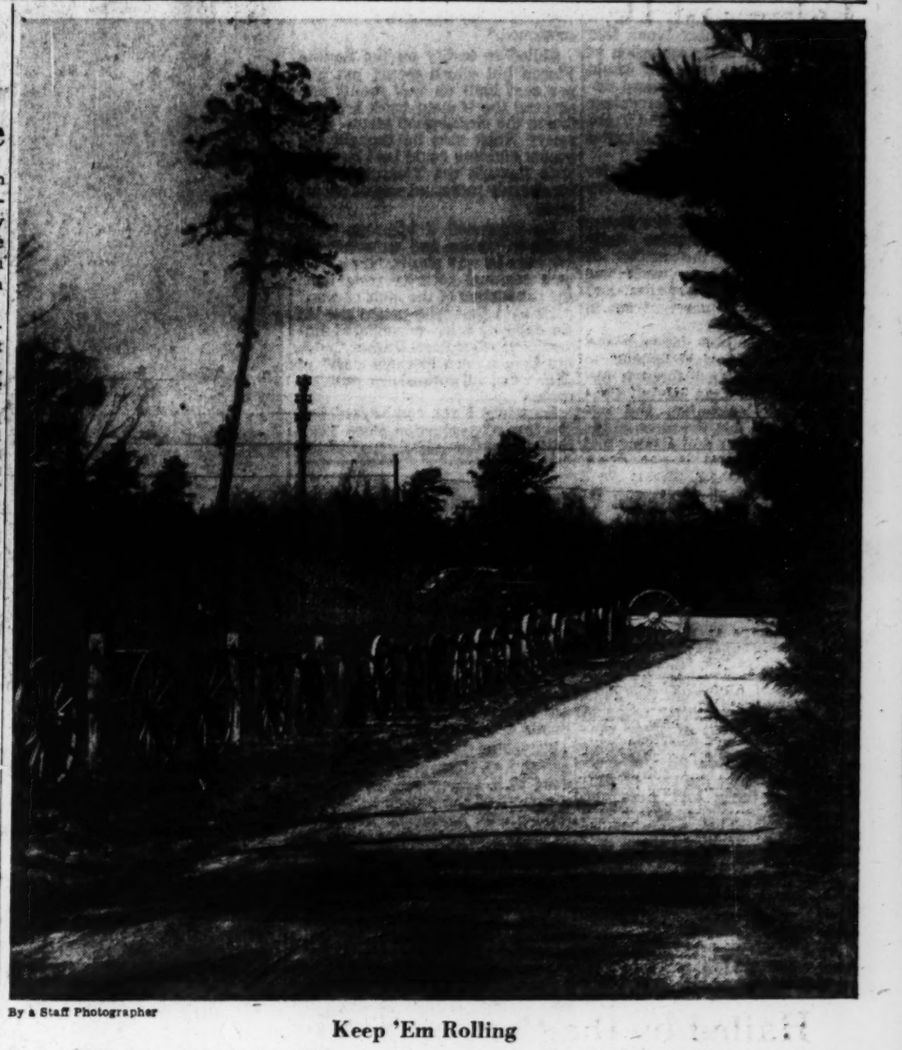
Nearly 800 welfare workers from all over the State arrived in Boston today for the annual three-day conference of Public Welfare Workers of Massachusetts which opens tonight at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Paul V. McNutt, National Security Administrator, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will be among the conference speakers.

Problems relative to feeding and housing in times of disaster and other subjects related to civilian defense will occupy the attention of the delegates as they meet under the timely slogan, "Public Assistance Vital to Victory."

Clifford W. Cook, President of the Conference, will preside at the opening banquet tonight, with the following speakers on the schedule: Governor Saltonstall; Mayor Tobin; Harry O. Page, Commissioner of Public Welfare of New Hampshire; John F. Hardy, Regional Director of the Social Security Board for New England; Arthur G. Rotch, Commissioner of Public Welfare; George C. Kane, President of Massachusetts Relief Officers Association; Thomas McElhone, President of Western Massachusetts Public Welfare Association; Denis W. Delaney, Work Projects Administrator for Massachusetts; John C. Stalker, Director of Division of Commodity Distribution.

The conference committee includes, Clifford W. Cook, welfare agent of Arlington, Chairman; William G. O'Hare, Boston, vice-president of the state-wide organization; Frederick W. Blanchard, Needham, secretary-treasurer; Miss Julia E. Robinson of Worcester, Miss Catherine M. Noonan of Boston and George C. Kane of Brockton.



By a Staff Photographer

Keep 'Em Rolling

Wagon Wheels—well, you've heard the song. Now here's the wheels, perhaps not the same wheels which inspired the song. These wheels are calling cards. Guests who came to visit Miss Amelia Peabody of Dover, Mass., often rolled in a wheel, hoop fashion. Having a keen artistic sense, Miss Peabody, who, incidentally, has won considerable fame as a sculptress, lined them up along her country lane.

Aid of Women Is Welcomed By Seaman's Friend Society

"Unquestionably there is a kind of service that women can perform for seamen that men cannot give," Arthur J. Crockett, Executive Secretary and Treasurer of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society, told a group of about 50 members of the Woman's Seaman's Friend Society yesterday, at the 47th annual meeting, held at the Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street. Speaking of the recent alliance between the men's and women's organizations, the latter now located in the U. S. Marine Hospital in Brighton, Mr. Crockett said:

"I am delighted to have the woman's group with us. We shall herald your work in The Sea Breeze (official publication of the century-old men's organization), and I am sure that we shall get along together happily. "I have gotten along with your president for 35 years!"

There was mirth mixed with balloting yesterday, because Mrs. Crockett was elected president of the Woman's Seaman's Friend Society, to succeed Mrs. William M. Morgan of Newtonville. Mrs. Crockett, who lives in West Roxbury, has held a number of excutive state Chairmanships of community service of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs and presidency of the Aid Association of the Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals.

Mrs. Crockett's election in unusual, because she is new to the organization she now heads, never having been even a member of it. The woman's group of about 200 members was invited by Mr. Crockett a few months ago to join forces with the men for greater effectiveness in the war effort, and, after careful consideration, the distaff side accepted the invitation on one consideration—that Mrs. Crockett be their President. A friendly, enthusiastic woman, she seemed to get acquainted with the membership while talking to them yesterday, and was much at home during the "wartime tea"—minus cakes and cookies—which followed.

Others who came to the meeting to express a welcome were Harvey Walker, president of the Boston Society, Chaplain Gardner E. Thorpe, of the Sailor's Rest on Hanover Street, maintained as a Boston home for merchant mariners, and the Rev. Herbert W. Gates, Field Secretary. Miss Catherine C. Perry, Recreation Director of the "Rest," and Miss Helen Conley, who has for some years been serving in the same capacity for the Woman's Society, told of their work for seamen in need of cheer, friendliness and practical assistance. The latter includes warm clothing, knitted articles, stationery, gifts "wrapped in pretty paper and ribbon" as women do them up, when the seamen come ashore after undergoing dangers at sea.

Mrs. Robert W. Moore, Jr., Chairman of the Newton Chapter of Gray Ladies, and Mrs. Le Roy B. Hanley who represents the chapter at the recreation rooms of the Woman's Seaman's Friend Society at the Marine Hospital were guests of honor.

Three of the seven Vice-Presidents were re-elected for one year. The four new officers are Mrs. George W. Barker, Mrs. Percy C. Campbell, Mrs. William Leslie and Mrs. Samuel Smith. Those serving again are Mrs. Arthur Brown, Miss Edith F. Downing, and Mrs. Jessie E. Ide.

Mrs. Rufus A. Dyer was elected Recording Secretary, Mrs. Harris M. Barnes, Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Arthur B. Marsh to serve another year as Treasurer. New board members are Mrs. Arthur Beal, Mrs. David Black, Mrs. Maynard Crossland, Mrs. Herbert W. Gates, Mrs. Julian F. Greeley, Mrs. Stiles Kedy, Miss Clara R. Keene, Mrs. H. C. Petterson, and Mrs. Bernard Smith. The re-elected members are Mrs. Clarence E. Paddock, Miss Helen Aspinwall Smith and Mrs. Nicholas Young.

"Gasoline and sugar shortages have made people realize that the men who run the supply boats are important to all of us," Mrs. Crockett said. "Often when I talk to men down on Hanover Street who have had narrow escapes, they tell me they are signing right out for another trip. 'It's the only job I know how to do for my country,' one real hero said the other day, quietly, 'so I am ready to go as often as I'm needed.' That is the spirit that is motivating this group that is so often overlooked because they wear no uniforms."

Camp Fire Girls To Hear Address On Youth's Future

The Council for Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls will hold its eighteenth Annual Dinner Meeting tomorrow at 6:30 p. m. at the Women's Republican Club of Boston, 46 Beacon Street.

The speaker of the evening will be Dr. Warren C. Seyfert, Assistant Professor in the Harvard Graduate School of Education and recently appointed headmaster of Browne and Nichols School in Cambridge. Dr. Seyfert's subject will be "Youth and the Future."

During the brief business session there will be an election of officers for the coming year. Also, Gloria Cahaly of Allston, representing the Blue Birds, Betsy Quimby of Walpole representing the Camp Fire Girls, and Marcia Wilson of Lynn, representing the Horizon Clubs, will act as "commentators" in a "report to the Council" of the year's activities.

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Wellesley Club to Hear Gezork

Dr. Herbert Gezork is to be the chief speaker at the annual meeting and luncheon of the Boston Wellesley College Club on Saturday at Tower Court on the Wellesley College Campus.

Dr. Gezork who will be introduced by the Program Chairman, Mrs. Haskell Cohn, has taken for his subject "Religion and Democracy—the Weapons of War." He is Assistant Professor in Biblical History at Wellesley College and Assistant Professor of Social Ethics at Andover-Newton Theological School. Born in Insterburg, Germany, he was an exchange student in 1928-30 and received his Ph. D. in 1930 from Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky. The next year he traveled around the world and visited with Kagawa in Japan, Tagore and Ghandi in India.

Later he became Associate Pastor of the First Baptist Church in Berlin and General Secretary of the German Baptist Youth Union until the latter was dissolved under pressure of the Hitler Government. He was also speaker and commentator for the German National Broadcasting Company from 1935-36.

He has written two books in German and has lectured in 12 European countries. Before coming to Wellesley College, Dr. Gezork was Assistant Professor of Religion at Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina.

A reception will be held from 12:45 to 1:15 in the Great Hall of Tower Court, after which luncheon will be served in the main dining room. In the receiving line for the reception will be the guest of honor, Dr. Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College, the President of the Boston Wellesley College Club, Mrs. Theron B. Walker, the President-elect of the club, Mrs. John E. Eaton, Jr., Mrs. Ben Ames Williams, Mrs. Andrew B. Sides, Mrs. Louis S. Chick, Mrs. Albert A. Hornor, Mrs. J. Philip Wernette, and Mrs. Theodore C. Haffenreffer.

Special guests at the luncheon will be a group of club scholarship girls, Miss Marjorie Peterson from Concord Academy, Jean Garcelon of Arlington High, Nancy Wyatt of Beaver Country Day, and Anne Campbell of Milton Academy.

Arrangements have been made by Miss Florence Risley, under the auspices of the "Friends of the Wellesley College Carillons" to have the chimes ringing out across the campus as the guests depart.

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Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change of Schedule

Maine

Bangor—First Sunday, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum Talk.
3:30 p. m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p. m.—Andrini Continentals.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—"Symphony of Melody."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—"Marimba Melodies."
7:30 p. m.—News commentators.
7:45 p. m.—The Jesters; vocal.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Concert Hall."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics; Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.; "Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, News.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:45 p. m.—Lowell House Opera Society; Randall Thompson's Chamber Opera, "Solomon & Balkis."
9:45 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Concert Album.
10:15 p. m.—Pan American Day: Speakers, Ernesto Barros-Jarpa, Nelson Rockefeller; Yale University Glee Club; Enric Madriguera's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—"Outer Western Skies."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Hold the Fort": Speaker Philip Murray, Pres. C. I. O.; Musical Dramatic Show.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Scientific News and Talks.
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil and Brazilian Program (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program.
9:45 p. m.—F. E. N. Literary Program. (Portuguese and Spanish.)
10:45 p. m.—Late News (Spanish).

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
10:00 p. m.—English.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, April 15

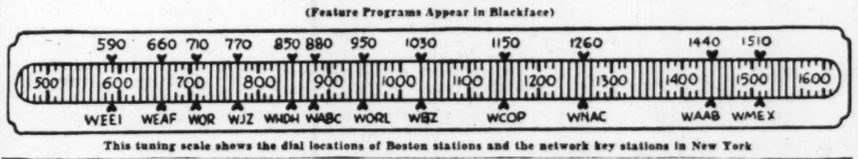
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.38mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc and 11.73mc, 6.04mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game	Charlie Barnet's Orch
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins," sketch		Will Bradley's Orch
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	Two Men and a Girl	"Pepper Young's Family"		Connie Boswell, songs
3:45 Fed. Women's Clubs	Andrini Continentales	"Right to Happiness," sk	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game	Xavier Cugat's Orch
4:00 Jerry Wayne, Songs	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk		Eddy Duchin's Orch
4:15 Living History	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"		Shep Fields' Orch.
4:30 Joey Kearns' Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics game	Glen Gray's Orch
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"		Lanny Ross, Songs
5:00 Musical Camera	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	News; Sports Matinee	Kay Kyser's Orch
5:15 Musical Camera	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Leo Reisman's Orch
5:30 Landt Trio, songs	"Four of Us"; music	"The Andersons"; sk	"Jack Armstrong"	The Drama Shop
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Talk; "Tropical Moods"	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight" drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Poivere's Orchestra
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier; Talk
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	Pan-American Day	Baseball Scores; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 "Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Herb Holmes' Or.; Sports	PM Reporter, news
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Connie Boswell, Songs
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; orch.; songs	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Inter-Am. Student Forum
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"What's My Name": quiz	Patriots' Day Program
8:15 Heir?": drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue	vocalists; chorus	program	Electric Choir
8:30 Bob Burns; guests;	Milton Berle, Shirley	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	"Aria Auditions"
8:45 drama; Elm Davis	Ross; Bob Crosby's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	"Aria Auditions"
9:00 "Archie": comedy;	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15 solos; orchestra	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Orch.,	Fibber McGee and	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:45 Report to the Nation	Leopold Stokowski, con.	Molly; guests	"Miss Meade's Children"	Variety Hour
10:00 Pan-American Salute; Henry A. Wallace; A. Feinuto	NBC Symphony Orch.,	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	John B. Hughes, News	Five Star News
10:15	Leopold Stokowski, con.	soloists; orch.; guests	Pan American Day: E.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	Pan-American Day Program	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nelson's Or.; songs; comedy	Barros, N. Rockefeller	Local Sports
10:45 News; Sports			"Under Western Skies"	Local Sports
11:00 News Analysis	News; Defense	News Service	Maj. A. P. de Seversky	Local Sports
11:15 Rideout; Sports	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Australian News; Music	Local Sports
11:30 Network Sports	"Music You Want"	St. Louis Serenade; orchestra; vocalists	"Hold the Fort": Philip	Local Sports
11:45 Network Sports	"Music You Want"		Murray, Pres., C. I. O.	Local Sports

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	"Musical Clock"; News	News comments	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Musical program	"Musical Clock"	Songs; Talk; Music	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	"Good Morning"	Organ recital	
8:00 News of the World	News, Roundup	News Service	Eight Bells; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch; talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	The Rhythm Ramblers
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	"Singing Strings"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Harvey & Dell; sk	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Marimba Band
10:15 American Stories	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"; s.	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk	M. Carlson, talk	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Going Shopping"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	'Chaplain Jim—U. S. A.'	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	U. S. Army Highlights	"Going Shopping"
11:00 Victory at Home	"Orphans of Divorce"	"The Bartons"; sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Dance orchestra
11:15 News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	Organ soloist
11:30 'Bright Horizons': sk	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Road of Life"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Fashion Talk
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"; sketch	War Bonds; Kaleidoscope	Dept. of Agriculture	The Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: news comment	Serenade in Tangotime	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	John B. Hughes, News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	Edward McHugh, hymns	"Musical Roundup"	"I'll Find My Way"; sk.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	N. E. Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills, house-	Ed Camden's Orchestra.	Religious program; talk.
1:45 "Road of Life"	News	hold talk	Salute to South America	Religious program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	G. McMullen; Music	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Victory program
2:15 Serial drama	Contrasts in Melody	"Grimm's Daughter"	"The Strollers"; songs	Victory program
2:30 'We Love and Learn'	Rakov's Orchestra	Guiding Light	Sports Comments	John Kiley, organ
2:45 'The Goldbergs'; sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	"School of the Air"	Five Star News
3:00 David Harum: sk	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game	Count Basie's Orchestra
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	'Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Judy Garland, songs
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"Two Men and a Girl"	Pepper Young's Family		Guy Lombardo's Orch.
3:45 'United We Stand'	Musical program	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:00 Walter Gross's Or.	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife": sk.		Sammy Kaye's Orch.
4:15 Children Are People	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas"; serial		Duke Ellington's Orch.
4:45 'Mosaic': D. Castillo	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics game	Bing Crosby, songs
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"		Harry James' Orchestra
5:00 Musical Camera	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
5:15 Musical Camera	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	John Kirby's Orchestra
5:30 Ray Block's Orch.	Superman; sketch	"The Andersons"; sketch	Jack Armstrong, stories	The Drama Shop
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Talk; "Tropical Moods"	"Musical Roundup"	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Poivere's Orchestra
6:15 Lowell Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier; talk
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	PM Reporter; News
7:30 "That Brewster	The Great Gildersleeve	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Alfredo Antonini's Orch.
7:45 Boy": serial sketch	The Great Gildersleeve	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Alfredo Antonini's Orch.
8:00 "Powerhouse": R.	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Rising Up the News"	Kenny Baker, songs
8:15 Scott's Or.; songs	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Baritone and organ	Irish Music
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Listeners' Theater: Yale	"About Today"; WMEX
8:45 Hersholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	House"	U. dramatic series	Drama Shop
9:00 Shirley Temple in	American Melody Hour	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15 "Junior Miss"	American Melody Hour	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album; recordings
9:30 Ransom Sherman:	Frontline Headlines	"Mr. District Attorney";	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Classical Album
9:45 comedy; music	John Kirby's Orchestra	dramatic sketch; orch.	"Miss Meade's Children"	George Harris's Orch.
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Chamber Music Society	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News	Five Star News
10:15 Great Moments in	of Lower Basin Street	Musical Knowledge	Pancho's Orchestra	Local sports
10:30 Music: Tannhäuser	Treasury Star Parade	Kay Kyser's College of	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Local sports
10:45 News; Sports	R. J. Kenny; Defense	Musical Knowledge	Dean Austin Pardue	Local sports
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	Local sports
11:15 Weather; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; Songs	Dance orchestra	Local sports
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Author's Playhouse	"Tune Up America!" Dave	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	"Music You Want"	dramatizations	Ross's Orchestra; guest	Day's End; News

Vermont Stressing Long Stays In Effort for Tourist Revenue

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 14—Although Vermont is chiefly concerned these days with prosecution of the war effort, it is yet keeping a weather eye open to the necessary sources of income, upon which the well being of its people depends. Principal among these is the State's tourist business which according to H. L. Chadwick, head of the State publicity service, is estimated to have totalled $39,000,000 in 1941.

Special stress is being placed in this season's advertising upon the desirability of prolonged stays in Vermont, rather than upon the casual motor tourist, who has, during the years of easy availability of motor vehicles, passed only a day or two at a time in the State. Tourist homes of all types lake and mountain resorts, and even the overnight tourist cabins, are preparing to welcome guests for longer stopping periods than usual and are directing efforts to meet new needs caused by the changed conditions.

Last year's tourist business, according to Director Chadwick, increased from the $28,057,000 of 1940, because of a nearly nine per cent increase in the numbers of visitors to Vermont and an increase in the key expenditures per person from $52.11 to $68.94. Since 1935 the State's tourist income, it is estimated, has fluctuated between a low of $25,000,000 and the high of $39,000,000 last season.

The key expenditure per person is calculated from answers to questionnaires sent out by the service annually to a cross section of about 2,000 persons. Since about two out of three of the visitors make only brief stops in Vermont the average per capita expenditure is multiplied by one third the number of visitors for the year, which for last year figured a total of $35,000,000. Figuring upon the basis of $2 a person for the other two thirds, $2,000,000 was added. An estimated $2,000,000 more was added for purchase of summer homes which brings the total estimated, according to Director Chadwick, to $39,000,000.

In addition to the extra efforts made by the State Department of Conservation and Development, the Vermont Hotelmen's Association and the Vermont Tourist Association are carrying on activities calculated to maintain the average summer season income from recreational sources as near as possible to last year's and prevent, if possible, a drop below the norm for the past five-year period.

No New Road Work

When Vermont's income from motor vehicle registrations on April 1 showed no diminution from the amount received for the previous year, many citizens of the Green Mountain State anticipated that road construction and maintenance, to which purposes motor vehicle revenue is "ear-marked," would continue with slight, if any, changes. This misconception, it is expected, will be righted this week when a State Highway Board statement, now being prepared, will show that much of this income has already been expended on contracts completed last year, or which are still in process of completion, and that little or no new highway construction is contemplated for the new fiscal year which begins July 1.

Many Vermonters, unfamiliar with the fiscal periods, have been of the opinion that monies received from motor vehicle registrations on April 1, each year, are applied to that year's road contracts. On the contrary, this year's income defrays the cost of work already accomplished by the highway board on the basis of anticipated motor vehicle revenues.

William F. Corry, Chairman of the State Highway Board, explained that when the fiscal year closes on June 30, there will be about $600,000 on hand for State road expenditures. Debt services, bonds and interest, will require about $1,200,000 of the current revenues and there will be little left for road purposes other than maintenance of existing roads and continuation of the reduced highway personnel required for the work.

Chairman Corry, said, however, that there was about $1,000,000 of construction in the process of completion on contracts which were let prior to Dec. 1. This has already been provided for and will be completed. Much of it is of the Federal aid type on Class I highways, for which the Government allowed 25 per cent more than the usual 50-50 basis on which construction of this kind is co-operatively built by the State and Federal Government.

Good Cash in Timber

Vermont farmers and woodlot owners are cashing in on the improved prices now being quoted for lumber. In fact, State agriculturists are optimistic over the outlook for farm productivity of this type and are stressing the need for better farming practices as applied to the woodlot.

Latest estimates show that 54.8 per cent of the Vermont farmers' cash income is from forest products including, lumber, wood for fuel, maple sugar and sirup. The war has made increased demands on timber resources and it is estimated that the Vermont farm income from forest products will move well over the $5,000,000 mark this year.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor, and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local

Change of Schedule

Maine

Lewiston—Weekdays, 4:45 p. m., WCOU, 1240kc.
Portland—Weekdays, 1:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:15 p. m.—Headline News, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Moscow—8:15 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 11.8meg, 25.3m.
London—7 p. m.—War Commentary, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
London—9 p. m.—Democracy Marches, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Meet John Londoner, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English, RKE, 11.8meg, 25.3m.
London—9:30 p. m.—BBC Salon Orchestra, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Latin-American Music, TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8meg, 25.3m.
Guatemala—11:30 p. m.—Operatic selections by Famous Singers, TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Dorothy Thompson Sees Concerted Attack on Germany as Best Allied Strategy

Columnist Defends Britain In Its Relations With India

"Hitler's war has gone sour from the beginning, and the greatest joke on the Germans is the way Japan, not Germany, is likely to enjoy the fruits of battle," Miss Dorothy Thompson declared en route, this morning, from the East Boston Airport to the City. Her lecture tonight at Symphony Hall, she said, would not include any discussion of foreign affairs but would deal exclusively with the United States.

While she felt the United Nations could not wage at this moment a big war in the Pacific, she said, "I don't know why we can't do something active in Europe this summer."

Even at the risk of a few unfortunate adventures in the Pacific, she thought there should be a concentration of force on Germany, to divert them from advancing on Russia. German morale she believed to be very low, for "there are some intelligent people there, and what on earth is Germany getting out of this war anyway?"

Sabotage as First Step

Asked to comment on André Chéradame's plan in his book, "Defense of Americas," for manufacturing a great quantity of small arms and dropping them by parachute on occupied European countries, she said she had no categorical opinion on the subject, but "the most effective thing is not to go round shooting people with small arms. That can't begin to match the arsenals of the occupying authorities."

Systematic sabotage, on the other hand, she felt would be much more useful at first. It is easy, she pointed out, to put a locomotive out of order with a hammer. It can even be done with sand. Britain, she felt, eventually would arm people in occupied areas.

"I think," she added, "we should get arms to the Serbs, and send troops to fight with them."

The failure to reach a settlement with India she did not regard as too serious an interference with the war effort.

"There are some people like the Irish," she said, "who are so preoccupied with the past they are blind to the present and the future. They cut off their nose to spite their face."

Cites Problem of India

She did not think Britain could have gone farther than the offer conveyed by Sir Stafford Cripps, and declared she had no patience with so-called liberals who held forth from public platforms, with no notion whatever what a complicated and difficult problem India presents. They speak of it, she continued, as if it were a nation instead of a sub-continent like Europe, with all sorts of nations and groups and interests in it. Nobody, she said, neither Nehru and the Congress, nor the Moslems, could speak for the whole of India, and she understood there were something like 1,000,000 soldiers or volunteers there for defense.

Her lecture is for the benefit of the New England Farm and Garden Association, which is sponsoring the Volunteer Land Corps, the movement for vacation farm employment of America's youth, of which Miss Thompson is Chairman. She was received at the airport by Mrs. Hubert L. Carter, President of the Association.

By a Staff Photographer

Bright Yellow Daffodils Nod Their Heads in Back Bay Garden

Signs of spring are seen on every hand, and these two Emerson College girls, Florence Eldredge and Cuyler Mathews, are shown admiring a row of brilliant daffodils which have burst forth on a near-by Back Bay lawn.

Draft Evader Submits To F.B.I. Agents

Gregory Carhart, young West Chesterfield, Mass., recluse who had refused to report for induction into the Army, and who threatened to shoot anyone who might try to force him to do so, was arrested today by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and was being brought to Boston for arraignment before United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon, according to Thomas P. O'Connor, Assistant U. S. Attorney.

Young Carhart was arrested in the lonely Easthampton cabin where he had been hiding, and although armed with a gun at the time he was apprehended, he submitted to arrest without any furore.

Mr. Brandon said yesterday that Mr. Carhart, if apprehended, would be prosecuted vigorously under the Selective Service Act.

WEST CHESTERFIELD, Mass., April 14 (AP)—Three Federal Bureau of Investigation agents gained peaceful access today to the hillside cabin of Gregory Carhart, who had threatened to "shoot it out" with anyone who attempted to arrest him for refusing to report for selective service.

The three agents were admitted to the cabin by Mr. Carhart after one of them had talked with him for more than an hour while the young man stood in the cabin doorway with a shotgun in the crook of his arm. Earlier, newspapermen and a neighbor, Mrs. Florence Macomber, had urged Mr. Carhart to meet the F. B. I. agents peacefully.

As soon as the agents gained access to the cabin, the door was closed and the four men apparently began a discussion of Mr. Carhart's problem.

A former student at Lehigh University, Mr. Carhart said he would rather "die than be a hypocrite." He asserted he was not a conscientious objector, but must refuse to support the United States policy in the present conflict.

Mr. Carhart telephoned the office of United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon at Boston yesterday and said he would agree to talk with an F. B. I. representative if he were not arrested. Mr. Brandon's office made no comment on the conversation, but after it was concluded Mr. Carhart declared he was "ready for them."

White to Run Again

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 14 (AP)—Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., (R) of Maine, this State's senior United States senator who at present is unopposed as a candidate for renomination at the June primaries, has filed his nomination papers with the election division.

City Club Honors C. F. Adams For 1941 Civic Achievement

The Gold Medal of the Boston City Club for Civic Achievement during 1941 has been given to Charles Francis Adams, President of the Greater Boston Community Federation and former Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Adams was awarded the medal last night at the club's thirty-fifth annual meeting at its clubhouse on Somerset Street.

"In presenting to you its medal for Civic Achievement during 1941," said Charles P. Howard, Chairman of the club's Civic Affairs Committee, in bestowing the medal, "the Boston City Club honors not only you, but also itself and the entire community.

"Your work, as President of the Community Federation of Boston since its organization in 1935, reached in 1941 a peak of achievement which is unequaled anywhere in this field of endeavor.

"In 1941 the Greater Boston Community Fund raised a larger amount than had ever been raised anywhere in a campaign of its kind. During 1941, also, your efforts and those of your associates in the Community Fund organization, laid the foundation for raising early in 1942 in the campaign of the United War Fund the largest amount ever raised in any community in a campaign of that kind.

"You, Sir, individually merit the award of this medal, beyond your associates, because as President of the Community Federation throughout its existence you have led the way to ever higher annual achievement, at a time of life when most men prefer leisure and rest, and you have labored day in and day out, month after month, impressing by your example those of all races and creeds and of all walks of life with the burning fact that the great work of giving to cure the sick and to help the helpless cannot possibly be permitted to fall short of achieving the highest possible goal."

William H. Drummey presided over the meeting and announced the election of eight new members of the Board of Governors and seven members of the Nominating Committee for 1943.

Those elected to the Board of Governors were Gordon K. Creighton, Ellis H. Dana, Fernald Hutchins, William J. Keefe, John F. Murphy, Martin W. Newman, Percy Smith, F. R. Carnegie Steele.

Those elected to the Nominating Committee for 1943 were Carleton N. Chandler, Samuel M. Ellsworth, John T. Hayes, Charles P. Howard, Nicholas A. Loumos, George B. Sturgis, Samuel Susser.

Editors to Serve In Censor Work

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The Advisory Council of the Press Division of the Office of Censorship has announced a list of editors from various states who will serve as unofficial, informal liaison men in censorship work.

The office stated each editor will be called upon for suggestions and asked to keep watch on observance of the press code. Most of them were expected to attend sessions here today and Wednesday to learn how censorship operates.

They will also attend informal round-table discussions and hold off-the-record meetings with press representatives of the War and Navy Departments and with Donald Nelson, War Production Board chief.

The editors included: Roger A. Connolly, The Register, New Haven, Conn.; J. D. Hartford, The Herald, Portsmouth, N. H.; Victor Morse, The Reformer, Brattleboro, Vt.; John M. O'Connell, Jr., The Daily News, Bangor, Maine; Michael Ogden, The Bulletin, Providence, R. I.; Arthur Ryan, Transcript - Telegram, Holyoke, Mass.

Boston Appeals For Volunteers

Another appeal for men and women to volunteer their services in Civilian Defense is being made by the Boston Committee on Public Safety, which registers applicants at its headquarters, 9 Park Street, or at the 14 other neighborhood information and registration centers it operates.

Women without previous experiences are needed in the Report Center in the Roxbury Memorial High School and the Report Center located in Public Latin School in the Fenway. These volunteers must pledge four hours of daytime work on one day a week.

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New Pact With Longshoremen Hailed by the Port of Boston

After weeks of negotiation an agreement has been reached between the International Longshoremen's Association, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, and Bernard S. Costello, local steamship agent, whereby the port of Boston will handle a large, new movement of export cargo. Mr. Costello is also Vice-President of the United Stevedoring Company.

Port interests hail the arrangement today as the first bright spot in the port picture for weeks, voicing the hope that it will mark the "turn of the tide" in the ebbing commerce of Boston.

Involving an initial movement of about 50 shiploads of freight, chiefly a heavy "bottom" cargo, the new addition to the port's commerce will provide employment for many waterfront workers, it is expected.

Of even greater significance, however, is the possibility seen by Mr. Costello of attracting a substantial volume of additional commerce to Boston as a result of the co-operation of the Union in modifying some of its working rules.

Without the co-operation of labor, he pointed out, the expected business would have been lost to a competing port. The arrangement calls for 17 longshoremen being used in each gang assigned to handle the base or heavy "bottom" cargo, instead of the usual 21 men used for general cargo.

The larger sized gangs—21 men—will be called, however, in handling general cargo that is to be put above the heavy base cargo in the ships, it is understood.

McNutt Accedes to Call for USO Inquiry

War Activities in New England

McNutt Promises USO Probe—Acceding to demands by a special Boston committee from the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Paul V. McNutt, National Defense Welfare Chief, agreed when interviewed yesterday in Washington by the Boston committee to investigate charges of maladministration made by the veterans' organization. He also stated that a meeting of important United Service Organizations officials could be called to give the veterans' groups an account of USO activities.

The charges were that the USO is paying exorbitant salaries to "social workers" while Army and Navy men on leave are denied comforts and necessities. The committee also protested against the general policy of hiring Y. M. C. A. and social workers, to the exclusion of veterans and others capable of war welfare work.

On Sunday, at a general war activities conference in Washington, Federal Security Administrator McNutt read a letter from President Roosevelt, commending the work of the USO as an "essential contribution to our united war effort." The Chief Executive also referred to the year since the USO was organized as "one of the most crowded and, no doubt, most fateful in our national history."

State Guard Expansion — Gov. Leverett Saltonstall disclosed last night that plans are under way for the expansion of the Massachusetts State Guard, through merger with the State Guard Reserve and through new recruiting, to a force of 14,000 men. The expansion of the present force of 6,500 is made necessary, the Governor said, by the reorganization of the Guard into nine districts and regions throughout the State.

The Governor added that the expansion of the Guard will aid in correlating the State forces with those of the Federal Government in protecting the Commonwealth against possible invasion.

The State Guard reserve units will be merged with the regular State Guard, and thus the organized militia will have representation in virtually every community in the State. Originally, reserve units were established in Communities where there was no organized State Guard.

"Drunkenness" Charges Denied—Officers of the Boston Army induction station have emphatically denied charges that draftees are being granted deferment from the Army because of "drunkenness" when reporting for induction.

They agreed that there had been instances of young men appearing for induction while under the influence of liquor, but asserted that, in a majority of cases, the young men were inducted next day. They added that many of these involved men who had been given a too-enthusiastic sendoff the night before.

Induction officials said the regulations set forth that they must reject men who had arrests against them for drunkenness. It was a man's record, not his appearance, that resulted in a decision to reject or accept him, they said.

Record Destroyer Launching—On Thursday, at the Boston Navy Yard, two destroyers, the U. S. S. Fullam and the U. S. S. Bennett, will slide down the ways exactly four months and six days from the date of keel-laying.

Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commandant, hailed the building record, declaring: "It is believed that this is the shortest time between laying of keels and launching that has been accomplished for vessels of this class in any navy yard or private shipyard in the country."

The outstanding record was accomplished, he added, when the Yard was faced with the heaviest repair load it has ever been called upon to undertake. At the same time, Admiral Tarrant announced that the Boston Yard was given first place among 38 stations throughout the country for its outstanding progress.

Submarine to be Launched—The Navy's newest submarine, the Shad, is scheduled to be launched at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard tomorrow, April 15. Miss Priscilla Alden Dudley, daughter of Capt. Sidney E. Dudley, Production Officer of the Yard, has been designated by the Secretary of the Navy as sponsor for the Shad.

World War Ace Commissioned—Robert R. Sewell, Boston businessman, credited with downing nine enemy planes in the first World War, left the City today with a Captain's commission to become a member of the Army Air Corps Combat Command at Savannah, Ga.

Captain Sewell, a native of Dublin, N. H., joined the Canadian Infantry at the age of 16, but later transferred to the Royal Air Force. While serving in France, he was decorated several times, receiving among other honors the Croix de Guerre and the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Forty Fathom Club—A sailor may join the "Forty Fathom Club"—if he was aboard a ship when it was torpedoed. Harry J. Pearson, Director of the Boston Seaman's Club, announced, and added, "I hope the membership won't become too large."

Watch Out! The Hollywood Stars Are Coming

Drums are beginning to roll in Hollywood's own unique manner as the beginning of a New England "build-up" for the parade of movie stars which will be staged in Boston May 1 for Army and Navy Relief funds.

A dozen or more assorted Hollywood personalities are scheduled to make simultaneous personal appearances in the Hub on May Day, and if the local boys running the publicity have their way, it'll be the biggest thing in Boston entertainment since Thomas Morton led his jolly Puritans in the Merrymount maypole dance.

A parade through the Boston streets, with stars riding in open cars, and an evening show at the Boston Garden in which they will all take part, have been planned for 15 or 20 of the film capital's biggest "names."

Those Scheduled

Among those "definitely promised" by their studios are the following: Olivia DeHavilland, Charles Boyer, Joan Bennett, Cary Grant, Eleanor Powell, Merle Oberon, James Cagney, Laurel and Hardy, Bert Lahr, Desi Arnez, Risé Stevens, Ray McDonald, and Frank McHugh.

If everything goes right with movie production schedules, three others "may" be on hand: Spencer Tracy, Bob Hope, and Bing Crosby.

The "Hollywood Victory Caravan" is coming to Boston on a tour of 14 eastern and mid-western cities under the sponsorship of the Hollywood Victory Committee, a group of producers who are organizing the resources of the film capital for various war and morale-building activities.

Seats in the Garden will sell at $1 for the second balcony and $10 for the floor and boxes. Proceeds will go to Army and Navy relief funds. Tickets are to be placed on Sale Thursday, April 16, at the Garden and the Boston Arena; on the Common; at Jordan's and Filene's downtown department stores; and at these movie theaters: the Metropolitan, the two Keiths, and the two Loews houses.

Just Beginning

This, however, is just the beginning of the story—the skeleton around which is arising a mammoth publicity structure, an old-fashioned build-up done in the grand manner.

The local Hollywood boys have just got well started, but these are some of the "angles":

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has said he would ask the Boston School Committee to give public school children a half-holiday on May 1 so they can see the parade.

Anyone in New England is invited to act as chauffeur for his favorite star, if he has an open roadster or convertible. The first 100 persons writing Harry Browning at 60 Scollay Square, offering their cars, will be among those accepted.

There are great possibilities in this. College boys in bright yellow knockabouts swamping the office with offers to drive Joan Bennett . . . High school girls chauffeuring Charles Boyer . . . Horns . . . painted car doors . . . noise . . . color . . .

Uniforms will abound in the parade. A soldier and a sailor, or a marine, will be assigned to the screen folks—two to each star, one for each arm. Maybe a regiment or two and a military band will join the marching.

Review on Common

There will be a review, with fanfare, on the Boston Common sometime shortly before the show. Stars will visit Mayor Tobin and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, and may also stop at important Boston historical spots convenient to their itinerary.

Indeed—it's a show of shows. The whole mammoth "Hollywood Victory Caravan" will leave on a long train from the film capital April 28. It will stop first at Washington, D. C., April 31. After Boston on May 1, it will go on to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Dallas, Houston, and several other cities outside New England.

Those attending the Boston Garden appearances are promised a coherent production—one molding the highly individualistic stars' talents into a variety show which will depart as far as possible from a mere series of bows and curtain calls. Mark Sandrich, Hollywood director, has been placed in charge.

Incidentally, you'll be learning the details from your local screen pretty soon. Theater managers in many parts of New England have been supplied "trailers" telling about the Victory Committee and judiciously "plugging" the Caravan and its tour.

Boys Help Defense Effort

With the 'Victory Volunteers'

Joe McDonald (left) accepts the congratulations of Charles S. Sullivan, Chief Justice of the Charlestown Municipal Court, as he becomes an officially sworn member of the "Victory Volunteers." More than 70 boys, members of the Charlestown branch of the Boys Clubs of Boston, were inducted in the Victory Volunteer organization last night. This group was organized by Arthur T. Burger, Executive Director of the Boys Clubs of Boston, and will be taught to serve as junior fire wardens, messengers, first-aid workers, etc.

Curfew Didn't Ring —Tall Warden Need

WARREN, Maine, April 14 (AP)—A practice blackout silenced Warren's curfew last night for the second time in a half century.

Curfew did not ring from the bell tower of the Georges River woolen mill because civilian defense leaders believed that the nine strokes at 9 p. m. might be confused with the all-clear signal.

ROCKPORT, Maine, April 14 (AP)—This town needs taller air raid wardens.

Just as it blacked out last night in its first test, the aurora borealis streaked the sky with one of the brightest displays in months.

On the job

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BBC's Upped State Grant In Line With Firm's Expansion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Expansion in the activities of the British Broadcasting Corporation is indicated in recent announcement that it is to receive a Government grant of £10,000,000 for the year ending in March, 1943, as compared with £6,900,000 for the previous year.

Before the war the BBC was financed by the sale of listening licenses at 10 shillings a year for each radio in use. This fee is still charged, but it now goes to the Government, and the BBC is given an annual grant.

In the past year all three of the main branches of BBC activities have been extended. These consist of broadcasting, listening to other countries' broadcasting, and checking up the results by listener research. Since the war began, radiocasting for listeners in the British Isles has decreased. Formerly there were eight simultaneous programs from which home listeners could make their choice. Now there are only two—one the Home Service, and the other a service for the Forces. Though the Forces Program contains occasional items of especially Service interest, it is distinguished from the Home program mainly through its greater frivolity. It has very few talks, and the music played on it is almost invariably jazz and swing. The Home program carries talks, discussions, and more serious music.

It is the overseas broadcasting that accounts for the enormous expansion in the BBC's operations. When the war began, the BBC was already sending out programs in French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. Polish and Czech were added immediately, and further additions have been constantly made since. Now the transmissions to the continent of Europe are made in 20 languages, paradoxically 36 hours' broadcasting are accomplished every day and night, and 300,000 words are sent out over the ether every day.

Broadcasting to various parts of the Commonwealth and the Empire is also on a large scale. Particular care is paid to linking up soldiers abroad with their wives and families at home, and greetings between them over the radio are a frequent feature of BBC transmissions. Seven-and-a-half-hour transmissions are sent out to Canada and the United States every night. Some of these are picked up and re-transmitted by radiocasting companies in America. Among the well-known people the BBC has engaged in these programs to America during the past year are J. B. Priestley, Clive Brook, Frank Owen, Leslie Howard, and Wickham Steed.

One result of these broadcasts is the discovery that a large number of English voices are not considered acceptable to the American public.

Anything approaching what may be called a British "upper class" intonation is unpopular in the United States. For this reason the American branch of the BBC is constantly experimenting striving to find British accents that will not offend American ears, and many otherwise acceptable broadcasters have been discarded because they cannot sufficiently "democratise" their speech.

Altogether the BBC speaks about 500,000 words a day, which is equal to the size of five long novels. But it listens on an even bigger scale. In September, 1939, its monitoring staff numbered about 60; now it has more than 500 members. At all hours of the day and night shifts of these listeners eavesdrop on the world's broadcasts, taking down 1,000,000 words every 24 hours, transcribing and translating them, words, moreover, that are spoken in 30 languages, in more than 300 separate broadcasts. These million words are then summarized in a script of 50,000 words, which are considered by official BBC speakers. The arguments of German radiocasters are then answered in BBC transmissions.

The BBC also keeps a constant check on the effect of its programs in the British Isles. It maintains a staff of investigators who question 800 listeners a day, taken from all grades of society. These listeners are asked what programs they listen to, and how they like them. The BBC regards the results of this process of listener research, as it is called, as a more reliable indication of the popularity of its programs than are the letters it receives.

MacAssey Named First Chairman Of Reuters Trust

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—Sir Lynden MacAssey, expert on labor and commercial arbitration, was appointed by the Lord Chief Justice yesterday as the first Chairman of the Reuters Trust, obligated to maintain Britain's largest news agency on a basis of impartiality and freedom from domination by any single group.

Terms of the trust, as established last October for a minimum of 21 years, provide for a board of eight trustees, drawn from the leading figures of the London and provincial press, with an independent chairman. The trustees and a six-member board of directors were named at that time.

Appointment of Sir Lynden was the final step in creation of the system evolved under governmental guidance after prolonged disagreement among newspaper interests and in the House of Commons over means of insuring that Reuters would not fall under control either of the Government or of limited private interests.

The agency now is owned half by the Press Association, a co-operative of provincial papers, and half by the Newspaper Publishers Association, which comprises the London papers.

Expansion of Reuters to meet increasing competition both within and without the Empire has been a matter of great concern to the British Government, leading in 1939 to a Government subsidy.

Critics in the House of Commons, who feared this would become the wedge for Government control of news, were given assurances that it was intended only to insure that Reuters be able to present British news fully in countries where Government-controlled or subsidized agencies, notably those of the Axis, were particularly active.

Rector Has a War Job In Addition to Church

CARBONDALE, Pa., April 14 (AP)—The Rev. Clarke E. Trumbore, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, revealed that he has accepted a job as a machinist in addition to his pastoral duties.

"Each of us must do his share in this great struggle," said Mr. Trumbore. "If we don't win this war there may not be any churches."

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Mountbatten Milestones

Wide World

Camera's-Eye Views of New British Raiders' Chief

Upper: Lord Louis Mountbatten, chief of combined operations of the British Army, Navy, and Royal Air Force, with workers at the Wright Aeronautical Corporation plant in Paterson, N. J., last fall. Lower left: Lady Mountbatten, photographed aboard the liner Bremen upon a visit to New York. Lower right: Lord Louis inspecting the crew of the aircraft carrier H. M. S. Illustrious as he took command of the repaired ship last August.

Mountbatten—Invasion Chief?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In many respects Lord Louis Mountbatten is one of the most colorful figures the war has produced.

The new head of the Commandos and chief of the combined operations of the British Army, Navy and Royal Air Force has the attributes of leadership that capture popular imagination. In addition, he has proven himself an able fighting man and an officer who commands the respect and devotion of his men.

Lord Louis is a man of high birth and great wealth who has sought by every means at his command to be in the forefront of battle, both at sea and on the land.

He is a second cousin of King George VI. He was born on June 25, 1900, and is the son of Admiral of the Fleet Prince Louis of Battenberg and Princess Victoria, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria's daughter, Princess Alice.

Start in Present War

Lord Louis' service in this war started when he commissioned the destroyer Kelly in August, 1939, after previously being appointed to the command of the ship and of the newly formed Fifth Destroyer Flotilla.

When the Kelly was damaged by mines in the North Sea four months later, Lord Louis shifted his command to another vessel and then returned to the Kelly until it was again damaged by torpedoes during the Norwegian campaign.

After transferring from ship to ship of the flotilla for independent operations along the English East Coast, Lord Louis was second in command of a force which bombarded Cherbourg and pursued enemy destroyers back to Brest. On Nov. 29, 1940, his ship, the Javelin, received two torpedo hits when the Fifth Destroyer Flotilla fought a night action against German destroyers in the English Channel.

A month later he was back on the recommissioned Kelly, and that spring was in command of the second bombardment of Benghasi. On May 23, 1941, the Kelly went down in the Battle of Crete.

Late last summer he arrived in the United States to take command of the British aircraft carrier Illustrious and to supervise its repairs in an American shipyard. He was then assigned to "special duties" by the War Cabinet—a task then believed to involve his talents as a strategist.

World War Service

Lord Louis has seen service in the Royal Navy since 1913. During the first World War, he was on Admiral Beatty's flagship, H. M. S. Lion and was transferred to the new flagship Queen Elizabeth. Later he served in the Twelfth Submarine Flotilla and then in the Portsmouth Escort Flotilla.

He accompanied the Prince of Wales on his tour of Australia and India in 1920 and also visited the United States Pacific Fleet at San Diego, Calif.

He was married in 1922 to Edwina, eldest daughter of the late Lord Mount Temple, later Minister of Transport, and visited the United States on his honeymoon, and again in 1924 with the Prince of Wales.

After specializing in signals and wireless, Lord Louis held a number of specialist appointments, including that of Fleet Wireless Officer with the Mediterranean Fleet from 1931 to 1933.

He was promoted to the rank of commander in 1932 and to captain in 1937 after serving a tour of duty in the Naval Air Division of the Admiralty. He visited the United States Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Fla., in 1938.

Invasion Threats Worry Nazi Chiefs

By the Associated Press

London, April 14

Reports reaching London from neutral capitals today indicated the German High Command was resigned to an impending invasion of Europe by Allied forces and feared the attack would come at an unexpected place.

The well-publicized visit of Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, and Harry Hopkins, adviser to President Roosevelt, has given Berlin an advanced case of jitters which was being answered by statements of bravado, the reports showed.

The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm Demokraten reported a German High Command spokesman as saying:

"We are expecting an invasion at any time. Let them try it. We are ready."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 14—Disclosure that Lord Louis Mountbatten has been appointed chief of combined operations of the British Army, Navy and Royal Air Force is taken in some quarters to indicate that Britain is preparing, or may have completed, the administrative machinery for a major offensive operation against the European Continent.

In any event Lord Louis' appointment is conceded to be an event of far-reaching significance, and it is as such that it has been greeted in the House of Commons where demands for unified offensive action have risen almost to crescendo proportions.

There are even hints that the news of his appointment may not be unconnected with the presence in Great Britain of Gen. George G. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, and Harry L. Hopkins, President Roosevelt's representative. Lord Louis has been present at most of General Marshall's discussions with British military and naval leaders.

The debonair cousin of King George VI conferred several times in the last two days with General Marshall.

In Charge Since March 18

Lord Louis has been the head of Britain's invasion shock troops, the Commandos, since March 18 with the acting rank of Vice-Admiral and honorary ranks of Lieutenant General and Air Marshal in the Navy, Army and Air Force.

He is conceded to be an expert on invasion tactics and it was he who directed the recent successful Commando raids against Vaagso and Brunsval and St. Nazaire, France.

In hailing the news of Lord Louis' appointment the Times of London said in a leading editorial today:

"Criticism need only be directed to the title of Lord Mountbatten's office. It is an evident anomaly that the conception of combined operation should be limited to the work of raiding forces. Not until the system allows the chiefs of staff of all these services to see combined operations as co-extensive with the whole of their joint responsibility is their planning likely to rise to the measure of this war.

"The title of chief of combined operations is meaningless for any officer but a single chief of a combined general staff."

Switzerland Cuts Sugar Allowance

BERN, Switzerland, April 14 (AP)—New Swiss food restrictions, among other things halving the sugar allowance in public eating places, will go into effect April 27.

Under them, chocolate and other beverage drinkers will be allowed one lump of sugar—unless they bring their own.

Week-day meals will be limited to three courses—soup or entree, main dish, and dessert—with an extra course on Sundays and holidays. Fish will be prohibited as an entree.

Butter for breakfast will be limited to 15 grams (roughly half an ounce) and bread with each meal to 50 grams (less than two ounces).

Vancouver Forms Transport Squadron

VICTORIA, April 14 (CP) — Motorists and power boat owners are being formed into emergency transportation squadrons on Vancouver Island to provide miltiary and civilian authorities with a transportation arm in event of enemy action against British Columbia.

These squadrons will be based at key island points and will be manned and equipped on a voluntary basis. They will be available to naval, military, and air force authorities, and will co-operate with civilian defense groups in event of emergency requirements.

Gould Scion Peels Spuds in Australia

By the Associated Press

Sydney, April 14

A millionaire is peeling potatoes at a United States Army camp here. He is First-Class Private George Jay Gould, eldest son of the late Jay Gould and great-grandson of the railroad magnate of the last century.

Besides peeling potatoes, Private Gould has served also as chauffeur to officers.

Two U. S. Ships Among 4 Sunk Off S. A. Coast

FORTALEZA, Brazil, April 14 (AP)—Axis submarines sank four United Nations merchantmen, including two U. S. tankers, off Northern Brazil last week and there has been no word of survivors from two of the vessels, dispatches received here and officially approved for publication said today.

The vessels were identified as the U. S. tankers T. C. McCobb, 7,452 tons, and Eugene V. R. Thayer, 7,138 tons; the 7,800-ton British merchant ship Empire Peregrine, and the 2,161-ton Norwegian freighter Balkis.

Survivors and Brazilian maritime officials said all were torpedoed in the same general area and their accounts agreed there had been no word thus far of survivors from the T. C. McCobb and the Empire Peregrine.

Of the Eugene V. R. Thayer's crewmen, 26 were landed at Camocin, Ceara State—13 from a lifeboat and 13 by United States planes. Nine crew members were reported missing and some accounts said they had perished in a lifeboat.

A Swedish ship rescued 24 survivors of the Balkis, the Norwegian Consul here said. He added that the Captain, First Officer and five other crewmen, among them a stewardess, were killed in a machine-gun attack on lifeboats by the German U-boat which sank their ship last Friday.

After 36 hours in lifeboats these survivors were picked up by the Swedish ship and landed here last night.

The Eugene V. R. Thayer, built in 1920, was operated by the Sinclair Refining Company and the T. C. McCobb, launched in 1936, was operated by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The skipper of a Brazilian ship which put in here said he witnessed the sinking of the Eugene V. R. Thayer.

Italy Warns Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, April 14 (AP)—Italy has warned Argentina that two Argentine vessels plying between Aruba in the Dutch West Indies and United States ports and presumably transporting oil are running the risk of sinking by Italian submarines.

The Italian note, it is understood, held that the two ships, described as the 5,000-ton Arpon and the 7,000-ton Eduardo Tornquist, should call at their port of registry once each round trip and not extinguish lights at night if they were to be regarded as neutral vessels. Both ships are classified as whalers and could be used to carry oil.

Chile Hears Charge

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 14 (AP)—Salvador Ocampo, Undersecretary of the Chilean Federation of Workers, has announced that he had information that "more than one" ship under the Chilean Flag delivered supplies to ships of an "unknown" nationality.

He promised to make public the details of his information with the objective of forming a committee to investigate "Nazi-Fascist activities." He said Axis agents were active in the northern port of Arica.

Last week Señor Ocampo said in a statement that Chilean nitrates and copper were finding their way to Axis countries by transfer from Argentine freighters to Spanish ships at Buenos Aires.

All 290 Saved From One Vessel

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 14 (AP)—A large British merchant vessel with refugees from the war zone in the Far East was torpedoed and sunk off the Atlantic coast Saturday afternoon without the loss of a life.

Quartered here until arrangements could be made for their transfer, the 290 survivors, apparently none the worse for their experience, praised the Navy forces responsible for their rescue and described the calm on board when their vessel was attacked.

Sinking of the ship was announced by the Sixth Naval District Public Relations Office.

Only one casualty was reported. Bertram J. R. Barton, member of the executive council of Jahore, India, was slightly injured when he jumped into a life boat. The remaining passengers and members of the crew, and a cat and three kittens, were transferred to safety without an injury.

The ship was attacked at 4:30 p. m. and the survivors were picked up an hour and a half later by a United States naval vessel.

At Nassau, in the Bahamas, it was announced that 30 survivors of a torpedoed ship reached that port Saturday afternoon.

Two of their companions were killed and 10 were missing.

The vessel, whose size, identity and nationality were not revealed by the British Colonial Government, was sunk Monday, April 6, and the men were rescued the following day.

It was the fifth group of survivors to reach this Colony since submarine warfare began off the eastern United States coast.

Lindbergh Studies Bombers in California

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 14 (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh, now an employee of the Ford organization at Ypsilanti, Mich., arrived yesterday to receive schooling in B-24 bomber production at the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation.

Consolidated officials said Mr. Lindbergh would return to Ypsilanti to begin his new work after learning the rudiments of bomber production.

Tunnels Hewn in Solid Rock Protect Corregidor Garrison

By Walter Robb

Former Manila Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The hard earth itself is the protector of the gallant men who are holding Corregidor against the incessant pounding of Japanese bombs and shells.

The bastion of American military power in the Far East is something like a combination Rock of Gibraltar and Maginot Line.

All four of the fortress's communities are troglodyte communities. Men who live and work and fight far down in the gardian earth comprise its garrisons.

The island stronghold literally is honeycombed with tunnels and caves. There are long tunnels, short tunnels, intersecting tunnels, and vertical tunnels. And most of them have all the comforts of home.

Hewn in Solid Rock

It is almost impossible for a bomb or a shell to penetrate these hidden chambers for they have been hewn out of andesite, a dark grayish rock almost as solid as granite.

Most of the tunnels are more than 30 feet high and their arched roofs stretch away into the distance like gothic arches in a great cathedral.

The tunnels are capital living quarters. They are thoroughly ventilated and even have hot and cold running water. If necessary, a garrison might live for weeks in the depths of the earth without emerging into the open.

Corregidor is several miles long and in some parts more than two miles wide. When a bomb hits the island, the noise of the explosion usually reverberates through the long underground corridors like rolling peals of thunder, but there is seldom damage to the carefully concealed chambers. The noise annoys the men for a while, but they soon grow accustomed to it.

Earth Seems to Dance

The roar of the great naval and antiaircraft guns that dot the island's surface also echoes through the tunnels and sometimes the very earth itself seems to tremble and dance.

All during the siege of Bataan, the island's garrison kept busy digging more tunnels. Many of the American experts and Filipino miners who had been employed in Philippine mines before the war were pressed into activity.

As the fall of Bataan drew nearer, more and more underground space was needed for ammunition and supplies.

Argentina's Equilibrium In Danger of Upset by Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — It looks as if Japan will be the first of the Axis countries to upset the neutral equilibrium of Argentina as that country strives unceasingly, through the legalistically minded government of Acting President Ramon S. Castillo, to keep on friendly terms with all nations, aggressors and their victims alike.

Dr. Castillo is known to be deeply disappointed because his personal intervention to secure for British and Canadian prisoners of war at Hong Kong treatment in accordance with international custom has so far been in vain. His disappointment has been communicated to the Japanese Ambassador in Buenos Aires, Baron Shu Tomii, who was summoned by the Acting Foreign Minister, Dr. Guillermo Rothe, to have the feelings of the Chief Executive transmitted to Tokyo.

It is understood, however, that Dr. Castillo's disappointment was tinged with some annoyance, because up to that time there had not been even an acknowledgment of Argentine request, which was repeated and emphasized to the Japanese envoy. Reports agree that Baron Tomii had rather an uncomfortable time listening to Dr. Rothe's transmission of Dr. Castillo's message.

Scrupulous

Argentina has, admittedly, been excessively scrupulous in its interpretations of Pan-American democratic obligations for continental defense, but national leaders have often taken the lead on humanitarian issues. Reports of Japanese atrocities shocked all classes of Argentine opinion and Tokio has caused a bad impression by ignoring humanitarian appeals. Procrastination of a reply to Argentina was also taken as a slight on the Chief Executive.

Neither Germany nor Italy has made either of these two mistakes in dealing with Argentina. Berlin, especially, has played up to this country's flair for legality and its sincere humanitarianism in the conduct of international relationships. German punctuality and politeness have been good allies of enemy diplomacy and propaganda in Argentina, but their efficacy will be of small avail now with a crack in the Axis front. Floods have been caused by smaller holes than this one bored by Japanese militarists in the first place and afterwards by the Mikado's diplomatists.

The original request for improved treatment of the British prisoners was a personal initiative of Dr. Castillo about a month ago and made through regular Foreign Office channels. It had evoked no reply up to the time when Baron Tomii was summoned.

British Interests

As is generally known, Argentina represents British interests before the Japanese authorities and it recently solicited permission for the dispatch of food and medical supplies to the prisoners at Hong Kong.

It had been anticipated that in the interview with Dr. Rothe, Baron Tomii, suspecting the reason for his summons, would have announced satisfaction of the Argentine request in the name of Dr. Castillo and that representatives of this country would have been allowed to visit Hong Kong and Singapore to ascertain exactly, on the spot, how the prisoners are being treated and what are their urgent requirements.

Although no official statement is available on Baron Tomii's call, it is understood that he was the bearer of no good news and that the humanitarian efforts of the Acting Chief Executive of Argentina have, so far, been in vain.

Argentine organizations have supported Dr. Castillo's stand and two of the latest adherents to the general protest against Japanese atrocities are the Sanitary Commission and the Youth Movement for Freedom.

Nazi Air Force All on Defense, Briton Reports

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—The German Air Force is on the defense in every theater of war and now has about 4,000 first line planes, the Daily Express air reporter, Basil Cardew, wrote yesterday. He said his estimate of Germany's air strength came from a "reliable source."

He said the RAF raided the Ruhr, Northern France and Italy on the night of April 12, but the Germans "did not send one plane to raid our shores." From Bordeaux to Northern Norway on the Western Front the Germans have a few more than 1,000 planes, including strong fighter groups in France, Belgium and the Netherlands, the reporter said. Half of the Luftwaffe, he said, was based on the Russian Front.

Between 700 and 800 German planes were said to be in use against Malta and in North Africa.

Lined up against the Luftwaffe, the reporter wrote, are Russia's armada, the largest RAF fighter force in history, and a huge RAF bomber fleet.

"These figures explain why the Germans do not hit back at Britain," he said.

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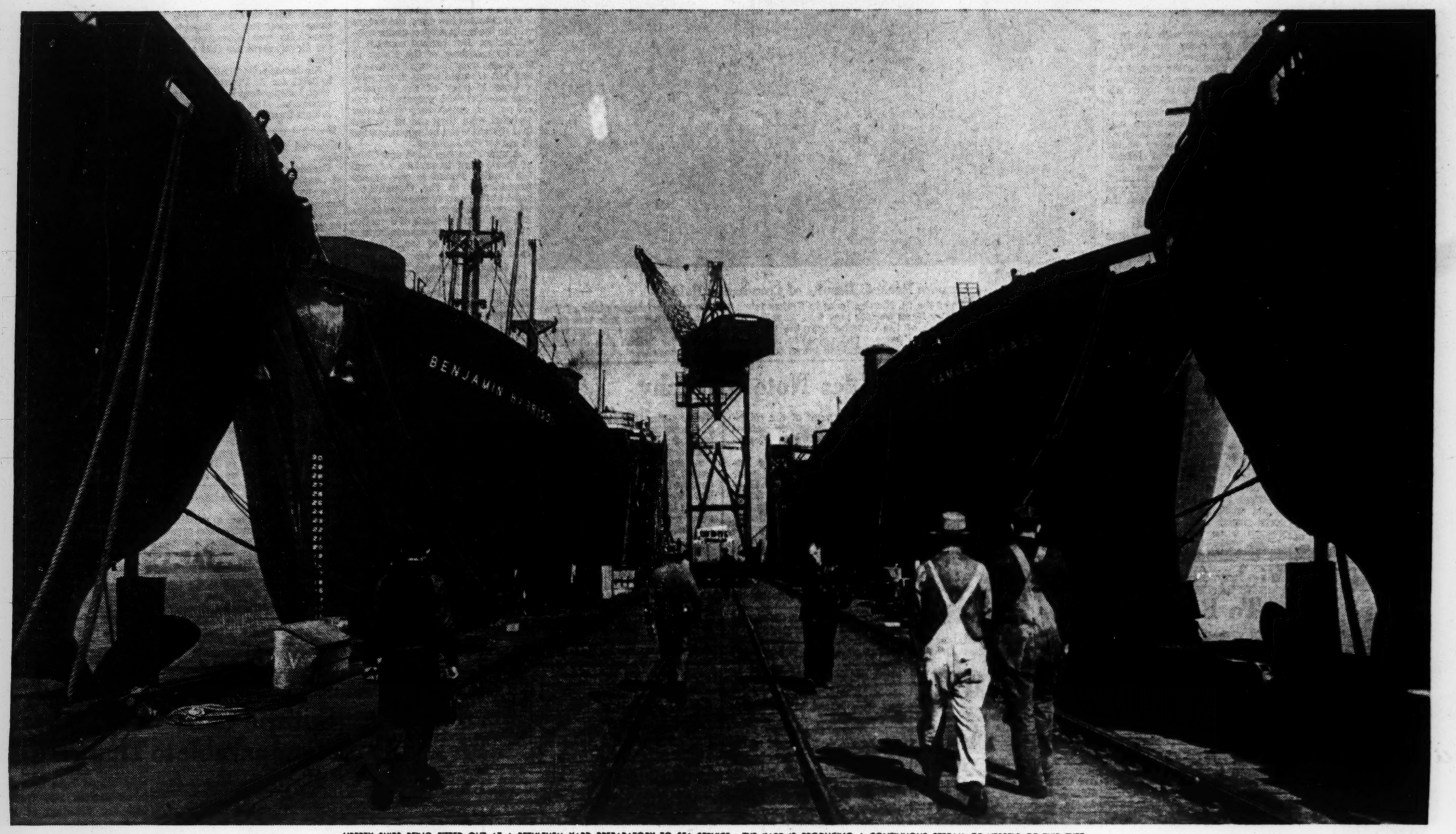

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Bethlehem ship production this year will represent the greatest all-round shipbuilding output by any company in the history of the country.

Speed, speed and more speed is the constant objective; and always speed with quality, for a jerry-built ship is virtually useless in the grim tasks of maritime war.

The first Liberty ship which recently discharged supplies at a Red Sea port was built in a yard that was virtually non-existent a year ago. A tanker was delivered in 100 days from laying of keel. A battleship will be delivered 14 months ahead of schedule.

Cargo ships are being built in less than one-half the time required in the first World War. Comparable speeding up has been achieved on other types of ships and the schedule is being constantly stepped-up.

Expanding old yards, building new ones, tripling employment in a year's time, training thousands of new men, putting every effective facility to use, adopting pre-assembly and mass production methods—all these spell tonnage and more tonnage, a steadily-mounting output of ships from Bethlehem yards.

All hands are doing their utmost for Victory, working to achieve the maximum for the U. S. Navy and the U. S. Maritime Commission, so that the "bridge of ships" shall be maintained and steadily enlarged.

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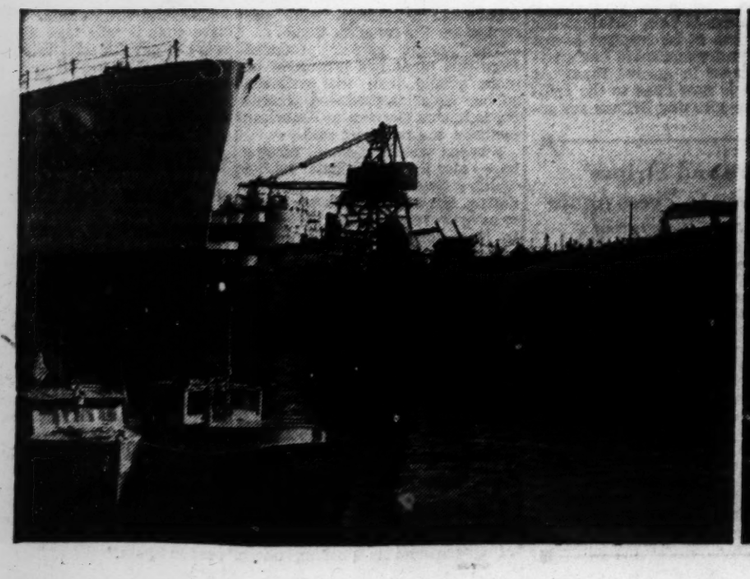
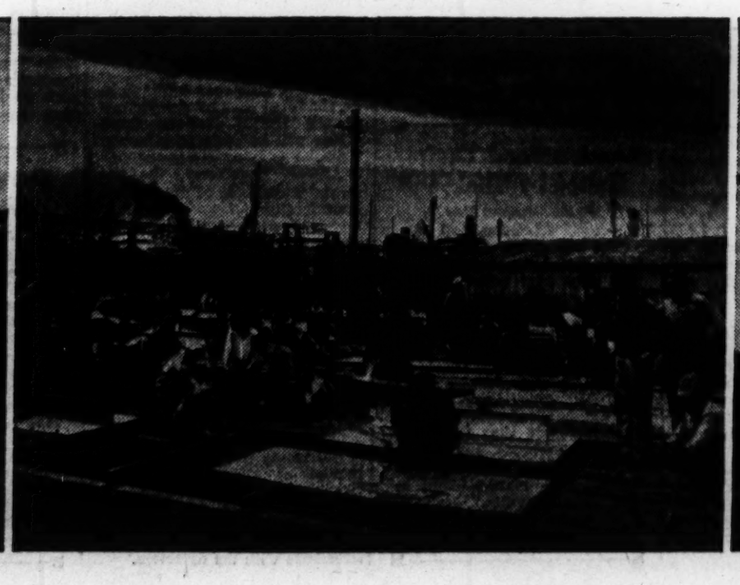


THOUSANDS OF NEW MEN ARE LEARNING HOW TO BUILD SHIPS



MORE NEW FLEET UNITS SOON READY FOR ACTIVE SERVICE

Americans in Australia Begin Training in 'Bush'

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, April 14—I have just spent a day with American troops moving into a permanent camp in the Australian bush.

It was the first large movement of Doughboys to operational quarters, where they will settle down and put finishing touches on their battle practice.

It was for this part of the world an epoch-making day, since the Americans are looked upon here as something in the nature of saviors.

This camp is well situated, lying in an open rolling country which must ring a familiar note in the thoughts of these boys, the majority of whom come from the prairie lands of Dakota and Montana. It is a nicely wooded country with typical Australian trees such as gum trees. Beneath a range of low hills a river winds giving a dash of green to an otherwise brown landscape.

Now it is autumn in Australia, where everything is dusty and the grass is burnt brown from the summer sun.

Train After Train

Throughout the day trainload after trainload arrived with their full complements of men and machines. Around the station were clustered residents of a nearby town and scores of small boys agog with excitement at the strange uniforms, and thrilled by the buttons and small coins given them by the soldiers as souvenirs.

It was obvious that the American soldiers had settled down almost at once in this new country. I asked many how they felt about it. There was a general chorus that they had been "treated swell."

In the city, where they had been in a dispersal camp, they had been showered with attention. Australia's Comforts Fund had seen to it that they did not feel lonely. They had been invited to private homes, asked to tennis parties, given free tickets to movies, theaters, and concerts. All this had been done in spite of the fact that their hosts were entertaining thousands of their own men, some recently returned from the Middle Eastern battlefront. The same endeavor to make American troops welcome was evidenced in this camp.

Naturally, conditions here are very different from those at home. The Australian soldier doesn't demand nor expect the same standard of physical comfort, which I found in most camps I visited in California. There are not the same facilities here. This fact must be accepted. The Americans have moved in with an Australian brigade and share the same amenities.

In conversations with Australian and American camp commandants, I gathered that the two forces will train in the closest cooperation. This same co-operation will extend to off-duty hours. Already officers of the American advance guard were on friendliest terms with their Australian colleagues. Each had been teaching the other in the intimacy of the mess his own particular foibles. Outside, Australian troops had been polishing up their baseball which is a game not widely played here. They also hoped to teach the Doughboys cricket.

Entertainment Assured

The impression I got was that the Australian military leaders felt they had a responsibility to their new guests and nothing would be left undone to make them feel at home. A concert party has been organized for the first night in camp and a succession of entertainments is being arranged for succeeding weeks.

I spoke to many American soldiers, getting their first reactions to the prospects of this rather bleak Army life. I found most of them realized they were here for work and not for play. They were "raring to go." Now that they had come 8,000 miles from home, they wanted to finish the job. They were prepared to put up with hardships and appreciated what the Australians were doing for them. Everywhere, there is evidence that Australian and American troops hit it off well and should work up a fine esprit de corps which will be a telling weapon when the offensive hour arrives.

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After Raid on Nazi Base in France

Associated Press Radiophoto

Camera Records Results of Commando Raid

This is the latest picture of the St. Nazaire locks in France taken from a reconnaissance plane of the RAF. The British Air Ministry News Service says that "it makes clear not only that the gate was duly rammed but that the explosion of the Campbelltown blew it clean off its sill and flung it against west side of lock and buckled it badly." Arrow (A) points to the rammed gate. The British also claim to have damaged the concrete dam (B) and machine house (C) during the latest raid.

Text of Welles Note to Vichy

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The complete text of the note given yesterday to Gaston Henry-Haye, French Ambassador, by Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, follows:

I have received your Excellency's communication of April 9, 1942, containing certain observations of the French Government at Vichy with regard to the announcement of the establishment of a consulate general of the United States at Brazzaville.

In this connection Your Excellency informs me that your Government trusts that the Government of the United States will make it known publicly that this step on the part of the United States should not be interpreted as having any political implications, and that it should likewise not be interpreted as being a step in derogation of the "exclusive rights of the French Government over the territory in question."

The considerations advanced in the communication addressed to me by Your Excellency provide an appropriate and welcome opportunity for the Government of the United States to reiterate with the utmost clarity its policy with regard to France and with regard to the French people.

Ties of Confidence

From the earliest days of the independence of the United States of America the relations between the people of France and the people of the United States have been founded upon ties of more than ordinary friendship and confidence. The Government of France, and many citizens of France, assisted the people of the United States in achieving their freedom. The great principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity proclaimed by the French Revolution have been an inspiration to the American people throughout their national existence, and the traditional understanding between our two nations has in no small part been due to their common faith in democratic institutions and in their like devotion to the cause of human freedom.

Only 25 years ago the armies of France and the United States were fighting side by side against the same ruthless aggressor who has now once more invaded France.

As this Government has informed Your Excellency's Government upon several occasions, the Government of the United States recognizes the sovereign jurisidiction of the people of France over the territory of France and over French possessions overseas.

The Government of the United States fervently hopes that it may see the re-establishment of the independence of France and of the integrity of French territory.

Destruction of Regime

But only by the total destruction of the present criminal regime in Germany, and by the complete defeat of the armies of Germany and of the dictatorships which have aligned themselves with Germany, can that hope be realized. That is a fact well known to all of the people of France, including even that handful of Frenchmen who in contempt for the high tradition of liberty and individual freedom which has made France great, have sordidly and abjectly, under the guise of "collaboration," attempted to prostitute their country to that very regime in Germany, which is bent upon nothing else than the permanent enslavement of France.

At the present moment continental Europe is in great part occupied by German armies. Your Excellency's Government is bound by the terms of the armistice agreement into which it entered with Germany in June, 1940.

Marshal Pétain has had occasion to appreciate the full understanding of the Government of the United States of the difficulties under which we and his Government have been suffering because of these reasons, and the sympathy of the Government and the people of the United States for the people of France in the tragic situation in which they have been placed.

A part of France's territories overseas remains under the effective jurisdiction of Your Excellency's Government. Still other territories of France are under the effective control of French authorities who do not recognize the jurisdiction of the French Government at Vichy, but who are fighting actively on the side of the forces of freedom.

This latter situation is the case in French Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons, where the Government of the United States has recently appointed a consul general at Brazzaville. This is the step to which Your Excellency's communication under acknowledgment refers.

Vichy Not in Control

Were the French Government at Vichy in effective control of the territory in question, the Government of the United States would necessarily have communicated with Your Excellency's Government prior to the establishment of this consulate general of the United States, in accordance with the convention between the countries of Feb. 23, 1853, to which reference is made in Your Excellency's communication.

The French Government at Vichy, however, is not in control of that territory.

Consequently, until the final victory of the United Nations is won, and the people of France are once more in full and sovereign control of their own destinies, the Government of the United States, in accordance with the policy above set forth, will continue, with regard to French territories in Africa or in the Pacific areas, to maintain, or to enter into, relations with those French citizens who are in actual control of such territories.

The German invaders by deceit, and by their habitual propaganda of falsehood, are daily seeking to sow doubt and mistrust of their traditional and proven friends among the minds of French people. That effort has failed, and will continue to fail. The people of France have never doubted the sincerity of the friendship of the people of the United States.

The French people may rest assured that the Government and people of the United States will continue to maintain unimpaired their full respect for the sovereign rights of the people of France. They may continue to be confident that by the victory of the United Nations those rights will be restored intact to them.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Vichy Suspends Riom Trial To Broaden Scope of Action

VICHY, April 14 (AP)—The Vichy Government suspended the Riom trial today to allow investigation which will broaden its scope at future proceedings to include "political and military mistakes which led to war and defeat" for France—rather than responsibility for defeat alone.

The trial, recessed for Easter since April 2, had been scheduled to reopen today but there had been indications the sessions would not be resumed, at least for the time being.

A report published in the Official Journal said the trial, which had gone through 24 sittings, had tended "to divide our public opinion" and "threaten our external security by compromising our internal relations." It was also known to have displeased Hitler in the absence of pro-German feeling revealed in the sessions.

The five defendants who have been in court had been held in Bourassol Château over the Easter recess.

Three of them, former Premiers Edouard Daladier and Léon Blum and former Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, now are expected to return to Portalet Fortress in the Pyrenees and rejoin Paul Reynaud, former Premier, and George Mandel, M. Reynaud's Minister of the Interior.

The other two defendants in France, Pierre Jacomet, former Administrator of National Defense Industries, and Guy Lachambre, former Air Minister, are expected to remain at Bourassol since Marchal Pétain has not condemned them to Portalet.

The sixth defendant, Pierre Cot, also a former Air Minister, is a refugee in the United States.

Reversing an earlier official statement, the report in the Official Journal said the cause of the war and the causes of defeat were "indivisible," bringing to mind Hitler's words when the German Führer mentioned in a speech of March 15 that the Riom trial was investigating unpreparedness rather than the war guilt.

Hitler said, "The characteristic of this trial is that not a single word of guilt of those responsible for the war is mentioned and nothing but inferior preparation of war is being talked about. We see in this a mentality incomprehensible to us, but which, perhaps, is better than anything else in revealing the causes of the new war."

The war-guilt charge was dropped last Oct. 31 when the Cabinet, accepting a proposal of the Minister of Justice, Joseph Barthélemy, called the former leaders "those responsible for defeat" and shelved the original indictments charging "responsibility for the passage from peace to war."

Observers declared the present action was the first time in the history of France that the central authority had intervened to halt the functioning of a judicial process.

Doubt that the Riom hearing ever would be resumed was expressed in Vichy even before the Easter recess started April 2. Often postponed, the trial had been under way six weeks.

The testimony often boomeranged against officials within the Armistice Government of Marshal Pétain; it tended not to establish "war guilt" of the accused, but to become a simple recitation of the reasons France was not prepared for war.

Germans were displeased. The Berlin Radio announced March 19 that Fernand de Brinon, Vichy envoy to Nazi-occupied Paris, had urged Marshal Pétain to halt the trial because it was "detrimental to the interests of France."

Premium Pay Waiver For War's Duration

DETROIT, April 14 (AP)—Terms of provisions to be inserted in agreements negotiated by the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) and waiving premium pay for the war's duration were forwarded to all locals by the union.

George F. Addes, Secretary-Treasurer, urged locals to make changes in contracts immediately "so that we may fulfill our pledge to the President and the people of the nation."

A special conference of 1,400 union delegates, representing 700,000 members, last Tuesday approved suspension of premimum pay for week-end and holiday work.

The union, however, is insisting that time-and-one-half be paid for work in excess of eight hours a day or 40 hours a week, and for work on a sixth consecutive working day, and that double time be paid for work on a seventh consecutive day.

The proposal to eliminate premium pay already has been presented by U. A. W. negotiators to General Motors Corporation, with whom contract negotiations are in progress.

London Food Thefts Halted by 'Dial 999'

By the Associated Press
London, Aril 14

The new drive against food thefts has been so successful that none were reported during the week ending April 11. One reason was the appeal to the people to "dial 999"—the police alarm—as soon as they suspected an illicit deal or spotted possible "black market" dumps.

Another food development was a report that the Food Ministry would cut down food allocations to hotels and restaurants in an attempt to end luxury prices. Meals in such places are difficult subjects for price control.

New Night Fighters Developed by Nazis

VICHY, April 14 (AP)—A Bern dispatch quoting the Berlin correspondent of Die Tat said the Germans were using multiple-seated diesel planes equipped with radio location apparatus as night fighters.

The detection apparatus was said to determine the position and direction of attacking planes by picking up radio waves from the raiders' ignitions. The Germans were said to be using diesel motors so there would be no magneto interference with the detectors.

Critical Commons Demands Victory

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 14—Members of Parliament were back at Westminster today after a short Easter recess. Fortified by fresh contact with their constituencies, they have lost no time in showing Prime Minister Churchill that the Parliament representing the British people is in a critical mood.

It is demanding that no inefficiencies and no personal considerations be allowed to stand in the way of a drive for speedy victory.

For the next few days, the budget will be the main subject under consideration. But serious concern is felt by members of the House of Commons over the naval situation, and Mr. Churchill was given only a taste Monday of the pressure that members are prepared to exert on him unless they are better satisfied than they are at present that Britain is not being outsmarted at sea by the Japanese.

A new First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff to replace Admiral Sir Dudley Pound is one change prominently in the thoughts of some of the most responsible critics who contend that operations in the Far East bear the mark of defective planning, defective especially in a unified working of sea, air, and land forces.

Singapore Inquiry Barred

The Government's failure to grant an inquiry into the Singapore disaster is another cause of strong parliamentary feeling. Mr. Churchill again has refused to permit an inquiry and members of the House have been reiterating the question: "Does the Prime Minister really understand how profoundly shaken was a large proportion of the British people by the surrender of Singapore, coupled with the escape of German battleships through the English Channel?"

This raises the whole question of Mr. Churchill's present standing both with Parliament and with the nation as a whole. Are stories reported to be circulating in the United States of extensive British popular criticism of Mr. Churchill and of organized moves to replace Mr. Churchill by Sir Stafford Cripps in the near future representative of general British feeling?

Speaking broadly, it doubtless is true that elements exist in Britain for another major political crisis which might go as far as to supersede Mr. Churchill. On the other hand, it is equally true that a great majority of the British people still believe that Mr. Churchill is the best wartime leader. The course of the war and the Government's handling of the situation will decide if and when a crisis breaks.

Unseating of Mr. Churchill probably would come about only through a combination of events which, at the moment, does not seem likely. Chief of such events would be further serious British naval losses without corresponding heavy damage to the enemy, serious reverses in the Middle East, as well as continued deterioration of the United Nations' positon in the Far East. Even then, to bring about a change in the Prime Ministership, these events more than likely would have to be coupled with Mr. Churchill's refusal to come into line with a national demand for changes of personnel at the Admiralty and possibly elsewhere in the Cabinet and general staffs.

Has Seen Red Light

But several times already Mr. Churchill has seen the red light in time. He acceded to Parliament pressure by appointing a Minister of Production and by major Cabinet changes at the time Sir Stafford was included in the Government. The Prime Minister had rejected both of these moves only a short time before. Thus there is considerable confidence that Mr. Churchill maintains his exceptional touch both with Parliament and with public opinion.

There is a striking example of this in the way Mr. Churchill, in the past few weeks, intentionally has retired from the limelight. He sensed that the public was tired of speeches, with exhortations to new efforts and explanations of military setbacks, and wanted action. In the eyes of the public, Mr. Churchill was becoming no more infallible in predicting the course of war than any other political leader. So the Prime Minister devoted all his energies to the conduct of war and has taken leave of absence for the time being from the radio and from movie screens while newspaper pictures of him making the V sign to war workers almost have disappeared.

Undoubtedly Mr. Churchill has lost some of his popularity since in January a public survey conducted by the News Chronicle showed an 89 per cent vote in support of his leadership. The fact is that through the passage of time and through the very nature of the course of war, "Winnie" has become less of an inspired savior of his country and more like a national leader in normal times. As such, he is now open to the criticism free-speaking Britons are accustomed to direct at the politicians.

Certainly, there are still plenty of people here, especially women, who won't hear a word spoken against him. Others are less inclined to exclude Mr. Churchill when criticizing the Government. That is far from meaning that they would not vote for him just the same.

This seems to be hardly a surprising political development from the time when Britain was alone and in imminent peril to the present when the war may not be going too well, but when the actual fighting seems remote to a great majority of the people in this country. An increase of political consciousness has been one important result of this change and this inevitably gives the impression of lessened political stability.

Delicate Balance

The present series of by-elections has suggested the delicate balance of the present situation. On the one hand, in Bristol, Sir James Grigg, the new Secretary of State for War, defeated the independent "war" candidate, Mr. Fenner Brockway.

But at Grantham, a candidate backed by the Government organization and with personal indorsement from Mr. Churchill, was defeated by an independent.

More than 3,000 votes given to Mr. Brockway seems to be substantial support for the antiwar view. But consideration should be given to the high personal standing of the aesthetic idealist and to the fact that there is a traditional tendency for a large number of inhabitants to vote Left in the working-class area of Cardiff East. Mr. Brockway, after announcement of the result, denied that any votes for him were cast for Hitler.

But this opposition to Government candidates is probably as much a sign of impatience with "party truce" as of opposition to the Churchill Administration. For this truce, whereby the three main parties—Conservatives, Labor, and Liberals—undertake not to fight one another in by-elections for the duration of the war, has had a wet-blanket effect on political feeling and is particularly irksome to the British people in their mood of growing political alertness.

The fact that the Parliamentary situation is not static is regarded as by no means a bad sign. There is a growing demand for a more far-sighted Government view of the postwar era. This causes impatience with Mr. Churchill who is more concerned with winning the war. But big things are expected of Sir Stafford Cripps in setting future policy and his return from India is of great importance to the Government here. There certainly is no reason yet to consider Sir Stafford and Mr. Churchill as rivals but rather as complementary forces.

The Labor Party is stirring itself for a possible showdown at the Whitsuntide Conference. There even has been talk of the Labor Party withdrawing its leaders from ministerial positions in the present National Government and going into formal opposition because it is claimed that Maj. Clement Atlee, Mr. Ernest Bevin, Mr. A. V. Alexander, and others are not influencing Mr. Churchill enough. But such forecasts seem to leave out of consideration (1) the unknown course of the war; and (2) the fact that British labor still is solidly back of the war effort.

There may be a Labor Party crisis or a Parliamentary crisis in Britain in the near future, just as these may occur any time in any democratic country. But a warning to Americans to beware of many of the more sensational stories about Britain's political instability was issued recently by the Manchester Guardian, which said: "Though we are a democracy, we don't have a political crisis every other week. We really are set on winning the war, and until we find someone better to lead us we will stick to Mr. Churchill. We haven't yet, perhaps, got the ideal Government [nor, we seem to have heard, have Americans], but we shall go on improving it. And when we do make changes, it will not be because disgruntled sets in country houses decree them. When will our American friends understand that we are not still living in the eighteeenth century?"

British War Secretary Elected to Commons

By the Associated Press
London, April 14

War Secretary Sir James Grigg, who rose to cabinet rank from the Civil Service, was elected a member of the House of Commons from the Welsh Port of Cardiff today.

His election—by better than a three-to-one margin — enabled him to appear on Parliament's floor to answer questions concerning his department. He was sponsored by the Government for that purpose.

Sir James polled 10,030 votes to 3,311 for A. Fenner Brockway, Independent Labor Party candidate. His constituency is East Cardiff.

'Stars and Stripes' Goes to Press Again

By the Associated Press
London, April 14

After a lapse of nearly 23 years, "The Stars and Stripes" goes to press again this week.

This famed newspaper founded by the first AEF in France during the first World War will resume April 17 with its columns featuring home news for the boys of the second AEF now in the United Kingdom.

The new issue will be No. 72, volume two. "The Stars and Stripes" made its initial appearance in Paris Feb. 8, 1918, and issue No. 71 was published on June 13, 1919.

Guthrie Calls Wool Shortage Comparable to That in Rubber

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Robert R. Guthrie, former War Production Board official, told Senate investigators today that reluctance of certain WPB officials to curtail civilian production had confronted the nation with a wool shortage similar to that existing in rubber.

Testifying at hearings conducted by the Committee on request of Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, Mr. Guthrie said his resignation on March 14 as Director of the Textiles Branch of the Agency resulted from a "basic disagreement" with other officials as to the speed with which civilian industry should be converted to war purposes.

He asserted that since his resignation, Mr. Nelson had done a "commendable job of . . . requiring the conversion of virtually all civilian durable goods industries to war work."

"Unfortunately," he added, "the consummation of the all-out program which Mr. Nelson has announced rests in the hands of the men who found it impossible to formulate such a policy themselves.

"The type of thinking which allowed pinball and juke box manufacture to continue until May is not a Jap-stopping type of approach."

Mr. Guthrie named Philip Rood, Chief of WPB's industry branches, Kenneth Marriner, whom he described as an officer and owner of a Boston wool firm and one of the directors of the WPB Wool Program, as among those who opposed his policies.

Contending that civilian uses of wool should have been restricted much earlier, Mr. Guthrie said that the direction of the Wool Program "remains in the hands of a man who has consistently opposed drastic action to conserve wool, who stated in the presence of several members of the Textiles Branch that he was in Washington to represent his company and the woolen industry; who reported to a congressional committee only three weeks ago that a shortage of wool positively did not exist, despite the fact that, according to his own testimony, our assured supplies of wool will fully clothe an army no larger than 3,600,000 men, and only through 1943, without any allowance whatever for civilian requirements and without allowing a pound for the requirements of our allies."

"This means shoddy garments for soldiers, while well-to-do civilians are allowed to buy unadulterated, 100 per cent virgin wool garments."

Mr. Guthrie said major disagreements also developed over the rate of conversion to war work in the refrigerator, radio, carpet, upholstery, automobile fabric, tire cord and nylon industries, and "delays in the allocation of cotton textile manufacturing capacity to war and essential civilian production."

"It has been my position," Mr. Guthrie told the Committee, "that the speed of curtailment and conservation must be geared to the speed of our enemies, and not to the convenience of American business. We can't fight a war without hurting anybody, and the sooner we realize that, the better."

Sweden Seeks New Rubber

NEW YORK, April 14 (CBS)—Swedish efforts to procure rubber substitutes, including large scale planting of Russian dandelion—kok-sagyz — and experiments in the production of steel wheels cushioned by springs, were described by the Swedish Radio.

The present rubber produced from this plant has proven to be more elastic than the synthetic rubber which is produced according to known German or American methods, the radiocast said.

Sweden was said to be placing hopes also in the synthetic rubber which a Swedish professor is producing. His experiments were said to have proven entirely satisfactory in laboratory tests and are now being adapted for large-scale industrial production.

The State Board of Design was said to have commissioned two engineers to experiment with steel wheels cushioned by springs, which are designed to replace rubber tires on bicycles and motor cars. It is estimated that the new wheels will be ready for their tests in six weeks. Part of the construction involves the use of numerous springs which can absorb the shock.

Queensland Rubber

NEW YORK (CBS)—"The State of Queensland is pushing ahead with plans for rubber-growing," according to a recent newscast by the Australian Radio.

Government officials estimate that rubber can be produced in areas of this state and will be a commercial proposition. They declare that it will take about two years to get the scheme operating, and that Queensland would then be able to supply a considerable proportion of Australia's rubber requirements.

Chile Envoy Denies Nazis Get Nitrates

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Chilean Ambassador Rodolfo Michels today termed "absolutely false" declarations by Salvador Ocampo, Undersecretary of the Chilean Federation of Workers, that Chilean nitrates sent to Spain are reaching Germany and aiding the Nazi war effort.

Señor Ocampo made the charge last week in Santiago, Chile.

The Chilean Ambassador said that:

"To send these nitrates to Spain it is necessary to obtain navicerts from competent authorities of the British Government and these are granted only after assurances and guarantees that the nitrate will be used in Spain."

Japanese Massing to Storm Corregidor

Continued from Page 1

have been moved from Australia in view of the Japanese attack driving toward India rather than toward Australia is not clear. Beyond a fresh attack on the Andaman Islands—apparently by British airmen and not the American Flying Fortresses which attacked the same islands last week—which destroyed 13 Japanese flying boats, little Allied offensive operations were reported.

Corregidor:

An imminent Japanese attempt to storm Corregidor at night from barges was indicated today in dispatches from the island fortress.

In the last 24 hours Corregidor's guns were reported officially to have sunk a medium-sized Japanese vessel off the Bataan coast, hit two Japanese tank and truck columns operating on the peninsula, and smashed a concentration of Japanese small boats at the fishing village of Mariveles.

Military observers saw in these reports indications that the Japanese were massing for an assault.

Although the War Department communiqué of April 13 made no mention of the type of the Japanese vessel sunk off Bataan or its exact position, it was considered possible the ship was a motor barge carrier attempting to get safely inside Manila Bay with additional boats for a landing attempt.

In the assault, the Japanese would be able to come from both the Bataan shore and the Cavite shore of the Bay. Troop-carrying barges would be given close support by military patrol craft armed with small cannon. Such patrol boats already have been reported operating in the Bay.

Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright reported that Corregidor was under almost constant fire of Japanese artillery on both the north and south shores of the Bay and it was expected the Japanese would intensify the bombardment by bringing heavy guns into position on Bataan.

Thus far in the war, Japanese landings have been precision maneuvers. Motor barges in formation roar full speed at a beach, shut off their engines in unison a short distance off shore, drop stern anchors and ease the boats in until they ground, at about 50-yard intervals.

Ordinarily, the landing force is made up of at least one division with full equipment, including infantry, field artillery, engineers, and light tanks. It was doubtful, however, that such a force could be used against rocky Corregidor.

The War Department in Washington announced that American-Philippine forces on the island of Cebu, although greatly outnumbered, were stubbornly resisting the Japanese in heavy fighting.

Communications between Cebu and Corregidor have been re-established, the Department said.

On Cebu:

The American-Filipino defenders of Cebu apparently have fought stiffly against the Japanese landing on the island, but they never were regarded as having had a chance to make more than a few days' stand. All the odds favored the invaders.

Col Irvine C. Scudder's men were virtually all native Cebuanos who undoubtedly have fought well to defend their homeland but they had no equipment.

About 50,000 of the island's 1,000,000 populace had been called to service, but probably no more than 1,500 had equipment, mostly Springfield or Enfield rifles.

Colonel Scudder had one 50-caliber machine-gun, a few of 30 caliber, and no artillery or coastal guns.

Almost all of Cebu's coastline is low and sandy—perfect for landing operations—and no point is beyond range of naval guns on warships in the Inland Sea.

The Americans were manufacturing their own grenades of a potato-masher type, using explosives taken from mines which the Japanese scattered in the Inland Sea and Filipino fishermen brought ashore for a few pesos each. There were plenty of landing fields but no planes.

After a heavy bombing of the waterfront in January and occasional warship shelling later, most of the inhabitants of Cebu City, second largest in the Philippines, had taken to the hills.

Life was mostly normal, however, with movies, banks, some stores and restaurants open except during bombings.

Some 60 American and British families were living in an evacuation camp in the mountains and others still were in their hillside homes.

But the rich, fertile island, which resembles one vast garden, offered few places of refuge for civilians or for the guerrilla warfare Colonel Scudder planned to wage.

Under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's orders, Cebu had been organized as an inter-island shipping center to get supplies to Corregidor and Bataan. General MacArthur apparently believed that if he could bring in a few ships safely, he could convince Washington of the possibility and advisability of a major effort to reinforce Bataan and hold the Philippines.

At least three ships made the trip successfully while the writer was in Cebu. Small inter-island vessels previously had made a few trips to Corregidor from Cebu with rice.

The Japanese discovered the blockade-running early in March and sent warships and planes into the inner Philippine waters, where they destroyed or captured a number of small vessels. These were helpless without armament or aerial or naval protection.

Lacking vessels to replace those lost, General MacArthur could not restore traffic with Cebu on a sufficient scale to relieve the shortages of his Army.

Japanese Captives:

An Imperial Headquarters communiqué declared today that Japanese forces had captured 40,000 prisoners, including 15 generals, from the beginning of the Bataan offensive up to April 12.

Of these, it said, 6,700 were United States (as distinguished from native Filipino) troops.

Among the generals it mentioned:

Maj. Gen. Edward P. King, Jr., identified as commander of United States forces in the peninsula;

Maj. Gen. Albert M. Jones, designated as commander of the First Army Corps;

Maj. Gen. George M. Parker, Jr., Second Army Corps;

Major General Francisco, who was described as commander of the Filipino forces.

The communiqué listed as booty: 196 guns, including heavy artillery; 320 machine guns, 500 automatic rifles, 10,000 rifles, 124 tanks and armored cars, 220 cars and other arms and munitions.

Burma:

Japanese soldiers moving up the Irrawaddy River in Burma have occupied the village of Migyaungye on the east bank of the Irrawaddy 20 miles south of Magwe and 80 miles north of Prome—in heavy fighting, the British announced today.

The British communiqué said that hard fighting continued April 13 over the entire Burmese Front.

"The enemy is increasing pressure southwest of Taungdwingyi," the communiqué said.

Taungdwingyi is 90 miles northeast of Prome, in the area between the Irrawaddy and Sittang River fronts.

The British reported their fliers bombed the Japanese column which was reported at Sinbaungwe, but they said no details were available.

The Chinese lines on the left flank are now 20 miles north of Toungoo, a military spokesman said.

The Chinese, under command of United States Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, withdrew to the north of Yedashe after the Japanese advancing along the Sittang River crossed the Swa River and threatened to envelop the Chinese on the left.

The withdrawal also was made necessary in order to keep the Allied lines straight, in view of the continued British retreat.

Southwest Pacific:

United States and Australian airmen, in renewed attacks on Japanese bases at Lae, New Guinea, and Koepang, Dutch Timor, blasted at shipping and attacked enemy aircraft, an Australian communiqué said today.

Prime Minister John Curtin was sworn in as Defense Minister to enable him to serve more effectively as a link between the Government and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander in the Southwest Pacific.

16 Fliers Honored For Hop to England

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 14

The War Department announced yesterday it had decorated 16 Army Air Corps fliers for "extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight" from Washington, D. C., to an unidentified town in England last July.

The citation referred to unfavorable weather conditions, icing at high altitudes and likelihood of hitting barrage balloons.

U. S. Sub Seawolf And Commander Praised by Navy

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—The Navy emblazoned the names of Lieutenant Commander Frederick Burdett Warder and his submarine Seawolf on its mounting roll of honor.

It was the 1,450-ton Seawolf, a sister-ship of the Squalus, the Navy disclosed, which sank a Japanese light cruiser, a destroyer and a large transport and damaged two other light cruisers, a large transport and one unidentified vessel on a patrol cruise off the Netherlands East Indies between late February and early April.

[The exploit had been mentioned in communiques previously, but this was the first announcement identifying the submarine and its skipper.]

"For heroism and especially meritorious conduct in combat with the enemy," Commander Warder has been recommended for the Navy Cross by Vice-Admiral Herbert F. Leary, Commander of the Southwest Pacific Force.

The destroyer and transport which were definitely sunk were part of a heavy screened force, the Navy said, and Commander Warder's "attack was pressed home in extremely shallow and narrow waters where very strong currents exist near the coast of Java."

Pétain Yields on Laval Post Under Nazi Invasion Threat

Continued from Page 1

ticipate either in European victory on in a British defeat. Either the Vichy Government must openly declare its willingness and cooperate with European policies or Germany will take measures by force."

Pro-Nazis Spokesman

Another pro-Nazi spokesman, Jacques Doriot, has been making similar statements saying that if France refuses to agree to the new German demands, she will "commit suicide."

Like the Nazi spokesman in Berlin, these French extremists focus their attack particularly on the relations between Vichy and the United States.

M. Deat's charge that France has been "ruled for 18 months by Admiral Leahy (United States Ambassador) acting through intermediaries," appears to be an indication of the importance the Nazis attach to breaking this link between Washington and Vichy.

The most serious recent development in the Franco-German crisis, however, is the growing evidence that the Nazis' new aim is to get hold of France's Mediterranean coast line.

From several neutral Capitals of the Continent come reports that in Berlin the Germans are talking about the possibility that they may have to "protect" the French Riviera.

This Mediterranean region of Unoccupied France, it is being said, constitutes "a serious weakness in Germany's fortification of the European Continent."

Risk of British Invasion

Under terms of the armistice the French were allowed to maintain a small force for defense in this area, but Berlin is now saying that there is risk that in event of a British invasion via the Mediterranean coast the French Army might make common cause with the British.

A Berlin official statement is quoted as saying: "In view of the general nonco-operation tendency of Vichy's policy, it isn't to be wondered at if German military authorities ask themselves whether the French would seriously resist an invasion of their territory."

The main fact behind these indirect propaganda threats undoubtedly is Hitler's urgent desire to obtain the use of French Mediterranean bases both in Europe and on the North African coast. He also undoubtedly would like to get hold of the French fleet, or at least be able to use it for convoying reinforcements across to Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in connection with the expected spring offensive in the Mediterranean area.

Free French Position

According to information in Free French headquarters in London there is serious danger that all this Nazi noise about insufficient co-operation on the part of Vichy may well be a smokescreen to conceal the fact that Admiral Darlan is already co-operating far more than either he or Hitler want the United States' State Department to know.

Factories in Unoccupied France are said to be building hundreds of planes for Germany. Torpedoes, it is said, are being made at Toulon for the German fleet and at St. Tropez for the Italians, despite the fact that Article six of the armistice provided "the manufacture of fresh war material in unoccupied territory to cease immediately." Army trucks and tanks are also being made in unoccupied as well as occupied territory.

The complex nature of the Vichy problem is emphasized by Free French authorities here. One theory that is held by highly placed Free French officials is that all rumors of a German threat to invade Unoccupied France, or even force Marshal Pétain out of office, are merely propaganda maneuvers deliberately designed to mislead the outside world, especially Washington.

Hitler's Intents Clouded

Hitler, according to this thesis, has no desire to extend his commitments in the west by taking over Unoccupied France.

He is on the whole not dissatisfied with the co-operation he is getting from Admiral Darlan, and he is well aware that Marshal Pétain is essential to the continued existence of his puppet Vichy regime, since it is only Marshal Pétain who retains any vestige of respect of the French people as a whole.

Without Marshal Pétain, and also without the support the Vichy regime derives from the United States Government's recognition of and co-operation with it, this regime would collapse, according to these Free French views.

The feeling among Gen. Charles de Gaulle's supporters is that, despite some forward steps such as establishment of a United States Consulate General at Brazzaville in Free French West Africa, the relations between the Free French and American State Department continue to show the absence of much cordiality or close co-operation.

The De Gaullist view is that American persistence in supporting the puppet regime at Vichy constitutes a failure to accord full recognition to those representatives of France who are fighting with the United Nations against the Nazis.

A more balanced assessment of the situation however appears to confirm that there is new and severe strain on Franco-German relations as the result of the increasing pressure now being put on Vichy by Berlin, and the prevailing view here is that important developments might be expected at any time.

Protest Note of Washington Indicates Vichy-U. S. Crisis

Continued from Page 1

ment of the independence of France and of the integrity of French territory."

Speaking with great bluntness, the American note emphasized that Germany was aiming at the "permanent enslavement" of France and that "a handful of Frenchmen" were attempting to aid the enemy under the guise of "collaboration."

It was apparent all through the note that this Government was stressing the advantages to be gained by firm French adherence to the ideals of democracy and liberty in an attempt to forestall the conniving of M. Laval and his group.

After recalling a common Franco-American allegiance to the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity, the American note recalled that "only 25 years ago the armies of France and the United States were fighting side by side against the same ruthless aggressor who has now once more invaded France."

It then asserts that France can be liberated only by "the total destruction of the present criminal regime in Germany by the complete defeat of the armies of Germany and of the dictatorships which have aligned themselves with Germany."

While declaring that this Government recognized the jurisdiction over certain portions of the French Empire by French authorities other than those in Vichy, the United States said that actually French territory did and would belong to the French people.

"The French people," the note said, "may rest assured that the Government and the people of the United States will continue to maintain unimpaired their full respect for the sovereign rights of the people of France. They may continue to be confident that by the victory of the United Nations those rights will be restored to them."

Although Secretary Welles has branded as German maneuvers the allegation that this country was unduly influencing French policy through William D. Leahy, the American Ambassador to Vichy, the American note remarked that "Marshal Pétain had had occasion to appreciate the full understanding of the Government of the United States of the difficulties under which he and his Government have been suffering."

It is not expected that the Vichy Government will permit this note to be made public, but it is probable that the United States will make some effort, either through shortwave radiocasts or through the aerial distribution of leaflets, to inform the French people of the American position.

While frankly concerned over the return of power of M. Laval, officials here derived a small measure of satisfaction that Admiral Francois Darlin, who held the Vice-Premiership, still controls the French fleet. Although Admiral Darlan is known to be strongly anti-British, it is believed here that he is more amenable to Marshal Pétain's control and is not so far committed to Axis collaboration as is M. Laval.

Roosevelt's Ideals Hailed by Somoza

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 14 (AP)—President Somoza declared yesterday in a public announcement of gratitude for United States help to Nicaragua that he would not hesitate to give his all for President Roosevelt.

He said Mr. Roosevelt "has one of the greatest hearts in our entire civilization."

"It seems a small thing to me that I would gamble my own life for him," he said, "because I know he is also gambling his for the high ideals that unite us."

He recalled a statement Mr Roosevelt once made to him that he knew that Señor Somoza was President of only a small country, but that he had as high esteem for the head of a little nation like Nicaragua as for even the King of England.

Will Rogers, Jr. Enters Race for House Seat

LOS ANGELES, April 14 (AP)—Will Rogers, Jr., son of the late humorist, was indorsed by the Democratic Council of the Sixteenth California Congressional District last night as Democratic candidate for the seat now occupied by Leland Ford, Republican.

Mr. Rogers accepted the indorsement, but said he probably would be in the Army during the campaign and the campaign work will devolve on his friends. He is a Reserve Officer in the Field Artillery.

St. Lawrence Survey Nears End of Funds

MASSENA, N. Y., April 14 (AP)—The St. Lawrence River District of the United States Engineer Corps, a $1,350,000 appropriation for special activities nearly exhausted, will be discontinued as a separate area May 1, Lieut. Col. Doswell Gulatt announced yesterday.

British Raid Seen on Bomber

Continued from Page 1

short to cite one enthusiastic Boston pilot, "It's just the job for the job."

Able to Take Punishment

One plane seen here had been shot so full of holes it looked almost like a colander. But it got home safely all the same and none of the crew were injured though missiles of one sort or another must have been whizzing between them with some freedom.

The observer in the transparent nose has what one of them described as "the world's best view of German Flak." (antiaircraft gun.) The shells fly up in great quantities, and German antiaircraft artillerymen are good enough marksmen to ensure that, as the Crystal Palace billboards used to put it in days of the famous firework displays, "there's never a dull moment."

Another Boston-3 I heard tell about gave a singularly spectacular exhibition of its durability by rounding off a hazardous trip back from the Continent by colliding with telegraph wires, snapping a telegraph pole, and finishing up on a live rail of a railroad.

The crew sustained no serious effects from this variegated experience. Incidentally for landings of a more conventional character the pilots take a highly favorable view of the tricycle undercarriage with which the Boston machines are fitted. The twin type, Boston Havoc, is doing fine work as a night fiighter-bomber.

Learn Tactics Quickly

"The Boston boys," as the RAF's newest bomber squadron have been dubbed, are an interesting bunch. Eight weeks ago onone of them had flown the Bostons, and most of them had never flown across the channel before, having come straight from "finishing school" where they trained on Blenheims.

Today they feel like veterans. For they have pounded power stations and railway yards, shipping and docks, not to mention the Matford motor works at Poissy near Paris.

One of the most colorful backgrounds among them belongs to Sergeant - Observer Wallace ("Hoot") Martin from Murrurundi, New South Wales, Australia.

He was a noted young bushrider back home and was on the Australian team that competed in a big rodeo against the United States and Canada during the celebrations of Australia's sesquicentennial four years ago.

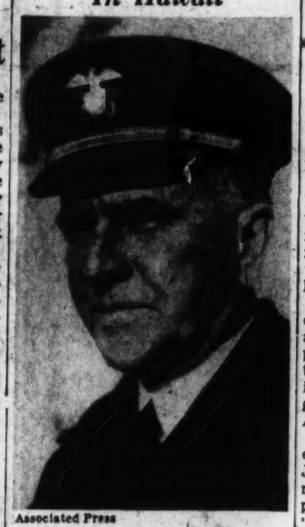
Element of Surprise

The "Boston boys" from time to time give the Nazis sharp surprise by coming right "down on the deck." They never do boming from higher than 14,000 feet, and they can count on their aircraft giving its best performance at low altitudes where fighter planes give their worst.

Unlike heavy bombers which have to depend largely on armoring and armament to get them out of trouble, the Bostons rely on speed into action and out of it. And they represent a decided advance in all respects upon the Blenheims which were formerly intrusted with this particular part of the daylight program for forcing the Germans to retain in Western Europe more fighters than theyare using on the Russian front.

The greatest single problem for the "Boston boys" is concentrated antiaircraft fire—a German specialty. Ringed about an objective this makes precision bombing at speed highly difficult. That the results have been so good from the British viewpoint is due in large measure to the steadiness of the runup with which the Boston machines match the steadiness of the men making such effective use of them.

In Hawaii



Associated Press

Rear Admiral D. W. Bagley

Who has been appointed Commandant of the 14th Naval District at Honolulu.

Bagley in Post As Sea Chief Of Hawaiian Front

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Rear Admiral David W. Bagley, of Raleigh, N. C., has assumed the post of Commandant, 14th Naval District, and Commander of the Hawaiian Sea Frontier, succeeding Rear Admiral Claude C. Bloch, the Navy announced.

Admiral Bloch, who has just completed a two-year tour in that command, has been ordered to duty in the office of the Secretary of the Navy. Admiral Bagley has recently had a command at sea.

Admiral Bloch will reach retirement age July 12, and retirement under the law normally follows on the first of the next succeeding month. The President, however, may retain officers in service after they reach retirement age.

Admiral Bagley won the distinguished service medal for service during the first world war as commanding officer of the U. S. S. Jacob Jones upon the occasion of the sinking of that vessel by an enemy submarine, Dec. 6, 1917.

Japanese Evacuees Held for Assault

FRESNO, Calif. April 14 (AP)—Four young Japanese evacuees from the Pacific Coast prohibited war zone were charged with criminal offenses last night after their clash with a rural constable brought riot threats.

Assistant District Attorney Eckhart A. Thompson reported issuance of the criminal complaints, charging assault with means likely to produce great bodily harm, and robbery. The constable, at the farming center of Del Rey, reported he had stopped them for reckless driving.

After the Del Rey scuffle, a crowd gathered in front of a Japanese fish market and shouted threats before being dispersed.

Standley Confers With Molotoff

KUIBYSHEV, April 14 (AP)—Admiral William H. Standley, United States Ambassador to Russia, was received at the Kremlin in Moscow yesterday by Vyascheslaff Molotoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

When the new Ambassador left here for Moscow to present his credentials he said that he proposed to tell Russian leaders that the United States realized that continued aid to Russia was one of the most primary functions of the American war effort.

Fight on Dairy 'Closed Shop' Growing in Farming Sections

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—Resistance to efforts of John L. Lewis to corral the farmers of the New York milkshed and other sections of the country within the United Mine Workers' Union, with a view to establishing a control over farming comparable to the closed shop in industry, is growing on a nation-wide scale, it was learned here today.

"Free Farmers, Inc.," spearhead of the anti-Lewis drive in this area, denounced the Lewis campaign as "against the interests of the farmers and the entire nation" in a statement following the group's first formal meeting here April 13.

Herbert W. Voorhees, President of Free Farmers and of the New Jersey Farm Bureau, described the new organization as one formed to prevent the exploitation of farmers "by a greedy and ruthless labor organization headed by a man who many times over has proved that he desires power above all else."

If the Lewis campaign were successful, the farmers of New Jersey would pay nearly $250,000 yearly to the Mine Workers; those of New York, more than $2,500,000, and those of Pennsylvania, $1,250,000, he estimated.

"It will be interesting for Mr. Lewis to tell the farmers of these three states what they would receive in return for handing over to him and his well-paid family, organizers, henchmen, thugs, radicals, and others millions of dollars per year," he said. "We don't want John L. Lewis and his men around us, and we wont have them around us, and this organization pledges itself to fight this unfair, un-American and unscrupulous group to the end."

Meanwhile, Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau, disclosed in Washington, that the campaign against the Lewis' drive into the farming sections would be taken before a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee this week. He characterized the Lewis attempt as a "racket" which he and others would expose before the House group.

Coincident with the union campaign for control of the New York milkshed, the Lewis group is demanding a closed shop contract with 27 milk distributors in the Flint, Mich., area. The union claims 85 per cent of the farmers in the Flint Region, but Michigan Milk Producers' Association said it had only 15 per cent.

Holland R. Foster, Chairman of the Dairy Farmers' Union, an affiliate of the Lewis Union, said in Utica, N. Y., that if the Lewis union could get the strength it seeks, every bottle of milk going into New York City would bear a union label signifying it had been produced by a union farmer, handled exclusively by union labor at the receiving and pasteurizing plans, and delivered by a union driver.

No dealer who refused to buy all his milk from union farmers would be permitted to use the label, he said.

Admitting that this policy would set up a system similar to a closed shop in industry and that farmers outside the Lewis union fold ultimately would be without a market for their products, Mr. Foster voiced confidence that most farmers would sign up of their own volition "once they became aware of the benefits to be derived from union membership."

Mr. Foster said farm help would not be organized, thus disposing of the big objections raised by farmers to the Lewis drive—the spectre of a 40-hour week for farm laborers. In answer to criticism from farm organizations that the closed-shop principle would put the farmers helplessly in the control of Mr. Lewis, he recalled that the closed-shop principle had been brought into the milkshed many years ago by organizations like the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, one of the groups affiliated with the Free Farmers, Inc.

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To Friends of Principia in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia

Mr. William E. Morgan, Jr., Vice President of The Principia and Headmaster of the Upper School, will be available for interviews in Washington at the Dodge Hotel on Monday, April 20; in Baltimore, at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, on Tuesday, April 21; and in Philadelphia, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on Wednesday and Thursday, April 22 and 23.

The PRINCIPIA

Founded 1898 Saint Louis, Missouri Coeducational
Senior College Upper School
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Seething with indignation, Mr. Tupper is scarcely in the frame of mind to remember that our responsibility to the armed forces—calling for instant and urgent cooperation—may limit accommodations upon occasions.

Moreover we must handle both military and civilian travel with our present equipment, as priorities make it impossible to build new passenger cars at this time.

The accommodation that Mr. Tupper would have preferred might be moving soldiers hundreds of miles away. We think this is as it should be—that first things come first. And Mr. Tupper, a "right guy" at heart, doubtless would agree.

You may have experienced no inconvenience whatsoever in obtaining accommodations up to now. But should any occur, we believe that your understanding of the problem will brighten your acceptance of the solution.

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Today's Woman

Ethel Mundy's Miniatures Aid War Relief

By Amy Lee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was in England that Ethel Mundy, after long search, first found the kind of wax that enabled her to begin her career as a portraitist in wax. And she is glad today that she can turn her art to the aid of England as well as her own United States.

A year ago Miss Mundy made, from photographs, a portrait of Queen Elizabeth which was sold at a ballet benefit performance at the Chicago Opera House. The proceeds, $1,008, went to British War Relief. Within the past year she has made a portrait of the Princess Elizabeth which is now on exhibition in New York City. Plans are under way for its sale by the Red Cross, the money to go for American civilian defense and service to the armed forces.

A Formidable Challenge

Miss Mundy first met and succumbed to the lure of wax when visiting the museums of Italy, France, and England, in 1910. She was fascinated by the wax miniatures she found dating from Alexander the Great, and from the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. Until that meeting, no wax modeling, so far as was known, had been done for 100 years. The desire seized her to revive this art, once highly esteemed and practiced by nearly all artists, including Michelangelo, and bring it again to the world. It was a formidable challenge to the ability of a young artist, but Ethel Mundy knew she could face it—and win.

Her first step was to obtain wax suited to her purpose. This she finally found at the home of an old wax-maker on the outskirts of London. Bringing the wax home to Syracuse, she began work. The wax-maker's passing brought Miss Mundy's progress to a temporary stop. Through correspondence, she eventually bought from the wax-maker's wife the formula. It was the wrong one.

Another Long Search

Came then two heartbreaking years of going from wax-maker to wax-maker in New York City, in search of the secret of making wax that would keep permanently. If the wax were to melt when exposed to heat, as in the case of many early waxes, or otherwise deteriorate, how could Miss Mundy accomplish her task? Wax she knew was a preservative (don't we seal our jellies with paraffin?); somehow those preservative qualities must be fortified against time, disaster, and carelessness.

Her search at last brought her to a woman chemist, head of the wax department of the Innes Speedin Company. Together they worked out a formula that to this day has never failed.

This great obstacle overcome, Ethel Mundy's next concern was with color. She went to all available books on color, and then used those which had stood the 40-year test. In her modeling, she mixes the colors right into the wax so that they become an integral part of her working material. Thus the wax seems to radiate the colors, just as Miss Mundy's subjects radiate her own inspired and sensitive appreciation of them. How natural that the majority of her portraits should be children—children, never mere wax figures, but children alive and real and irresistible.

Unlike early wax miniatures, often worked on slate or glass backgrounds and liable to be chipped and broken, Miss Mundy's miniatures are worked right on wax backgrounds—"cookies," as she calls them—which keep her portraits practically chip-proof.

Besides the "cookies," her other equipment is impressive. On one occasion, a family offered to send a truck over to Miss Mundy's hotel to pick up her tools. She graciously refused the offer: her entire tool kit, including "cookie" space, she can slip under her arm like a handbag.

Word Spread

Miss Mundy's own explanation of her rise to world renown is modestly attributed to "everyone always being so friendly and helpful. I began," she says, "doing portraits of members of my family. Then came friends. One would tell another, and gradually the word spread."

Spread is right! Her subjects are legion—children of the Reginald Vanderbilts, the Harry Payne Whitneys, the George F. Baker, Jr.'s, the Elon Huntington Hookers, the Lawrence Tibbetts, Irene Castle and . . . The list lengthens, as does the list of museums and galleries where the miniaturist has exhibited—Doll and Richards, and Vose, Boston; Corcoran Gallery, Washington; Carnegie Art Institute, Pittsburgh; Chicago Art Institute; J. B. Speed Memorial Museum, Louisville, Ky., in which hangs Miss Mundy's portrait of Mrs. Speed; the Knoedler Gallery, New York, and the Ackerman Galleries, New York and London. In many of these museums, and others, she has had one-man shows, a peak in any artist's attainments. Her memberships include the Royal Society of Miniature Painters of England.

Her Greatest Compliment

Yet her greatest compliment, she feels, is the fact that the children of the children she has portrayed are now her grateful subjects. One five-year-old put it up to her straight: "Miss Mundy, when I grow up I'm going to have seven children, and I want you to do their portraits." She has joyfully accepted the commission!

It is an incredibly fascinating world Ethel Mundy lives in, crowded with exciting people and places, times and experiences, brought to her by the charming subjects of her miniatures. And in turn she has brought them and all the world more than devoted effort and consummate artistry: she has preserved for the future beautiful delineations of the present.

Fernand De Gueldre

Miss Ethel Mundy of Syracuse, New York, and some of her wax portraits. Top left: Medallion of Princess Elizabeth of England, which is soon to be sold by the Red Cross for the benefit of war relief. Center: This is a "round"—another form of wax modeling done by Miss Mundy. Top right: Putting the finishing touches on another "round." Lower left: One of the child figures for which this artist is especially well known. Lower right: Miss Mundy at work on a wax miniature. Her portraits have been shown in many museums.

Heroine Behind the Scenes —One of Many in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Driffield, East Yorkshire

Not all of the heroines in England are those in uniform. Behind the scenes, countless British women, not in the calling-up groups, support the war effort, doubling the duties in their homes and outside that they thought filled their time before the war.

In the little market town of Driffield, among the Yorkshire wolds, Mrs. William H. Blakestone—always a keen worker—provides an interesting example of what one individual can do in her own community to give far-reaching service.

She begins with her own home. With the aid of a "help" three days a week her house remains as attractive and polished as when she had resident servants. Her cookies are famed throughout the district, though she has only wartime rations with which to bake. With home-bottled fruit and jam served with homemade scones she frequently provides a hastily prepared meal for the many soldiers and airmen who knock at her door in the hope of receiving such hospitality. They have been told at the local Y. M. C. A.—where many of Mrs. Blakestone's friends are voluntary canteen helpers—or by their own friends, who have already sampled these good things, of the kindly reception they will find at any hour of the afternoon or evening when Mrs. Blakestone is at home.

Added to this generosity is the letting of two good rooms upstairs and her kitchen (all in the back premises of her house) to an aircraftsman and his family. A nominal rental of twelve shillings and sixpence a week includes coal and gas. Several families, stationed for a period in the district, have thus shared the comfort and kindliness of this home. And letters of gratitude from previous tenants often come along.

Speaking of her husband's wartime duties, Mrs. Blakestone explained that he was seldom at home except for meals. "Besides being a busy solicitor," she said, "he is Commander of the local Special Constables. Every evening he is at the police station until 11 p. m. or later, getting defense regulations in order."

"But surely you spend week ends together?"

"Not often," she replied. "Two Sundays a month my husband acts as superintendent of the Sunday school at the local Wesleyan church. On the other two he acts as circuit minister in one of the 22 surrounding villages.

On Saturdays the Blakestones frequently drive to Hannanby Hall, near Filey, in pre-war days a famous girls' school, now taken over by the military. As a governor of the school, Mrs. Blakestone likes to keep an eye on the building. Their chief object, however, is to take out to the men a large quantity of knitted woollies given for distribution by a village working party near Driffield. "We often give lifts to Service men we meet," Mrs. Blakestone told me, "and from a special pocket in the car a pair of knitted gloves or socks finds its way into the hands of these men. I keep the car well supplied with these trifles."

As local representative of the Yorkshire Branch of the Women's Land Army, every application made by a farmer within a radius of 20 miles, for the assistance of a land girl, passes through Mrs. Blakestone's hands. Her first task is to visit the farm and find out for exactly what duties the land girl will be required. Then she makes sure that the farmer understands the conditions of employment, wages, insurance, and so on, with which he has to comply. Next, she inspects the sleeping accommodation and inquires about baths and laundry. She has to satisfy herself that the girl will be treated kindly and made comfortable during her stay. A week after the girl, selected from the hundreds awaiting employment, has been at work Mrs. Blakestone visits her in her new surroundings. A month later Mrs. Blakestone repeats her visit and then goes only occasionally.

"Do you find farmers anxious to employ land girls?" I asked.

"The work is in early stages in this district," she replied. "There are only about 20 girls at present working, but I expect the forthcoming parade of Defense Workers will do much to stir up the demand for more girls."

"Do you ever see these girls except at work?" I asked.

"Yes, indeed, sometimes they come and have tea with me when they are in the town. It gives them an hour or two of homelike atmosphere and refreshment."

Besides all this, Mrs. Blakestone puts in at least 18 hours' duty a week as a member of the Nurses' Civil Reserve. Her time is spent in the wards of the local hospital, but should a special national emergency arise she will be called upon for full-time work.

D. Muriel Savary

'Feeding the Lions' Serves Humor With Its Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Frank Case has done it again—this time with a cookbook. The articulate manager-owner of the Hotel Algonquin in New York has produced a third book, "Feeding the Lions" (The Greystone Press, N. Y., $3.00). The others were "Tales of a Wayward Inn" and "Do Not Disturb." This one is a collection of his chef's most popular recipes according to a sort of informal poll which Mr. Case himself took among his more famous guests. Illustrated by O. Soglow and containing, beside the recipes, many an amusing interpolation by the great and near-great, the book makes interesting and mouth-watering reading.

The author characteristically dedicates the book to "the cooks, waiters and all the boys and girls working in the Algonquin but for whom the author might have to go to work himself."

The question arises at once, of course—and Mr. Case disarmingly poses it in the preface, or "Antipasto," chapter—Why should the manager of the Algonquin write a cookbook? Aren't there enough cookbooks already?

Mr. Case's answer is pat. "Judging," he says, "from the requests, suggestions, proddings and rosy predictions of loving friends, it seems the world, that erstwhile was waiting for the sunrise, is now marking time in breathless anticipation of a cookbook written, sponsored, and sired by your correspondent."

Whether the recipes are something one could whip up in his own kitchen as skillfully as the Algonquin chef does in his is something we cannot tell from just reading the book, but one thing we can tell, and that is that Frank Case loves to write books. He loves to tell about the folks who show up at the Algonquin, the folks who write him such amusing letters and who make his hostel one of the most famous in the country. Fortunately, he writes a good book, a book that is easy to read and easier to chuckle over. We give you, for instance, his introduction to the chapter on Breads: "This morning I took my life in my hands and called on the baker, the pastry chef, to learn how he works his magic. After dodging sundry skillets, pans, spoons, and other easily thrown implements, I persuaded him to sit for an interview. The following is what I gathered, together with a few spots on my coat and pants."

Or this mot from his chapter on "The Birds": "Duck is a good bird, too, and swims beautifully, especially in its own gravy."

Frank Case asked more than a hundred of his celebrated customers, "What are your likes and dislikes?" Which left him wide open for such replies as that of George S. Kaufman, who said: "I like pushovers or whatever they're called—popovers, I mean. Not just because they are free with lunch, but because they are wonderful to eat and can also be carried home and used as bath sponges."

Thus the thing goes on, and we defy you to lay the book down easily. Soglow's illustrations are inspired by the same madcap humor that inks the pen of Mr. Case, and the two are obviously brothers under the skin. L. B. H.

Women Still Not Allowed to Serve on Juries in 23 States —Apathy and Conservatism to Be Overcome

Mrs. America—What is your status under the law? Today we publish the second of six Tuesday articles by Jessie Wiley Voils regarding laws in the various states which discriminate against women.

By Jessie Wiley Voils
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Jane Smith Cramer, founder and first president of the Women's Federal Jurors Association, looked up from her desk and told me: "There are 23 states in our Union where, according to law, women may not sit on juries And in many of the states where women are eligible for jury duty, they must go and offer their services, sign up, before they are called. Men are called without signing up."

Mrs. Cramer, a tall slender woman with golden brown hair and blue eyes, continued seriously: "There was never a time in our history when there was such a vital need to broaden our laws. This year, and in the years to follow, women are going to be called upon to shoulder greatly increased responsibilities. The more women know about the actual mechanics of our democracy, the better fitted they will be for these duties.

"With so many men in the service, and so many others working in vital defense industries, the states which prohibit women from serving may find it difficult to fill their jury panels. And I know every American will agree with me that the branch of our Government which insures 'justice for all' is tremendously important now that so many nations have made justice for the individual a mockery."

Jury Schools a Help

In the state of New York women were given the right to serve upon juries in 1937. That year, Jane Smith Cramer was Chairman of the Committee of Government and Legal Status of Women for the League of Women Voters. She conducted jury schools for the League. At these schools prospective women jurors had an opportunity to learn about jury duties. Moot trials were held; a serious court room scene was enacted with a distinguished judge on the bench and practicing attorneys representing the make-believe litigants before a jury made up of women. These schools were open to the public, and to the astonishment of the teacher many men enrolled.

"Why are 23 of our states withholding from women the right to serve on juries?" I asked Mrs. Cramer.

"No doubt it is due to apathy and conservatism more than to any belief on the part of legislators that women do not make competent jurors," she replied. "In fact, judges and lawyers prefer to try a case before a jury that represents a true cross section of public opinion. That is more nearly gained when there is a balancing of masculine and feminine opinion. And one of our famous judges believes that women on the witness stand speak more freely when there are women on the jury before which they are testifying."

"Do you feel that jury service has an educational value which women as citizens should demand?" I asked.

Mrs. Cramer smiled. "I'd certainly like to answer that question. But I am a practicing attorney. Some might think me prejudiced. Suppose you call upon a housewife who has served on a jury and let her answer from her own experience."

Makes Better Citizens

And so I went to see Mrs. Kathrine D. Goate of Brooklyn, New York. Mrs. Goate, a delightful, energetic person who does all of her own housework and takes full care of her three children, was quick to answer when I inquired as to whether jury service has an educational value.

"Indeed it does!" she declared. "I know it has made me a better citizen. Those of us who are busy within our own four walls are so likely to think of government as being something dry and difficult for a woman to understand. Serving on a jury made me realize that the mechanics of government can be highly interesting. I had a course in civics years ago in high school, but it is one thing to read about how a department of your government operates and quite a different matter to take an active part in that operation. If my service hadn't done anything for me other than make me sympathetic toward the grave problems of other people, I'd consider it highly worthwhile."

And then she added fervently, "I wish it were possible for every woman in America to have that same privilege."

However, New York women had to work for over 20 years before that privilege was granted to them. Women in many states are working now to gain the right of jury duty and other civil equalities. The task is not an easy one.

Can Not Run for Governor

Recently, an Oklahoma woman informed me that in her state a woman could be a nominee for President of the United States, but she could not run for Governor of her own state.

I said in astonishment, "But I've always considered Oklahoma one of our young, progressive states!"

"In many ways it is," my friend agreed. "We're tremendously proud of our laws which govern the property rights of women. And the way our women have striven for 19 years to correct this one blot on our otherwise splendid record is certainly inspiring."

"What Oklahoma woman is qualified to give us the story?" I questioned.

The reply was, "Mrs. Norma Wheaton, an attorney of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Her pluck has kept us working through defeat after defeat."

And so I contacted Norma Wheaton. The story she told me epitomizes the magnificent perseverance of civic-minded women. Let me give it to you in Mrs. Wheaton's own words:

"I have lived in Oklahoma since 1910. I'm extremely proud of my adopted state. But I cannot help deploring the constitutional prohibition that I'm going to discuss with you.

"Section three (3) Article six (VI) of the Constitution of Oklahoma states that only male citizens are eligible for our eight highest offices. In 1923 the people of Oklahoma by a referendum petition submitted to the voters the proposition of deleting the word male. The vote was 173,262 for the omission and 86,445 against it. We were highly delighted with these results. We thought the stumbling block had been removed.

Test Case

"Imagine our disappointment when a woman started to file for one of the eight major offices and was told by the Attorney General that because of a technicality the amendment had not in truth been adopted. A case was brought to test the question in the Supreme Court. This Court held that inasmuch as the amendment was one which should have been submitted to the people in a general election and was submitted at a special election, it was void.

"We went to work with fresh vigor and vim. The question was again submitted to the people at a general election on Nov. 4, 1930. We received a splendid affirmative vote—more than two to one! But in order to pass, any constitutional amendment must receive a majority of all the votes cast at that particular election. When a voter neglected to mark his ballot because of indifference it operated as a vote against the amendment.

"Again, in 1935, we tried and lost; although for a different reason. We were a house divided that year. Certain women political leaders failed to see eye to eye.

Will Try Again

"Our next step was to get the House of Representatives and the Senate of the State of Oklahoma to pass a resolution submitting the amendment for the fourth time to the people. In the years intervening between 1935 and 1940, we worked like beavers. We held weekly meetings. Women's clubs and civic groups joined us in our efforts. But again we were to fail. That year, 1940, President Roosevelt garnered over 750,000 votes in Oklahoma, the largest number ever polled in our State. And although the vote in favor of the amendment was 354,432 it was insufficient because it wasn't the majority of the votes cast for the President.

"Now, for the fifth time, the amendment is coming up for vote at the November election of 1942. Again we are waging a campaign of education. We realize that all questions of civil interest are dwarfed by the international situation. But women are stepping forward as never before. We have no thought of giving up. If we lose this next November, we shall try again. But we've fought a long fight and this fifth time we are earnestly hoping for victory."

Pinch-Hitter for Whipped Cream

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Does the frequency of the phrase, "Serve with whipped cream," in recipes ever dismay you a bit in these days of rising prices?

There is an old familiar recipe which, used as "ersatz" whipped cream, will fulfill the requirements of a garnish in looks and taste. Yet it is inexpensive, and a delight to the cook, because it can be stored in the refrigerator for days. The answer is Apple Snow, well known to many cooks as a quick, easy icing for cakes. Try it now on your favorite puddings, tapioca, butterscotch, chocolate; on gingerbread; cottage pudding, and sliced fruits, and see if the family isn't delighted to meet this old friend in a new role!

Beat the white of one egg until stiff, but not dry. Add 1 cup (I'm using only ⅔ cup these days) sugar, gradually, beating all the while. When perfectly blended, add one large apple, which you have scraped to the core on a grater, putting in a little at a time, and still beating constantly. If it is not very stiff, you should add more grated apple until it is. Don't be alarmed if the apple turns brown as you grate it, for it will turn white as snow again, like magic, when mixed. You will be amazed at the quantity, if you are making it for the first time. Store it in a tightly covered bowl. H. S. F.

TRY THIS TODAY....
Ginger Pineapple Upside Down Cake
. . . ADD ½ teaspoon magic-flavored Mapleine to your favorite gingerbread recipe or to prepared gingerbread mix. Sprinkle bottom of greased pan with ½ cup sugar in which you have blended ½ teaspoon of Mapleine. Arrange pineapple rings in pan. Pour gingerbread batter over pineapple. Bake as usual. Turn out, serve hot with whipped cream.

A tongue-tickling blend of flavors, this dessert spells "m-m-more!" Mapleine brings a tempting flavor of its own, *accents* spice and fruit flavors, too! Discover the dozens of winning ways that Mapleine perks up your foods in '42. Gives a new zest to main dishes! Imparts a delicious flavor to quick, economical syrup! Get a bottle from your grocer today.

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We Think You'll Like It

Motor Trips Down 40 P. C. Under 'Control'

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Long-trip travel by passenger automobiles in the United States already has dropped by almost 40 per cent, due to nation-wide tire rationing and gasoline restrictions in the East and Pacific Northwest, the American Automobile Association has reported.

The A. A. A. estimated that gasoline consumption by private passenger cars now is 20 per cent below April, 1941.

Thomas P. Henry of Detroit, President of the American Automobile Association, says that "unless some means is found to keep America's 28,000,000 passenger cars rolling," a serious transportation problem would result, causing hardships for millions of motorists.

Asserting that the private passenger automobile had passed from a luxury to a necessity, he pointed to a report by the Automobile Manufacturers Association that of the 498,000,000,000 passenger miles run up in an average year by such vehicles, more than 50 per cent, or 274,000,000,000 passenger miles, was for necessary automobile use and could not be eliminated without seriously disrupting the entire transportation situation.

Studies by the Public Roads Administration showed that workers in many defense plants were dependent largely on passenger cars for getting to and from work, Mr. Henry said. He declared that approximately 2,320 cities with a total population of more than 12,500,000 were without local mass transportation systems, making them dependent on automobiles.

The Petroleum Industry War Council earlier this week proposed that the oil industry, with Government financial assistance, produce a minimum of 300,000 tons of synthetic rubber a year for civilian use, in addition to the 700,000 tons already planned by Government agencies. Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes, the Petroleum Co-ordinator, said he would support the proposal.

Knudsen Pledges Plane Program

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 14 (AP)—Shelving of private wars and concentration on hostilities with the Axis powers was suggested last night by Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, War Department production chief.

In an interview after inspection of aircraft plant facilities, the General said President Roosevelt's order for 60,000 airplanes this year would be filled, and the 1943 program for production of 125,000 warplanes would be met.

"There were a lot of theories in 1917 on how to win the war," said General Knudsen, "but the way we won it was by working and fighting. We came out on top and we'll come out on top again."

Calling for unity of purpose, General Knudsen said the nation had only one objective, and there was only one war. "Let's go after that objective and win the war and not star private ones. The quicker we win the better. The more material we make available for our armed forces, the fewer of our men will be killed."

The Southern Pacific Changes Its Route

Bureau of Reclamation

First Train Crossing the Sacramento River Bridge

Crossed by the first train on March 15, this 4,347-foot bridge is the last of a series of eight major bridges and twelve tunnels on the new relocated railroad line along the banks of the backwaters of Shasta Dam—said to be the second largest concrete structure in the world and now under construction by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Shasta Dam Gives Southern Pacific a Detour

By Leaviti F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Southern Pacific Lines has begun a progressive changeover of operations between Redding and Delta on its Shasta route to the new line around the site of Shasta Dam Reservoir.

The new line, 30 miles in length, has been built at a higher elevation to replace the old line which will be submerged when the Shasta Dam project is completed.

Shasta Dam is the principal structure in the Central Valley Project, being constructed by the U. S. Reclamation Bureau at a cost of more than $200,000,000, and which will control floods, supply irrigation water, resist salinity encroachment, and produce vast quantities of electric power for California's great interior valleys, the Sacramento and San Joaquin.

The new railroad line passes over eight steel bridges with a combined length of more than two and a quarter miles and through 12 tunnels totaling more than three and one-half miles. One of the bridges, more than half a mile in length and 500 feet high, is among the tallest railroad bridges in the world.

The new line has been constructed by the Government in exchange for the Southern Pacific's line traversing what will be the bottom of Shasta Reservoir. It is equipped with centralized traffic control to increase its capacity by speeding up the traffic flow.

New Rail Book

Coming at a time when the United States is utilizing every inch of track and rail equipment in its war effort, the publication of "This Fascinating Rail Road Business," by Robert Selph Henry (Bobbs Merrill, $3.50), will be welcomed not only by the industry itself but by railroad fans as well. It contains a wealth of authentic information heretofore hidden in the record files. It should do much toward creating a clearer understanding between the public and the railroads.

Railroads in wartime are the backbone of the nation. Since Pearl Harbor the nation's rail lines have done one of the most magnificent jobs in their long history. Thousands of troops have been moved. More freight hauled more miles than ever before. Yet travelers and commuting passengers have been taken care of with little or no inconvenience.

Of course, as Mr. Henry says, the railroads are expected to meet emergencies and carry on. "That's what they are organized to do." On Dec. 7 the task was huge and instant, and the long-range plans which the railroads had worked out to meet just such an emergency were put into operation. The War Department's second communiqué gave due credit to the railroads by stating: "The railroads aided greatly in the movement of troops and material, operating through trains to destination on emergency schedules."

Containing 520 pages and 30 illustrations, Mr. Henry's book thoroughly covers the business of railroading from top to bottom, including much history. The layman will find the book written in his language. He will find answers to questions which he long has sought. For example, every two and one half seconds of the day and night

Along the Rails

somewhere in the United States a train starts on its journey and another reaches its terminal. The longest railroad bridge in the world is a treated-timber pile trestle built across Great Salt Lake by the Southern Pacific almost 40 years ago. It is 12 miles long, is part of a causeway more than 30 miles long, carrying the tracks right across to the lake, to save 140 miles of distance and rough going in the mountains to the north.

Vacation Tours

The railroads are not going to let vacationists down if they can help it. From the Burlington Lines and the Chicago and North Western-Union Pacific comes word that plans are going forward for the summer vacationist. Burlington has announced that they expect no difficulty in handling the passenger traffic that reasonably may be anticipated this summer and are urging Americans to visit such scenic spots as the Colorado Rockies, Yellowstone, Glacier Park, the Black Hills, or a Rocky Mountain dude ranch. Forty-seven escorted tours have been arranged by the Chicago and North Western-Union Pacific Tours for the coming season, with all the variety of route and scenic attractions which the National Parks of the West have to offer. Various tours will leave Chicago weekly for the South Utah parks; the Yellowstone and combinations of both, affording travelers a variety of all-expense trips through portions of the West.

Train Puffs

Regular Diamond Tours to Mexico and New Orleans will be operated this summer. . . . The streamlined City of Miami, Illinois speedster from the mid-West to Miami, will have paid for itself in two years of service. . . . Canadian National operates two of Canada's three trans-continental railway lines. . . . Chicago and North Western will spend $46,000,000 in 1942 for the maintenance and improvement of roadways and existing equipment and for the purchase of new equipment.

Give Your Garden Plenty to Eat

Copemish, Mich.

"If we expect the garden to feed us, we must first feed the garden." That was a maxim of old-time vegetable gardeners which still holds true. It may also be applied to the flower-garden with equal force.

There is a vast difference between the practices of the gardeners of former ages, when barnyard manure was about the only available plant food, and those of today, who have the products of modern science ready at hand in the form of commercial fertilizers. But the results would be quite the same as long as the fundamentals of plant feeding are correctly understood and applied. As generally practiced today in America the feeding of plants, or rather the lack of feeding, gives our gardens an emaciated appearance. Yet, they could be made almost as luxuriant as a tropical forest if they were supplied enough to eat and drink.

Although we are apt to look to proper feeding of plants as only resulting in larger tomatoes and pumpkins, bigger and better marigolds and zinnias, and other plainly visible effects, it actually accomplishes much more than that. In many cases the period of production not only is advanced, but is also lengthened. And always the well-fed plant is better able to withstand vicissitudes of weather and the ravages of insect pests. There is little doubt, either, but that the food content of our vegetables is actually related to the way they have been grown. All of which means that the feeding of our gardens is a far more important subject than is generally supposed.

Essentials Easily Grasped

It is also a complicated one, if all aspects of the subject are taken into consideration. Fortunately, though, for those of us who are not scientifically inclined, the essentials may be grasped with little effort. The manufacturers of commercial fertilizers help toward that end by printing on their containers a statement showing the percentage of the three chief plant foods carried by the product. Thus, 4-10-4 on the bag means that the contents contain four pounds of nitrogen, 10 of phosphate, and four of potash in every 100 pounds of the mixture. Numberless mixtures are available on the market, running all the way from lows of 2-4-2 to such highly concentrated ones as 15-30-15 and even higher. They perhaps all have a place in the operation of extensive plantings in the hands of experienced horticulturists; but for you and me, who care more about general excellence than we do for a surpassingly good product in some special line, one of the popular formulas, such as a 4-10-4, will answer all our requirements.

It is impossible, of course, to lay down hard and fast rules covering the amount of fertilizer to use or the time to apply it, because soils, seasons, and purposes differ widely. It is safe to say, though, that not nearly enough is ever used. In the home vegetable garden, it is a good practice to spade under a generous quantity (an inch or more of rotted leaves, compost or commercial humus) of vegetable matter each spring and then broadcast about two pounds of a 4-10-4 fertilizer on each 100 square feet of surface, raking the latter into the soil. During the growing season, another pound or two may, with good results, be applied to the same area. That is especially true when one is growing annuals or plants known to be generous feeders. When commercial fertilizers are applied to growing plants, it should not come into contact with the foliage or too close to the roots; burning would likely be the result.

Moisture Uppermost Factor

The important factors to give consideration when preparing a garden soil, be it vegetable or flower garden, is organic matter, its moisture-holding capacity, acidity, and available fertility. Generally speaking, it should be well drained and well supplied with humus, such as manure, leaf mold, or peat. Organic matter cannot be too highly stressed, for it has a tendency to correct the poor qualities of both heavy and light soils, making the first more open and therefore less apt to bake and giving the latter a greater moisture-holding capacity.

Most garden plants are so tolerant of acidity or alkalinity that one seldom has to worry about their conditions. If tests show that the soil is too sour for best results, it may be sweetened by the application of ground limestone; if it is too sweet, it may be acidified by the use of aluminum sulphate. The amount of either material to be used will be governed by the present condition of the soil and should be determined by careful test. One's county agricultural agent or experiment station can make the test and recommendation. It should be added, too, that commercial fertilizers are best applied while the soil is slightly moist.

C. W. W.

(A Tuesday Feature)

Wrecked Seafarers To Have Charts

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—For the benefit of seafarers afloat in life boats, the Navy's Hydrographic Office has printed 20,000 pilot charts in the past two months.

These charts, encased in small watertight metal tubes, are being turned over to the maritime services of the United Nations or other friendly powers, the Navy said, to be stowed away in life boats against the time when the boats may be the only refuge from a wrecked or torpedoed ship.

The charts show prevailing winds and ocean currents so that even "a landlubber," the Navy said, can figure out his best course if he knows the approximate position at which he was set adrift.

Women's New Field in Aviation Told in Miss Meyer's Book

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Woman with a torch" suggests a singer with a sweetly sad message to convey, but to Dickey Meyer the same phrase means an opportunity for women to run a welding torch in an aircraft plant.

In her book, "Needed—Women in Aviation," (Robert McBride & Co.), Miss Meyer points out that the traditional skills of women—their finger dexterity, their patience, and their personalities are urgently needed in the wartime aviation industry.

Miss Meyer knows the answers because she has had to dig most of them out herself in the quest of her own career in aviation which has included piloting, writing, public relations, photography, and aeronautical engineering.

Civil Air Patrol

To outline only a few things available to women Miss Meyer points out that those who can make the grade as pilots will be useful in the Civil Air Patrol (which, incidentally, is virtually the only way remaining to participate in civilian flying). Or if a girl has a definite bent toward radio, meteorology, or mechanics, there are scores of opportunities open as radio operators, weather forecasters, and engine and airplane mechanics.

To those women who are better at the traditionally feminine things, "sewing a fine seam," or tasks requiring dexterous use of the fingers or precision instruments, there are opportunities for high-grade needlework in the fabric-covering departments of aircraft plants, using a micrometer as an inspector of finely-machined engine parts; a wrench as an assembler of aircraft instruments or small parts; or, perhaps, wielding a slide rule in the "slip stick" departments of the drafting and experimental laboratories of airplane plants.

Wide Field of Opportunity

Even if a woman claims to have no manual ability, Miss Meyer emphasizes that she may be the possessor of a pleasant telephone voice in an air-line reservations department, or meet the traveling public personally over a ticket counter, or as an airport representative (in Canada virtually all airport airlines representatives are now women), or as a stewardess (there is, incidentally, less emphasis on nursing ability as a requirement for stewardesses), or, if a girl is a good cook, she can become a food expert for an air line or an aircraft plant.

Or if a girl is a good secretary there are opportunities in the Air Corps, the air lines, and aircraft plants. Miss Meyer points out that a woman, Olive Ann Beech, is secretary-treasurer of the huge Beechcraft plant in Wichita, Kan.

Miss Meyer's book is full of helpful information that girls may use in order to "get off on the right foot" when they apply for aviation jobs. In fact, it's so good we hope our secretary doesn't happen to come on it.

The move to draft women in industry may result in the placing of many in such jobs as are outlined by Miss Meyer. Here, indeed, is fine opportunity for women to choose their jobs while a choice is still available.

Mark the Markers!

Contrary to a general impression in aviation groups, air markers should be allowed to remain, not obliterated.

Preparations are being made, however, at the suggestion of the National Aeronautic Association, for all air markers within 150 miles of the seacoast to be provided with some sort of screening that may be put on in an emergency. Thus, on a proper air raid signal, markers may be hidden from enemy pilots.

It would help the Civil Aeronautics Authority if local aviation groups would send a list of all existing markers in their areas. Where are they? (Submit a sketch map of the location if possible.) On what are they placed? (buildings? barns? hillsides?) How do they read? How big are they? How are they made? What is their general condition and legibility from the air? What suggestions would you make for screening them?

All such data may be sent to Miss Blanche Noyes, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Washington.

Regarding new markers, the N. A. A. has advised waiting until the Army issues instructions on them. CAA specifications for markers remain the same, however, as in the past.

Radio Plays Part in Switch From Peace to Wartime Living

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The microphone is to become an important medium for healing the misunderstanding between the public, labor and industry.

The radio has had an important sociological effect in making the switch from peacetime to wartime living. Only recently, for instance, Albert Warner, Washington correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System, was enumerating various changes in American standards of living that have already occurred and are pending. The arrival of these changes may, therefore, be less of a shock to the public when they are face to face with them, because of the "softening" effect of such radio talks.

And now the National Broadcasting Company is attempting to heal the breaches in labor circles and between labor and the public by presenting a program conducted jointly by the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Those who have watched the bitter feuding between these two groups and have had little hope that they might be brought together will see at least a friendly handshake when the radiocast series is inaugurated on April 18, from 10:15 to 10:30 p. m., E. W. T., and on each Saturday thereafter.

Co-Operation to Be Stressed

Entitled "Labor for Victory," the series was agreed upon after several weeks of negotiation between William Green and Philip Murray, presidents of the rival labor groups. The programs will be geared on the theme of labor's co-operation in wartime production and unionization activities will be avoided.

That the labor groups appreciated the efforts of NBC to promote peace between them was found in a joint statement issued by them which said:

"We are grateful to NBC for its patriotism and broadminded attitude in giving to the millions of organized American wage-earners this opportunity to express their viewpoint each week on the air along with the business and industrial interests that already are represented in the field of national broadcasting."

Labor's "Fireside Chat"

According to Mr. Green, labor will have a "fireside chat" with the American people every week and will be able to tell the public what organized workers are doing to speed the war effort.

Forum Checks Questions

America's Town Meeting of the Air, Blue Network feature on Thursdays, has already taken precautions to prevent misuse of its audience question period, in conformity with Federal regulations. George V. Denny, "moderator" of the Town Meeting, declared that measures were taken just after war was declared.

The new procedure for the question period is as follows:

Guests, who often number up to 1,500, are informed before the air program starts that they may write down questions on slips of paper that are provided. As soon as the speakers finish, members of the Town Meeting editorial board circulate through the audience, check questions to see that they fit the topic, are not too long, or are not too personal or of an abusive nature, or that they do not contain information of possible value to the enemy.

The questions are then returned to the askers who may then raise their hands when Moderator Denny asks for questions. The board members also watch to see that no one rises whose query has not been previously checked. So far, Mr. Denny reports, audiences have given full co-operation and it has speeded up the question period.

U. S. to Strengthen Haitian Defenses

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The United States has announced the signing of four agreements with Haiti, including one designed to strengthen defense of the Caribbean Republic.

In making the announcement yesterday, the State Department said the Government was taking steps to install artillery for Haiti's coastal defense, provide vessels for Coast Guard and patrol purposes in Haitian waters, make military aircraft available to the Haitian Army, overhaul and repair Haitian ships to be used for coastal patrol duties and construct a marine railway at Port-au-Prince.

The other three agreements provide for purchase by the Commodity Credit Corporation of Haiti's surplus cotton for the duration of the war, extension of credit to the National Bank of Haiti to strengthen dollar exchange, and a plan to increase Haitian production of sisal. The agreements were signed here April 7 by President Elie Lescot and Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles.

Ship's Captain Held

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Capt. Hilton Rowe, English ship captain, was held yesterday for grand jury action in the fatal shooting of one of 12 Chinese seamen who mutinied aboard his ship last Saturday. Captain Rowe was charged with manslaughter after police said he admitted shooting Ling Young Chai when Chinese crewmen rioted because they were forbidden to go ashore.

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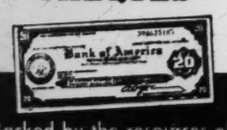

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The Stage Door

I'M NOT ONE of those people who read an old book every time a new book comes out. In fact, I read more or less all the best new books, partly because I enjoy doing so, and partly because the publishers give them to me. But the books I buy are old ones.

In the first place, I can't get them in any other way; and, in the second, they don't cost much. There are thousands of them in the Charing Cross Road, in musty little shops piled high with tattered, damaged volumes, some of which have passed through the hands of fairly well-known people. The other day, for example, I bought the memoirs of Alfred Bunn, the explosive little manager of Drury Lane Theater who quarreled violently with the actor, Macready. This particular copy belonged to James Carew, who is better known as the third husband of Ellen Terry. Perhaps Ellen Terry herself may have read it, or at least had it in her hands.

* * *

Nobody can tell to whom belonged the book I bought yesterday. It is the paper-backed "Stage Door" Christmas Supplement for 1879, edited by Clement Scott. On the cover is a green door in a brick wall, through which a young girl emerges; she is wearing an ankle-length skirt and a poke bonnet. The stage door-keeper, reading at the entrance, nods as she passes him, and the theater cat looks up at her with an inquiring eye. The whole volume is falling to pieces.

It is a strange world of the theater that it reveals, a little Bohemian cosmos quite separate from the ordinary, respectable, every-day Victorian universe. But such changes as have overtaken the theater since then have left the stage door untouched. In the great majority of London theaters—shabby places, most of them, but with their own especial glory to those who love them—even today the stage door is what Clement Scott described it all those years ago: "A mean and narrow opening in an unromantic wall—an entrance less pretentious than any that can be found at the side of a factory gate—an approach difficult to find, hidden up a blind alley, swarming with miscellaneous children, and lumbered up with ragged and disconsolate-looking scenery crumbling to ruin—a dark, prison-looking gate, at whose ominous sight have fallen down the wreck of torn forests and the glory of departed palaces." I see no reason why a word of this should be altered, before it can be applied to the tiny slits in the brickwork through which the players of today enter on their painted world.

* * *

But this ragged little book is not content to mirror the theater of 1879. It looks back in retrospect itself. Mr. Henry Irving was not then that autocrat of the English stage which he later became, but his position was already assured, and the mantle of leadership was falling upon him. From the middle heights of his climb to unparalleled summits of histrionic success, he glanced back, with a playful and attractive humor, at the spectacle of himself, twenty years before, blundering about in the foothills. In 1858 he was—so he writes in this Christmas magazine—getting thirty shillings a week as juvenile lead in Edinburgh. It occurred to him to achieve fame by giving a reading of "The Lady of Lyons"; and a colleague, promised half the proceeds, was appointed as business manager. They looked round for a place in which to give the reading, discarded Edinburgh as having too many things of its own to think about, and selected Linlithgow.

"Linlithgow was a likely place. Nothing very exciting had happened in Linlithgow since the Regent Murray was shot by Hamilton of Bothwell Haugh. The old town was probably weary of that subject now, and would be grateful to us for cutting out the Regent Murray with a much superior sensation." Linlithgow was plastered with posters, announcing that at "eight o'clock precisely Mr. Henry Irving would read 'The Lady of Lyons.'" When the great evening arrived, "the door was opened, the gas was lighted, and my manager made the most elaborate preparations for taking the money. He had even provided himself with change, in case some opulent citizen of Linlithgow should come with nothing less than a sovereign." But by half-past eight, no one had appeared, not even, admits Irving ruefully, "not even a small boy." He and his manager then went home, without troubling to give the reading—after all, the manager had heard it during rehearsal—and "no one came out even to witness our discomfiture. Linlithgow could not have taken the trouble to study the posters, which now seemed such horrid mockeries in our eyes. I don't think either of us could for some time afterwards read any announcement concerning 'eight o'clock precisely' without emotion."

* * *

Such are the early struggles of great men. But lesser men had their struggles, too, round about 1859; and they were apt to go on for a long time, and to be incessantly renewed. Their lives—especially if their acting was done in the provinces—were liable to be overshadowed by that curious phenomenon, the "benefit." The actor would be promised a share in the proceeds of a performance, to be given some months ahead, by the stock company of which he was a member. He would then devote himself to the task of achieving popularity, not by fine acting on the stage, but by being "hail fellow well met" off it, building up a body of friends who could be relied on to patronize his show on the all-important night. It was an arduous undertaking, difficult to combine with personal dignity.

"All through the engagement," says Lionel Brough, "the actor was compelled to work his hardest, so as to make himself popular with the general public; next, his chance customers—people who hardly know him off the stage, must be allowed to pat him on the back and call him by his Christian name, and be generally familiar, but he must take no offense; next, he must never refuse an invitation, no matter how inconvenient it may be to him to accept; when in society he must make himself as agreeable as he possibly can; he must deal with as many tradesmen as he possibly can, taking care to offend none of the old ones, and yet making friends with the new; he must never receive a letter, the address of which is not put down in his notebook for a circular to be sent at the proper time"; and so on, and so forth, no sycophancy being too gross for the unhappy and indigent actor, no indignity too humiliating to be heaped upon him.

* * *

"The" profession has made great advances since those days, which were already growing dim in memory even in 1879. Titles and distinctions, wealth and fame have been showered upon it; it is accounted an essential industry in time of war; the only thing that remains unaltered is that its members still go into their glory through the same shabby, unromantic, and gloomy stage doors.

HAROLD HOBSON

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"AT THE MILLINER'S": *A Pastel by Hilaire Germain Edgard Degas*

"AT THE MILLINER'S" is a pastel that is timeless in its natural simplicity and feminine charm. Mary Cassatt is said to have posed for this drawing by her friend, Degas. He undoubtedly accompanied her on occasion to the Paris shops, as he did to the Louvre, where he has also portrayed her in other engaging studies.

We, who look at the drawing, stand with the artist on one side of a long mirror while the modiste waits on the other. Miss Cassatt is making a tentative adjustment to the new bonnet and a questioning gesture with her other half-opened hand. The scene gives an unexpected glimpse of loveliness, taking us unawares; a glimpse that might be encountered as naturally in 1942 as in 1882. Degas, with his unerring discernment, saw such glimpses in millinery shops, at the rehearsal of the ballet, or in a laundry.

It happens that the milliner, standing just behind the mirror, is partly cut off from our sight. This unexpected composition gives a curious sense of reality to the picture, and a certain veracity. It is probable that the artist intended the interest should be focused on the gay, beribboned bonnet and its wearer.

A. R. H.

April

Little melodies in tuneful throats announce
Spring's awakening, and April's lively
breezes play hide and seek over the
heads of blue violets, half hidden
under fall's wet leaves.

MARY BOXALL BOYD

This Must Be Brittany

CROSSING the islands was like crossing France in miniature. After the southern gardens came the metropolis, a village of granite cottages, with its shops, church, and graveyard, and a square beneath tall plane trees. Then meadows, starred with pink daisies and knots of yellow primrose, brown fields and blades of wheat just showing, and long rows of potato plants already in leaf. The path led on through a labyrinth of granite walls, above which rose here and there a roof of thatch or slate. It gave a sharp turn and skirted a little bay, a stretch of mud and sand, for the tide was out. Beyond the bay lay more meadows, more walls and roofs. . . .

It was a steep pull up the hill. I remember I made a wide detour to avoid two black-and-white cows tugging at their tethers in a circle of cropped grass. They stick in my memory, the way silly and irrelevant details always do, on the border of some particularly moving experience. At the top of the hill I encountered the wind, a terrific blast, the forerunner of the squall, tearing across the bare rocks, massed storm clouds in its wake. It brought me up standing, like an invisible wall. And there at last was the sea.

I was totally unprepared for what I saw. Twice since, I have known that feeling. Once, at sunrise at Peking, when I opened the shutters of my hotel window and saw the gold roofs of the Forbidden City floating on a mist of bare tree-tops, against the background of the snow-capped Western Hills. And again, only a short time ago, from the terrace of a New York penthouse, as I looked down on the East River between the black arcs of two bridges, with that incredible mountain of Manhattan towering into the sky at the right. Each time, I sensed that same transparent wall, like a barrier to some immense discovery. Everyone can count such moments, perhaps two or three in a lifetime. That March morning, "*This* must be Brittany," I said, and between two gusts, walked on across the hilltop as if I were treading on glass.

Beyond the hilltop stretched the moor, overgrown with heather, brakes and gorse, with not a tree to break its sweep. To the right a little light-house sat among the heather, and over by the sea, rocks like the tops of buried mountains rose out of the soil to form a mighty wall. Some, still underground, showed only a rounded flank above the green; others had shaken off the earth and stood erect, split and scarred like crags in miniature.

Over it all spring lay like an enchantment. The gorse had flowered; its hot bloom covered the moor with a yellow blanket. The brakes were pushing up through the matted grass, sturdy wrists with crinkled fern-leaf hands held in against the stem. Pools of blue hyacinths lay among the rocks and violets clustered in the moss, bedded among thousands of tiny stars. Out beyond, checkered with patches of light, was the ocean, watery green by the shore, and purple-black at the skyline.—From "The Anchored Heart, a Brittany Island During the Second World War," by IDA TREAT. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Oh, for a Little Shop!

OCCASIONALLY I pass by little shops—in the rue de Seine, for example. They are the shops of antiquaries and of petty dealers in old books or engravings, with overcrowded windows. No one ever enters them; their owners apparently do no business. But if you glance in, you can see them sitting there, sitting and reading, without a care; they take no thought for the morrow, they are not anxious to succeed; a dog lies good-naturedly at their feet, or a cat makes the stillness greater by gliding along the rows of books, as if it were rubbing the names off their bindings.

Ah, if that were enough! I have often wished to buy such an overcrowded shop-window for myself and to sit behind it with my dog for twenty years.—From "The Journal of My Other Self," by RAINER MARIA RILKE. (New York: Norton.)

Constant Readiness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN EARLY American history a minute-man was one of a group of armed citizens pledged to take the field at a minute's notice. Today, too, instant readiness is needed in order that men may guard precious freedom and defend the safety of all that right-thinking individuals have struggled to establish.

Such readiness is deeply essential to the followers of Christ, Truth, if the aggressive suggestions of evil are to be met instantly and effectively in the warfare against error. The Master, Christ Jesus, counseled (Matthew 5:25), "Agree with thine adversary quickly, whiles thou art in the way with him; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison." The Master met squarely and came to terms instantly with evil's claims, whatever guise they assumed. There were no parleyings on his part with evil. Each suggestion of the adversary was appraised at once, for just what it was—a lie, bare and unbelievable—to be destroyed without delay by Truth.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 580), Mary Baker Eddy defines "adversary," in part, as "one who opposes, denies, disputes, not one who constructs and sustains reality and Truth." Christ Jesus proved that he held as real only that which God, Mind, Spirit, has created. Spiritual being, governed wholly by spiritual law, alone was real to the Master. Anything which denied divine Principle, which opposed spiritual law, which disputed the supremacy of God, he saw as an adversary to be routed and overthrown without delay. How? By being not only willing to offer active resistance to the foe, but also prepared and alert to recognize the evil intent and thwart its purpose.

The Christian Science textbook is enlightening mankind, revealing the truth of real being. Its teachings effectively train thought to recognize whatever is presented by the carnal mind as enmity against God and man in God's likeness. On page 390 of the textbook, referring to Jesus' words, Mrs. Eddy writes: "Suffer no claim of sin or of sickness to grow upon the thought. Dismiss it with an abiding conviction that it is illegitimate, because you know that God is no more the author of sickness than He is of sin. You have no law of His to support the necessity either of sin or sickness, but you have divine authority for denying that necessity and healing the sick."

Christ Jesus never resisted evil as a person. He rejected the belief in evil as having entity, intelligence, or power. Herein, as Mrs. Eddy discovered, was the scientific method which gave the Master authority over evil. She wrote (Science and Health, p. 368): "The confidence inspired by Science lies in the fact that Truth is real and error is unreal. Error is a coward before Truth. Divine Science insists that time will prove all this. Both truth and error have come nearer than ever before to the apprehension of mortals, and truth will become still clearer as error is self-destroyed."

Through all the vast military plans and maneuvers of those who are battling for the sacred freedom of mankind today, there is apparent an increasing conviction that freedom is spiritual, and that peace can be finally won only through spiritual strength and unshakable trust in God, and in the recognition of man as made in God's likeness. One who has taken the field for right through many years has expressed the certainty that "temperance exalteth a people; love always outlasts hate; goodness has a persistent power; evil does not and cannot retain its possessions. The wrong, dark, tragic things . . . are self-defeating always in the end. . . . Wisdom, self-control, and love are invulnerable."

By holding thought to spiritual realities we learn to perceive quickly the falsity of error, however it may be disguised—as law, necessity, an acceptable world order, as legitimate pleasure or needed respite, or as an incurable disease.

Spiritually alert men and women are needed as never before to resist the adversary of belief in evil as having reality or power. Under the law of God, the law of good, none is exempt from taking the field in this active service.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Être toujours Prêt

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

A L'ÉPOQUE où les États-Unis conquirent leur indépendance, on donna le nom de *minute-men* à des citoyens armés qui s'étaient engagés à se mettre en campagne d'une minute à l'autre. A l'heure actuelle, il est également nécessaire d'être toujours prêt à défendre la liberté, ce précieux trésor — à protéger les droits qu'ont établis, au prix de bien des luttes, des hommes qui pensaient selon la justice.

Cette vigilance est essentielle pour ceux qui suivent le Christ, la Vérité; en effet, si l'on veut vaincre l'erreur, il faut instantanément faire face aux suggestions agressives du mal. Le Christ Jésus, notre Maître, nous a donné ce conseil (Matthieu 5:25): "Hâte-toi de te mettre d'accord avec ton adversaire, pendant que tu es en chemin avec lui, de peur qu'il ne te livre au juge, celui-ci au geôlier et que tu ne sois jeté en prison." Le Maître n'éludait jamais les prétentions de l'erreur; quel que fût le masque sous lequel elles se présentaient, il allait au fond des choses et réglait instantanément la situation. Il n'entrait pas en pourparlers avec le mal. Il voyait immédiatement ce que représentait une suggestion quelconque de l'adversaire: c'était un pur mensonge ne méritant aucune créance, qu'il fallait détruire sans délai par la Vérité.

Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy, à la page 580, explique ce qu'est un "adversaire"; voici une partie de sa définition: "Un adversaire est quiconque fait opposition, nie, combat, non celui qui est constructif et qui soutient la réalité et la Vérité." Le Christ Jésus prouva qu'il ne tenait pour réelles que les choses créées par Dieu, par l'Entendement, l'Esprit. Pour lui l'être spirituel, gouverné sans réserve par la loi spirituelle, constituait la réalité. Ce qui niait le divin Principe, ce qui s'opposait à la loi spirituelle et contestait la suprématie de Dieu, c'était un adversaire qu'il fallait immédiatement vaincre et mettre en fuite. Par quel moyen? En résistant d'une manière active à l'ennemi; en faisant preuve aussi de vigilance, en étant toujours prêt à reconnaître et à déjouer les intentions malignes.

Le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien éclaire les hommes, car il révèle la vérité de l'être. Grâce à ses enseignements, la pensée apprend à reconnaître les ruses de l'entendement charnel, inimitié contre Dieu et contre l'homme créé à Son image. A la page 390 du livre de texte, après avoir cité les paroles de Jésus, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Ne souffrez pas que les prétentions du péché ou de la maladie se développent dans votre pensée. Chassez-les avec la ferme conviction qu'elles sont illégitimes parce que vous savez que Dieu n'est pas plus l'auteur de la maladie que du péché. Il n'a promulgué aucune loi qui rende nécessaire, soit le péché, soit la maladie, mais vous êtes divinement autorisé à nier cette nécessité et à guérir les malades."

Jésus le Christ surmontait le mal sans jamais le personnaliser. Il rejetait la croyance que le mal possède une identité, une intelligence, un pouvoir quelconques. Le fait est que, comme Mrs. Eddy l'a découvert, cette méthode scientifique donnait au Maître l'autorité sur le mal. Notre Leader déclare (*Science et Santé*, p. 368): "La confiance qu'inspire la Science repose sur le fait que la Vérité est réelle et que l'erreur est irréelle. L'erreur est une lâche devant la Vérité. La Science divine soutient qu'avec le temps tout ceci sera prouvé. Les mortels ont perçu plus que jamais auparavant et la vérité et l'erreur; et la vérité leur deviendra plus claire encore à mesure que l'erreur se détruira."

Aujourd'hui l'on combat pour la liberté sacrée, on effectue des manœuvres et l'on fait de vastes plans stratégiques; mais à travers ces actes on sent percer la conviction croissante que la liberté est spirituelle, que pour finir la paix s'obtiendra grâce à la force spirituelle, à l'inébranlable confiance en Dieu, en reconnaissant l'homme créé selon la ressemblance divine. Un homme qui depuis nombre d'années est un champion du droit s'est exprimé comme suit: "La tempérance exalte une nation; l'amour finit toujours par l'emporter sur la haine; le pouvoir de la bonté est permanent; le mal est incapable de garder ses possessions. Les choses tragiques, sombres, mauvaises, préparent leur propre ruine... La sagesse, l'empire sur soi-même, l'amour sont invulnérables."

En fixant notre pensée sur les réalités spirituelles, nous apprenons à discerner bien vite, à travers tous les déguisements, la fausseté de l'erreur, qu'elle prétende être une loi, une nécessité, un ordre mondial admissible, un plaisir légitime, une trêve nécessaire, un mal incurable.

Plus que jamais, il faut maintenant des hommes et des femmes spirituellement alertes pour résister à l'adversaire — à la croyance que le mal possède soit une réalité soit un pouvoir quelconques. Selon la loi de Dieu, la loi du bien, nul n'est exempt de ce service actif, de cette glorieuse campagne.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Comet

Like a small silver fish in a sea of blue,
I swam in sleep until my mother woke me.
"Come to the window! Hurry! Come here quickly!"
The room was strangely lighted from outdoors;
her arms were warm as she set me on the floor.
The floor was cool and my chin just topped the sill.
"See, there above the spires on Two Church Hill!"

I clutched the sill and stared, I shook with glory,
while the great fiery star swam slowly southward,
trailing its green-white stream of satellites,
drawing my small soul wildly in its wake.
I blinked and stood on tiptoe. "Oh, what is it?"
Majestically across the night it moved.
"A comet," my mother said, and held her breath.
"You'll never see it again as long as you live!"

I tried to push my nose against the screen,
against the vast sky, but I couldn't reach.
In brilliance the great star swept into the south,
and I was sobbing like a foolish baby,
not like a big girl quite past three years old.
"But I'm going to live a hundred years!" I wept.
My mother tucked me firmly back in bed.
"Stop crying now and go to sleep!" she said.

FRANCES FROST

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Intimate Message: Washington

Pattern of 'Union Security' Looms in Ruling . . . . . By Richard L. Strout

Last fall a local union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in a small factory in Plainfield, N. J., manufacturing drills for the bomber program, faced an emergency. A year before it had won a collective bargaining contract with its employer, the Walker-Turner Company, by a five-week strike that was 100 per cent effective. But now the time had come to negotiate a new contract and the prospect of doing so by peaceful means looked slim.

What happened is a matter of public record. The facts have just been incorporated in the precedent-making decision of the National War Labor Board, which may set the pattern of the whole vexed "union security" issue for the war. While the full membership of the Board was unanimous on the factual background of the case, the decision was split, eight to four, with the public and labor representatives making the majority, and the four employer representatives vigorously dissenting.

Wages at the little plant were substandard. The company denied antagonism to the Union but there was evidence of antiunion bias. The company flatly refused to consider any alternative or compromise to the Union's demand for a union shop. The Union's inability to get a standard wage had discouraged membership and it had begun to disintegrate. Dues-paying membership which had reached 251 out of 293 employees declined 25 per cent after wage negotiations dragged on.

Ban Kept on Strikes

Under normal circumstances the sequel would have been a strike. But a new circumstance entered. Unions had agreed to give up this basic economic weapon because of the war. Both the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. have solemnly pledged themselves to maintain uninterrupted war production. Local No. 435 of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America, could not strike.

And so instead the dispute came to the War Labor Board, to become the "Walker-Turner" precedent in the great maintenance-of-membership issue, which will be argued for months and maybe years by every newspaper in the country.

The Union told the Board that since it had given up its strike weapon the Government was morally bound to give it some equivalent support. Lacking this, its sacrifice would drive it, and thousands of other Unions like it, out of business. With this argument the case went first to a three-man mediation panel, following which it came before the full 12-man board representing the public, labor, and employers. Last Friday the Board handed down its verdict.

By unanimous decision the Board gave the workers a wage increase and set up grievance machinery. All 12 members agreed on that. But on the question of union security it split. The four members representing the public laid down the rule that, under these special circumstances, management must compel any workers who had joined the Union to keep up his membership or face dismissal. The four labor members agreed to this, but objected to the restrictions and qualifications with which it was hedged. However they went along in a concurring opinion. And the four employer representatives dissented from the majority opinion altogether.

Almost a Special Case

Thus the rule stands for the present. It is the "Walker-Turner precedent." The difficulty is that it is so circumscribed by individual considerations that it is almost a special case. The board is still almost as free as before to handle a new case differently.

Here are some of the things a local must show in the next case to get the same Government-supported maintenance of membership clause: substandard wages, company antagonism, its own loyalty in supporting the no-strike pledge, reasonable initiation fees and dues, membership open to all, refusal of the employer to accept a compromise, and decline in membership since negotiations started.

The labor members of the WLB did not like these qualifications. Even less did they like the positive restrictions imposed on local No. 435, in return for Government support. These included agreements not to coerce members to join the local, not to raise dues and fees, and not to deprive a worker of membership without first submitting the matter to the grievance machinery.

Nevertheless, even after these qualifications the Walker-Turner decision is sufficiently sweeping. In fact it is unique in accepting governmental responsibility for seeing that Union membership is kept up. This clause, incidentally, is retroactive and members who have dropped out must rejoin the Union or else lose their jobs.

Neither the employers nor employees are satisfied with the decision. It is probable that the public representatives are not very well satisfied either. Government interference in such matters is distasteful in a democracy. But once the Government has entered the situation through the pressure of war and the consequent insistence that there be no more strikes, it is hard to see how it can avoid responsibility for taking a hand in what comes thereafter. As to whether such controls shall continue after the war—that is another matter.

South America Speaks: Rio

Photographer's Dream—and Despair . . . . . By Roland Hall Sharp

Senhorita Rio de Janeiro can be a temperamental beauty on occasion. She enters your photographic parlor, or, rather, you enter hers, on a morning when never (so you ecstasize) have her skies been so blue, her sea so sparkling, or her skyline more distinct.

You start the day as such a day indicates, by joining the sea-loving Cariocans for an early morning dip in the breakers at Copacabana Beach. This is done without a long ride from the City, for Rio's beaches loop their white sands in a series of crescents from near the metropolitan center. Cariocans walk from their homes to beaches of the bay or ocean side. For those living farther away, bus services are numerous and prompt.

From the beach, you look up at Sugar Loaf, and catch a glimpse of the Corcovado. These and other high peaks lure you with the prospect of magnificent color photos, taken in this crystalline air. Accordingly the swim ends sooner than otherwise, and you arrange the day's affairs so you can arrive on the summit of Corcovado at the best photographic time, or early afternoon. There is a cog railway to the top, leaving at two and grinding up the last few steep yards about three.

That is the perfect moment. The sun is sloping westward behind Corcovado. Sugar Loaf—looking rather small from this needle of rock twice its own height—is drenched in sunlight. Facing Sugar Loaf you look down on the city, the bay, and the open sea. It is a view to make any amateur photographer excited as he checks his lens, calculates the light, and tries various compositions in the view-finder.

There are those who have said, and with considerable justice, that the season itself might change before this particular amateur photographer would be ready to click the shutter. Be that as it may, not more than 15 minutes could possibly have passed after your first arrival at the top of Corcovado when you became aware that strange transformations were occurring around this needle point of granite. Corcovado thrusts its sheer spire 2,100 feet above the City, nearly in the center of Rio's most highly developed districts.

From this height you watched the sky. Not at one point, but all over it, a subtle change took place, as though an embryonic cloud had burst forth suddenly from every aerial molecule. While you watched, great white plumes formed in the wind that whipped steadily from the sea across Corcovado.

"Those white clouds will add interest to the shot," you think, the while poising to shoot. Before the shutter can be clicked, where is Rio? She has hidden playfully behind a veil. You are enveloped in sudden shadows as a cloud catches momentarily on the point of Corcovado.

So you wait, or move to another vantage spot for another view.

There is a large lagoon almost directly below to the right. It is flanked by rounded granite ridges and divided from the sea by only a narrow strip of land. The Botanical Garden and Hippodrome are spread between this lagoon and the base of Corcovado.

Or you try for a back-lighted shot of Gavea, with its flat top overhanging sheer cliffs, masterful and unflinching in outline.

You shoot and shoot, aware all the while that Rio is partially escaping the lens. There she is, running in and out of sight, versatile and lovely, but as exasperating as a tease of a sister.

So you come down from the mountain at length, resolved to try again, and earlier. You make the trip by car and run up the final stone steps two at a time until it becomes evident that the sky is so immovably blue it couldn't possibly change in the next hour. You slow down to catch breath. But the wind from the sea does not linger. Today it blows from a different quarter, and brings sooner its patented, invisible, instantly expansible and all-pervading wisps of cloud.

Again you shoot, and another day you come, seeking that perfect combination of sea and air and sun that will mirror to others, through the camera's lens, this Rio as you have seen her.

Possibly it is the awareness of how limited a picture can be given by any camera that makes the upper air seem at times perverse. Long-time residents tell me there are seasons when it is always clear. You wonder if they went to the summit of Corcovado or Tijuca on those days. For even when the upper air is playing pranks, sunshine radiates, strong and clear, on Rio's streets, with only occasional passing shadows. The clouds seem to form on the summits themselves, concealing more than their size warrants.

Rio can be just like that, but be it recorded that on this trip the perfect day came, after another half-dozen tries spread over three weeks. Rio did her part, magnificently. The rest is up to the camera, to its setter, and to Rochester Kodachrome laboratories.

To Change the Subject:

The Nation Needs a Lot of Aunt Emmas . . . . . By Jessie Ash Arndt

Oh, dear, oh, dear! At least two persons have taken Susie's most recent "Letter to Uncle Sam" literally, and how do I know but that there may be hundreds of others who have done the same.

Here, right on this typewriter, Susie sprang into black and white one evening, and now she has gotten out of hand. Susie told Uncle Sam about the "sacrifice" she was making for "our war" by buying a 10-cent defense stamp before she purchased a coat or a dress or something else she wanted, and patted herself on her back for her patriotism.

Now I don't approve of Susie and I thought that others who read her letter to Uncle Sam would not approve of her either. That they would see right away how much she was spending on herself and what a trifle the purchase of a few defense stamps was in comparison to it.

I hoped that those who read her letter might check up on themselves and see whether what they were doing in the buying of defense stamps might be almost as little in comparison to what they spent on other things—trifles in many cases—as what Susie boasted about.

Just a Patriotic Gesture

What she did was a mere gesture of patriotism. Maybe if they looked at the situation fairly, they would find that what they were doing was just a gesture also, and then would get down to business and adjust their budgets so that they could give regularly and go without things to do it.

Says one of Susie's critics very justly: "I read your letter with a great deal of interest but there was one thing I did not find in it—sacrifice."

"You bought your pretty clothes, Dear, went to the movies, had your sundaes and then you handed your Uncle Sammy what, to my way of figuring, was a pretty poor per cent.

"Child, how can a war be won that way?

"Your boy friend made a wonderful sacrifice when he left parents and home and you to go to war and to save our country.

"Now I will tell you my secret way. Every night, take from your pocketbook every quarter. Never spend one if you can possibly help it. Go without whatever you would have bought with those quarters. That is sacrifice, Susie.

"Send that to your Uncle Sam."

(Signed) Aunt Emma

Like American Pioneers

The Aunt Emma spirit is stanch and fine. It is the kind that brought the Pilgrim Fathers and Mothers to our shores. It is the kind that stood against injustice and oppression at the time of the American Revolution; that took men and women to the great West in covered wagons, and that sacrificed for freedom during the War Between the States. It is the spirit that makes secret sacrifices in order to support a righteous cause and goes steadily on, finding new ways to help as the need demands.

All Aunt Emma tells of is the quarters she quietly saves and puts in defense stamps, going without things every day to do it. If we lived in her community, I venture we should find her knitting and sewing for war relief; taking soldier and sailor boys into her home for meals, sending books for the camp libraries, baking cookies for the camp cooky jar, and taking a canteen or air raid warden course—and maybe watching eagerly for letters from boys of her own who are in military service.

What we need today are more Aunt Emmas—more who do all they can in every way they can devise to get behind the war effort of our nation. The Susies, who talk much and do little, are the kind of nieces Uncle Sam could well dispense with for the duration.

Hoosiers 'Take It' When Huge Army Camp Plops In

Kansas, and its 'smith,' who would shoe mules, obliterated in favor of 33,000 soldiers.

Americans at War
Thirty-eighth of 48 Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Indiana—"Kansas is being demolished, Nineveh is invested, Edinburg is partially surrounded, Mt. Liberty is swallowed up, Knaw Bone will be buried. Samaria and Trafalgar will be spared; Bengal is beyond range." That sounds somewhat like a war bulletin. In a sense, it is. It describes how a number of Indiana towns are being affected by a very large new Army camp.

Hoosiers, like all Americans, like varied names. Johnson, Brown, and Bartholemew Counties, in which more than 50,000 acres are being taken by the Army for a training ground, have their full share. In addition to the ones mentioned above are London, Noah, Rugby, Geneva, Bean Blossom, Providence, Hope Well, Amity, and even a Hindustan. Near by are a Moscow, Kossuth, Mecca, Poland, Palestine, Jordan, Garden, and an Eden, but no Garden of Eden. The Hoosiers consider their whole State a garden of Eden.

The site of this new camp, which is to accommodate no fewer than 33,000 officers and men, who will be housed, fed, instructed, and entertained in 1,600 brand new buildings, has consisted until now of more than 700 separate farms, some of which have been very good, many of which have been arid and sterile. It is estimated that 50 schools, churches, and cemeteries will be affected. One whole settlement will be obliterated; it is called Kansas. Its leading citizen is the blacksmith, Val Ulery, who has resided there for 81 years. He says he has got rather used to the place in that time, and dislikes to leave. He would like to stay on and shoe the Army mules. Not far from the blacksmith shop is a gas station, and across the road is a church which has stood there since 1860. Before this year is over, khaki-clad soldiers will be drilling on the very land where these buildings and the surrounding dwellings now stand.

Nineveh Unhappy in Escape

The 50 families living at Nineveh, a few miles away, are to be spared the lot of Kansas. The great camp surges almost around it, like the German lines formerly about Leningrad, but Nineveh itself is left intact in an area of two miles by one. The Ninevites, however, are not happy. They dread that high, taut, thickly-woven fence that will shut them off from their fields and the rest of the world. Their community church, their fine brick school, their well-built houses remain, but the people feel as though they were besieged. Many are moving out.

Still they have reason for comfort. When their pastor read to them from the stern "book of Zephaniah, the son of Cushi, the son of Gedaliah, the son of Amariah, the son of Hizkiah," about the original biblical Nineveh being "a desolation, dry like a wilderness" with cormorants and bitterns lodging in its upper lintels, they may consider themselves pretty fortunate after all. I didn't see any cormorants or bitterns lurking about to take up lodgings in this Nineveh's lintels—or attics or barns or cellars or any place else. As a matter of fact, Indiana's little Nineveh, far from becoming a desolation, might flourish as a green bay tree. It raises wonderful pumpkins. This may be the very place where Riley saw the frost "on the punkin and the fodder in the shock." It is not possible that 33,000 soldiers would lucratively consume all the pumpkin pies Nineveh's 50 housewives could bake. Of course, a Ninevite would ask, "Where'll you get the punkins with the cornfields gone?" That's a rather hard one.

Mr. Drybread Is Typical

I had a pleasant visit with the Ninevite, Mr. Drybread, a solemn, thin, weather-hardened farmer, wearing a long-visored cap and short, plaid coat. He looked sad, and in that exemplified many Indiana farmers. Already the Government has taken or marked out more than 200,000 acres of agricultural land in Indiana for war projects and more than 1,000 farm families have had to give up their places. They don't like it. They feel, with their James Whitcomb Riley, that Indiana farms are rare places, where all the "angels" even should be "boardin" on "cider, mince, sausage, apple butter and punkins." And they are sure that if Indiana's good enough for "angels," it's good enough for them.

Mr. Drybread, who was very reasonable and loyal, said he was of old English stock. He had two sons in the armed forces, one at Panama and the other on some overseas expedition. Of course, he wanted to support his government and help his country, but he thought the farmers weren't getting enough for their land. He really felt like a homesick refugee, for he loves his Nineveh by Bean Blossom Creek, even more than Tiglath-Pileser loved his Nineveh beside the Tigris.

On the opposite side of Kansas from Nineveh is Edinburg, a robust, self-reliant city of 2,500 inhabitants. It remains on the edge of the new camp and looks forward rather eagerly to 33,000 new customers and greatly increased business. Trailer camps have already sprung up about it.

The nearest county seat to the new project is Franklin, 21 miles south of Indianapolis. This lies in a very rich area and is inhabited by 6,000 self-reliant, enlightened, prosperous citizens. The streets are spacious, neat, shaded with beautiful trees, and lined with well-kept lawns, surrounding substantial homes, most of which are owned by the persons who inhabit them. A few blocks from the Court House, around which the City centers, is a busy and useful college, which exactly 100 years ago became the first co-educational institution in the State. It was first known as the Indiana Baptist Manual Labor Institute, and in 1842 was struggling with financial difficulties. It seems to have invited girl students in, so as to get some more tuition, and there they have remained ever since, getting most of the best grades.

Franklin, Interested, Lends Hand

Franklin is a farm center, but also a site of a rather intense industrial activity. It cans the abounding and luscious tomatoes raised round about. Migrating laborers come in to work during the canning season—and like the girl students, they stay. They're on the less agreeable side of the tracks, and the more agreeable side of the relief budget—unless you believe it is more agreeable to give than to receive.

The people of Franklin are intensely interested in the camp project. They have held very well attended meetings in the Town Hall, and have formed committees to help both their dispossessed neighbors and the strangers flocking withing their gates to put up the 1,600 new camp buildings.

A sojourn among the Hoosier country people and town people, affected by this booming, bustling $25,000,000 war project, helps one understand the Middle West's feeling of isolation. Indiana is a rich, self-sustaining, well balanced State. It has splendid farms and an extensive, advanced industry. Many of its people are economically independent; most of its land workers are land owners; its small town inhabitants are homeowners. It has long contained the population center and is very near the geographical center of the United States. It is an admirable combination of city and country, of East and West, North and South, of old and new America. It is satisfied, stable, and naturally self-centered.

Old Yankee, old pioneer, old mid-western traditions prevail here. They are very powerful. To no small degree they determine the character and outlook of the people. All these traditions are anti-European and anti-imperial. In every aspect of life they foster self-sufficiency, self-interest, and a kind of egotism.

A Hoosier has almost boundless attachment to all things Hoosier, as a Texan exalts Texas, a Jayhawker Kansas, a Yankee New England. Hoosier literature supports this attitude as does Hoosier philosophy. Abe Martin, the famous fictitious provincial philoscpher of Indiana, was supposed to be an inhabitaht of Brown County, where a part of this new camp is located. He taught that homely common sense is the highest wisdom and that one should be suspicious of "educated hi-falutin' easterners," most of all, of Europeans. Rural virtues and rural self-sufficiency became almost a religion. This attitude is typified by the story that after a long lecture on art at a distinguished meeting, held in a beautiful art institute, James Whitcomb Riley said to a neighbor, "Speak'n o' art—I know a feller over't Terre Haute at kin spit clear over a box car!"

Some Hoosier Traits

We of the Middle West have rather scorned art, belles lettres, evolution and everything else new fangled or foreign. We have been suspicious of pretentious newcomers, who say "isn't" instead of "ain't." If one pronounced the vowel in "bath" like the one in "pot," instead of the one in "cat," we considered him utterly unreliable and either dangerous or stupid. We have always felt that we had a better way of life than the "slick and wiley easterners." We passed laws against eastern capitalists, natural science, shows, and drinks. We have seen many tangible fruits of our wisdom, namely, good farms, fat hogs, an abundance of cattle, friendly people, neighborliness, good schools, democratic ways. Our preachers, teachers, politicians, writers, editors, all confirmed us in this provincial attitude. That was one of our marks. We lived by that. George Ade, Will Rogers, "Kin" Hubbard, William Allen White, along with slang, boots, cowboys, and even "Abe" Lincoln, have been our "proofs" that we were right.

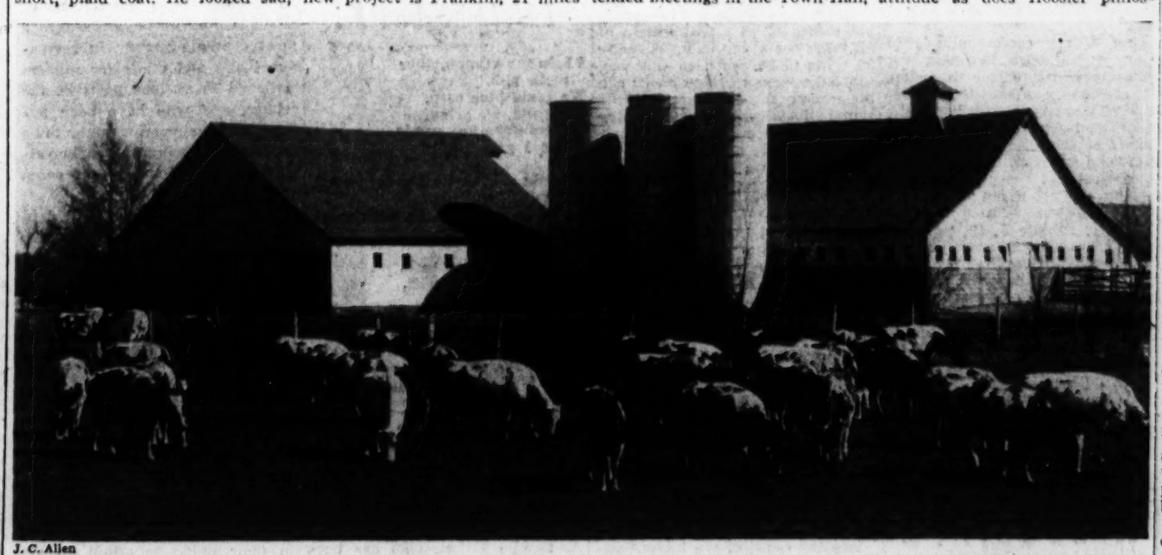
So when the Government asked Indiana for its boys, its best farm land and its dollars, can one wonder that Indiana was suspicious? Is there a single midwesterner who didn't rebel when he saw a church demolished and a home obliterated for the building of a war plant? We had given our selfishness a halo of goodness that we considered inviolable. Our very egotism seemed a bulwark of peace, brotherliness and honor. So the Midwest helped America miss a bus. As the Japanese now move toward the invasion of India and possibly Australia, we are barely building Army camps in Indiana.

But what is past is past. The comforting fact is that at last we are building a camp with great speed and on a vast scale and that all Indianans are co-operating. We shall not miss the last bus, though we may have to work a long time in the cold before it comes.

J. C. Allen

Is It a Ringer?

Down on the farm in Indiana Hoosiers get together and pitch horseshoes with the same intense absorption that is shown by men of farms and villages almost anywhere else. The Hoosier has an almost boundless attachment for all things Hoosier—his land, his home, his schools, churches, and way of life. Therefore, while loyally sending his sons into the armed forces, he hasn't been without regret over all the changes the Government has felt it had to make around the old homesite. Defense plants and a huge camp swallow up a lot of good corn land.



J. C. Allen

Rich, Well-Kept Farms of Franklin May Be One Reason Why Indianans Are So Satisfied With the State

The nearest county seat to the new camp project is Franklin, a farm center and also a site of intense industrial activity. The people of Franklin, as true Hoosiers as one could ask for, are thoroughly interested in the camp project. They have held well-attended town meetings and have formed committes to help their dispossessed neighbors and the many strangers now in their midst because of the huge building program. This Ayrshire herd is on the farm of Randolph M. Core.

Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, April 14, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

An Indian School Year Book That Makes Contribution To Tribal Records

By Ta-De-Win
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It started with the Indian students at the Phoenix Indian School, Arizona, resolving to bring out and finance a different kind of a year book or annual—one that would show their pride and interest in the culture of their people. And it ended in presenting both an historic and present day account of Arizona Indian tribes, included in a book worthy to be placed in any library.

Two Indian members on the School Staff, Lloyd Henri New, Cherokee, and Willetto B. Antonio, Navajo, conceived the idea of having the students contribute either their native music, their art or literary efforts, and the idea was enthusiastically taken up by the entire student body. Their year book is well named "The New Trail," and the Principal, Otis J. Morgans, says that not only is it a book about Indians, written by Indians, but that it is practically student financed; and Willard W. Beatty, Director U. S. Indian Education, thinks it is the most significant year book yet published, as it breaks with the year book tradition of extravagant photos and expensive printing and binding.

A Challenge To Other Americans

In simple but effective form, "The New Trail" presents Indian children's words, drawing and music, something of the inner spirit of the Southwestern tribes who have compiled it, and touches a high, creative note, which constitutes a challenge to other Indian schools or any school, in fact, to produce something equally as fitting and sincere.

The Phoenix Elementary-Junior High School enrolls 400 Indians from the Papago, Pima, Maricopa, Colorado River Tribes, the Apache and Hopi, and after reading "The New Trail" one has a very clear idea as to how these Indian tribes live today, with enough historic background to make it convincing. The drawing of Pima Land, and that of the Hopi Reservation, offer a complete picture of the type of dwelling, the terrain, and special characteristics that remain in the Indian-away-from-home mind, such as the well-sweep, and the horse tied to a post in Pima Land, and the trees at the foot of the Hopi Reservation, while each Hopi Village is definitely drawn and located. Three or four sometimes collaborate in writing a lucid description, while throughout the book are drawings supplementing the text.

Asked how the Indians financed the book, Mr. Morgans said that the students have a fund of several hundred dollars, raised by Indian pageants, plays, dances, carnivals, pop sales, and like activities. So the Student Council and Budget Committee voted unanimously to assume the entire cost, and though "The New Trail" was printed in the school shop, the cuts alone amounted to $454.71. But the Indians hope the publication will pay for itself through sales, the students being charged 50 cents a copy, outsiders $1.

Different Colors

It is a most artistic book and should live on the strength of its paintings and drawings. To emphasize the various Arizona tribes, each one is printed in different color, as the Papago in yellow, the Apache in red, and the Hopi in a violet gray, for example. As these Indians have either seen or taken part in the ceremonials drawn and described, their efforts are worthwhile, such as the Apache Sun-Rise Dance, or the Katchina Corn Grinders.

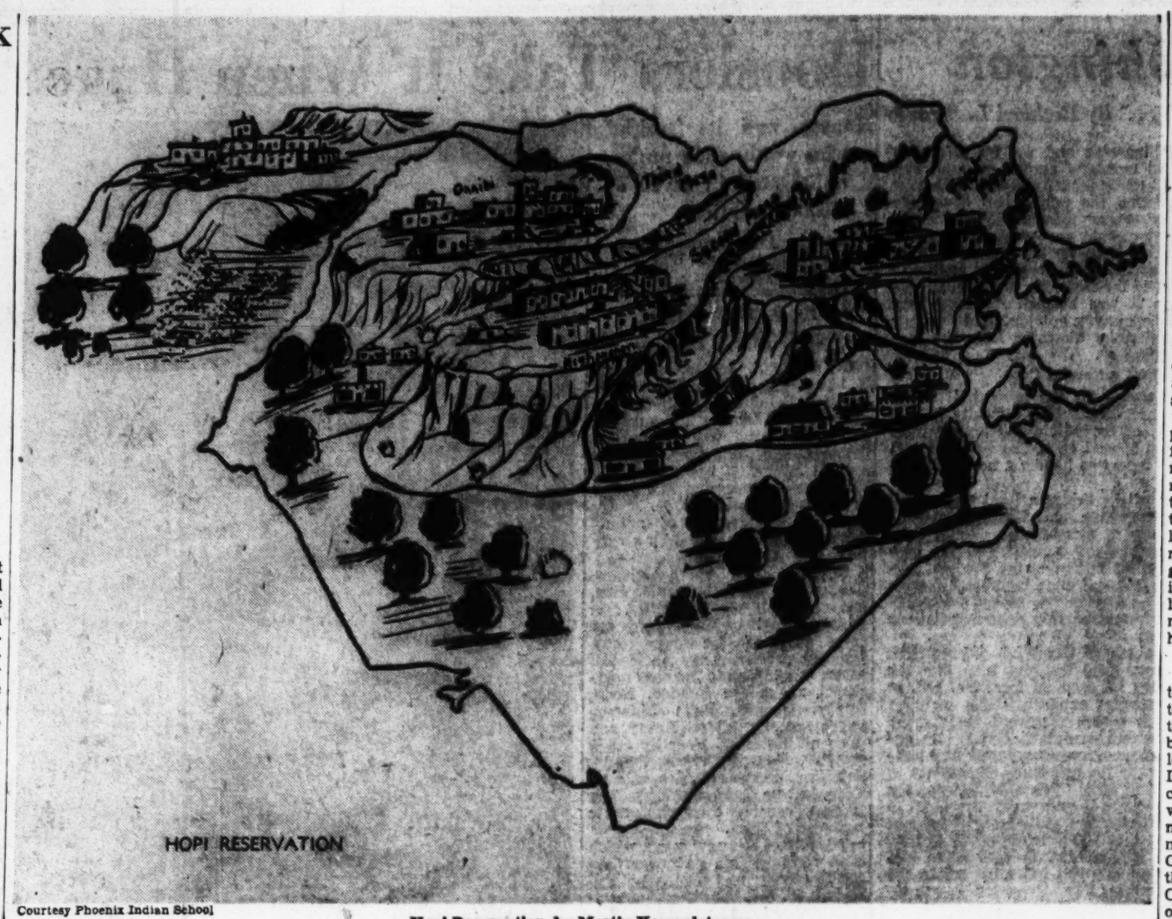
In its English translation the poetry in the book has lost none of its native ingenuousness. Take "The Day in the Desert" by 18-year-old Lupe Pedro:

I love the morning,
its cool dawning,
its birds singing
and the sun peeping out
with its shining ray.
I love the noon
with its stillness
and its cool shades,
yet the hot winds blowing
in the desert sand.
I love the evening,
its colored sunsets,
its singing breezes
and the cactus shadows.
I love the desert,
its night birds singing
in the bright moonlight
with the shining stars
of the night.

Craft Designs

Indian crafts, such as basket making, are accurately described and pictured. An example is the squash blossom design, which probably began as a fret, a pattern Indians say is older than history, and found woven in many baskets. Another favorite is the Pima Maze, which was found painted on the inside walls of the Casa Grande Ruins.

Decidedly "The New Trail" is a fund of knowledge with its customs, legends, descriptive musical instruments, their one-staff songs with Indian and English words, and their ancient and modern farm methods—in fact, it provides a correct picture of the Arizona Indians by the Arizona Indians themselves.



Courtesy Phoenix Indian School

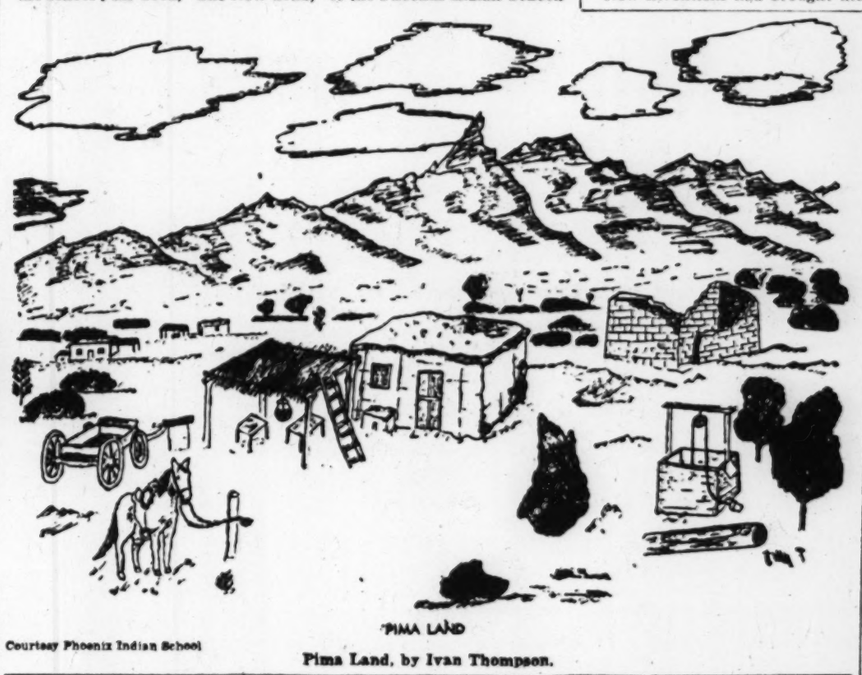
Hopi Reservation, by Martin Kewanletzema.

Courtesy Phoenix Indian School

Papagos Threshing Grain, by Lupe Montana.

Courtesy Phoenix Indian School

Katchina Corn Grinders. All the pictures on this page are from the school year book, "The New Trail," of the Phoenix Indian School.



Courtesy Phoenix Indian School

Pima Land, by Ivan Thompson.

Through the Editor's Window

"The Dictators Have Done Us a Marvelous Service"

By Millicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you had the experience of finding in a book or hearing in a speech some one thing which immediately you knew to be an answer to why you were led to read that book or listen to that talk? I think this has happened to most of us.

John Buchan's autobiography, published in the United States under the title, "Pilgrim's Way," (Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, $3) and secured while I was in Vancouver recently in its Canadian edition, titled "Memory-Hold-the-Door" (published by The Musson Book Co., Toronto, $3.75) was for me one of these experiences. To be sure it is, throughout, rich in beauty and interest. I loved it all. It is so evidently a faithful expression of the man himself—and fortunate we are to have this means of knowing one who was so mellow and deep and eager a thinker.

I shall, therefore, reread many parts of it, but already I have found myself pondering and rereading some seven or eight pages near the end, the portion I wish to speak of here. The ideas in these few pages have sounded a lingering note of quiet encouragement about the cataclysmic events going on around us. John Buchan's is a long view. He knew his political and social history. He knew men. And like a true Scot he knew his God.

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There are, he said, those who thought during the last World War that civilization might perish, that there would be a return to barbarism, the Dark Ages. But upon looking back, he finds that the Dark Ages, while dark, yet cherished lights here and there which were to combine into a new dawn. The great Mediterranean tradition — the glory of Greece, the law and order of Rome, the religious earnestness of a young Christianity as expressed by some of the monks of medieval monasteries in preserving and copying precious manuscripts—was submerged in darkness but not gone. The world during the Dark Ages, was like a field lying fallow. Its soil was rich and one day would flower into harvest.

No, he did not fear barbarism. Barbarism is "civilization submerged or not yet born." There is something far worse than barbarism. This is, he said, civilization gone rotten.

John Buchan, Lord Tweedsmuir, then went on to examine our way of life before the Dictators so rudely awakened us. What did we have that we called "civilization"? Much that was good, of course, but also certain tendencies that he found disquieting.

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We had been living in an amazing age of natural science and technocracy. The machine, when harnessed to high motives and great spiritual aims, can, he pointed out, lead to "a noble enlargement of life." But were we using it chiefly to this end?

New inventions had brought the whole earth close together. We tore around from place to place in our automobiles. We filled the landscape with "pleasure cities" where we could escape rigorous climates and enjoy perpetual holidays. We wanted leisure and more leisure, pleasure and more pleasure, and we constantly increased our tempo of living and decreased our chances of spiritual thinking.

Uninterrupted, this sort of living would become "largely a quest for amusement," he went on. ". . . the old political disputes would have canceled each other out, and the world would not have the stimulus of a contest of political ideals, which is, after all, a spiritual thing. . . . There would be religion, too, of a kind, in glossy, upholstered churches with elaborate music. . . . It would be a feverish, bustling world, self-satisfied and yet malcontent, and under the mask of a riotous life there would be death at the heart. . . . Men would go everywhere and live nowhere; know everything and understand nothing. In the perpetual hurry of life there would be no chance of quiet for the soul. In the tumult of a jazz existence what hope would there be for the still small voices of the prophets and philosophers and poets?"

It was the coming of a too garish age that he saw ahead as the actual peril which threatened us—a garish age "when life would be lived in the glare of neon lamps and the spirit would have no solitude."

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But something has happened. "A civilization bemused by an opulent materialism has been met by a rude challenge. The free peoples have been challenged by the serfs. The gutters have exuded a poison which bids fair to infect the world. . . . The European tradition has been confronted with an Asiatic revolt, with its historic accompaniment of janissaries and assassins."

We have for centuries enjoyed certain freedoms of thought and action which "gave the ultimate power to the ordinary man." But, as many are now more clearly seeing, we had come to take these blessings for granted. They had lost their wonder for us. It was even a mark of intellectualism to be critical and contemptuous of them.

We have seen the principles we once took for granted challenged—not by arm-chair theorists but by Powers supported by armies; and we have discovered that what we thought we could retain unappreciated and undefended is actually in danger of being destroyed. He describes us as like a man who upon being compelled to leave his home suddenly realizes how deeply he cherishes it. "Today we value freedom, I think, as we have not valued it before," he remarks.

And John Buchan ends his comment with these statements—which should help strengthen the fiber of any who find the terrific overturnings today disquieting if not at times almost frightening. He says:

"We have been shaken out of our smugness and warned of a great peril, and in that warning lies our salvation. The dictators have done us a marvelous service in reminding us of the true values of life."

A Tuesday Column

Let's Write to Our Round Table Boys Who Are in the Service

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

New Jersey

Dear Chairman:

Private J. G.'s request in the March 24th meeting of the Round Table gave me an idea. He and all of our "knights errant" want to recapture as much as possible the sense of home that war has taken from them. And we stay-at-home Round Tablers can help our boys in the Service find it.

This war is going to do two things to us, if it doesn't do anything else. One is to revive the letter-writing habit—long, newsy letters. And the other is to break down reserve and formality. We're not going to be stiff and wait for introductions now. We're going to walk right up and smile and say, "Hello, stranger." This latter has been accomplished in Britain through the aid of air-raid shelters. But we don't have to wait for that.

One of my correspondents in South Africa states that she never before cared for ballroom dancing, but she says now that the Ladies' Auxiliary sponsors dances for the sailors and she has to attend, she finds that she enjoys it. She adds that "one can give them so much of comfort and cheer and a sense that we are not at war with persons, but just with wrong thinking.

I hope, Private J. G., you met some Ukrainian friends through your letter in the Round Table. And I hope all the other privates in strange cities can meet people who believe in the things they do. The Christian Science Monitor can play a great role in keeping its Service men happy — through its Youth Round Table, Monitor groups, and readers. But to achieve results we've all got to co-operate. That means both those of us in uniform and those in mufti. Are you ready, Round Tablers?

(Mrs.) H. G. B.

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New York State

Dear Editor:

Here I am back for a second appearance and chat with the Round Tablers. I have gained so many useful bits of information and ideas from the letters published that I want to pass on as repayment a few thoughts that have come to me recently, especially as I note that our chairman states no letters have come for next week's meeting. Can't let our Round Table down!

There is a very practical way to increase the Army library shelves. If you have already given all the books you can from your own stacks, hie yourself to your neighborhood rental book shops. I have found that these shops are more than glad to sell one and two-year-old copies of past best sellers of all types for a small sum—usually 25 cents to 50 cents. In this way a goodly portion of fine books can make many more friends. Too, the rental libraries are glad of the additional space this frees on their shelves for the newest books.

Why don't we Round Tablers at home and in the service send our chairman our respective addresses for corresponding with our fellow members serving at camps or overseas? Supposing a member is in camp in Texas with his home in New England, wouldn't it be good comradeship for those still in New England to write newsy letters of what goes on in the home state, city or town? Hope this "plan" arouses more suggestions from Round Tablers everywhere in the world on this subject.

(Mrs.) M. J. C.

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Several Round Tablers have sent in the suggestion that we stay-at-homes make a special effort to keep in touch with Round Tablers who have gone into the Service. We know that many of our British Round Tablers have been in the Service from almost the first, and we are out of date on their addresses. Will their families send us the best addresses they have for them, so we can pass them along to stay-at-home Round Tablers who would like to write to them? Your Chairman will do whatever can be done to serve as a clearing house or headquarters for such a fine idea. You who are at home and you who are in the camps or off and away—please get into touch with me.

Cheerio . . . **Chairman**

Courtesy Phoenix Indian School

Pima Squash Blossom Basket, by Viola Delowe.

I Help Make Piki

**I help my grandmother
make piki.
We grind blue corn,
We grind, we grind.
My grandmother grinds,
and I grind.**

**We mix ashes with the corn meal.
We boil water
and pour it on the corn meal.**

**We make piki
on a black shiny rock.
We fold the piki rolls.**

**We put them in the house.
We eat them.
When there is none left
we make some more.**

Thelma Tawaletiiwa, 13, in "The New Trail"

In Latin American Division

The Institute of International Education is pleased to announce the addition to its staff of Mr. A. Randle Elliott, who has been Research Associate in the Foreign Policy Association for the past two years. Mr. Elliott will be Administrative Associate in the Latin American Division of the Institute.

Songs From Latin America

"Latin American Songs—for unison and Two-part Singing with Piano Accompaniments" is a brochure compiled and edited by David Stevens. Texts are in English. Address: C. C. Birchard and Co., 221 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass. The price is 50 cents.

Among Us

Crafts Taught to British Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

In co-operation with the Army Educational Corps the schools of art in Hampshire have arranged a short course of study in recreational arts and crafts for soldiers stationed in various parts of the county, and who have been approved by their various units to be capable of passing on the knowledge to their comrades in camp and barracks.

The course of study is held in the School of Art, Winchester, the most convenient center, as several of the art schools in the coastal towns have suffered from enemy action. Preference has been given to soldiers who in civilian life had some training in arts and crafts, or who actually followed some type of handicraft for a living.

Although this army art course is an experiment, it has, so far, proved a great service in recreational education pursuits of the young soldier. The general aim of the experiment is to provide an intensive course of study to selected men to prepare them to act as leaders in recreational activities in their units; to afford an opportunity of practical achievement in arts and crafts; to stimulate appreciation of a sound approach to all forms of progressive arts and crafts for the development of the individual; and to give a right background to the soldier students through discussion on practical subjects.

Students are billeted in England's old capital during their course at the art school. Practical work includes all forms of woodwork, model-making, toy-making, book-binding, and the creation of a puppet theater with the requisite puppets and properties. Other work includes the construction of models allied to the general life of the army, like model airdromes, model airplanes, harbor works, model ships, and weaving in colors.

Lectures are given, at which students take notes which form part of an examination of proficiency to impart to others, on color, the principles of composition, observation, criticism, and elementary town and countryside planning, with illustrative talks on design, exterior and interior.

The initial experiment has been such a success that more students have applied for the course than can be accommodated or even spared from duties.

COEDUCATIONAL

Two Publications of Interest to Men and Women Planning a College Course

One is the Principia College Catalog; the other is the Principia View Book. From them you will get a detailed, graphic story of the school's aims and activities. Write for copies of these two booklets.

Principia College offers an accredited four-year course in the liberal arts and the natural sciences leading to the B. A. or the B. S. degree.

The Principia College of Liberal Arts also offers a new plan beginning with a nine-week summer session from June 12 to August 14 this year, designed to speed the education of students who wish to complete their college education in three years.

A two-year Junior College course is also offered for students who wish to terminate their work at this point or prepare for Commerce, Engineering, Law or other professional schools.

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See Also
SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

Final Monday Symphony Concert—Radio Plans—Art Exhibitions

Prokofieff, Shostakovitch And Brahms Works Played

If we are going to be modern, why not assert our up-to-dateness in confident fashion, and instead of winding up a season as Serge Koussevitzky concluded the Monday series of the Boston Symphony Orchestra last night with a classic like the Brahms Symphony No. 1, do the thing with such a distinguished present-day effort as the Shostakovitch Symphony No. 6?

The answer seems to be that the Shostakovitch work in this case held the rulable place of importance on the program, which is just before the intermission. Still, that position could hardly be regarded as quite so emphatic as the very close, since by good showman policy the house required to be dismissed with thanks for the good attention given to the performances of the past winter and with expression of hope that everybody would return for those of 1942-43.

For well recognized though it be that the Brahms Symphony in C minor has a finale of power and brilliance, irresistible, too, and applause-exciting, it is nevertheless a nineteenth-century conception, written when the strings dominated the orchestra as a sort of vastly amplified quartet, and when methods of scoring were only those of Beethoven with elaborations.

At any rate, to hear Brahms after Shostakovitch is to get the effect of something old-fashioned contrasted with something new-style, and in a way that puts the old to a certain disadvantage. Taking music in the order of time usually turns out best, even when that of a later period may not stand artistic rating with that of an earlier. But the Shostakovitch No. 6 is well tried now, particularly as a piece in the Boston Symphony repertory, and last evening it went off capitally. Nobody will say that it represents the utmost the modern age can do; but it is of the moment, and it does stand for a genuine attempt. To say the least, it holds the line.

A mystery will long cling to the No. 6 that the opening division is a long slow movement. It is partly explained by the consideration that the romantic element, the song which we expect in an andante, an adagio, or as this movement is called, a largo, comes in not as the main idea but as a delayed episode. The movement, while slow all the way through as the conductor's stick beats, really gets into a largo mood only near the end.

To look back over the programs of the Monday and Tuesday series, they have comprised most of the best things developed at the Friday and Saturday meetings; and subscribers, accordingly, to six concerts have had the fortunate experience of listening to music tested and rehearsed before the subscribers to some 20. Very little has been presented to them perfunctorily; and novelties have gone all the better for having been smoothed out by the director and thoroughly mastered by the players. When an item like the Prokofieff "Classical" Symphony, which led off last night's program, has a turn, it glitters and sparkles like something popular. **W. P. T.**

Group From 'Blossom Time,' Coming to the Shubert on Monday, April 20

Left to right are Detmar Poppen as Papa Kranz, Everett Marshall as Franz Schubert, Agnes Cassidy as Mitzi, Charlotte Lansing as Bellabruna, and Frank Hornaday as Baron Schober.

Print Display at Holman's; Egone Photographs Shown

A number of interesting items of graphic art are on exhibition at Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street.

On the satirical side there are lithographs by Honoré Daumier, done in his daily stint for Charivari. Daumier left a heritage of witty observations of everyday life in his native land. It is worth comparing them with the etchings by the British satirist Cruikshank. Colored and black-and-white prints by the latter are exhibited at Holman's. His pages are busier and more boisterous than Daumier's, his caricatures carried to greater extremes.

There are many engraved portraits on view, including an interesting likeness of Robert Sorbonne, founder of the great French University. There are mezzotints made by Earlom after the landscapes of Claude Lorraine. Other exhibits at Holman's include Currier and Ives prints, views of Boston in lithograph, and prints by Lee Hankey, Seymour Haden, and a number of other graphic artists.

Photographs by Egone

At the Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street, there is an exhibition of photographs by Egone. Included are landscapes, architectural subjects, bridges, town views, and personal portraits.

Egone has come to Boston to live after acquiring recognition abroad for his skill and artistry as a photographer. His interests lie in many possibilities of the camera, from legible factual recording to imaginative and atmospheric rendering. This exhibition reveals his scope.

Subjects include views of Paris, Venice, Trieste, Volterra, Rome, Austrian and Swiss views. There is an uncommon variation in the compositions, the accents, the selection of relevant or amusing or informing material. Mr. Egone has a keen eye for architectural subtleties, for characterizing attributes.

Twentieth Century Show

Through April 30 there will be at the Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street, a display of finger-paintings assembled by Josephine Durrell of Melrose. It is an entertaining display, showing once again the popularity of a medium which is suited to the hobby painter.

There has been a pronounced vogue for this medium in which the pen and brush are abandoned for the primitive application of the pigment directly with the finger or palm of the hand. The color is responsive and rewards the slightest effort. It is a good instrument for artists of the intuitive manner. Miss Durrell proves the effortlessness involved by exhibiting "finger-paintings" executed by the feet of six- and seven-month-old babes, who composed pictures unknown to themselves. Too bad the dadaists did not think of painting with the digital vehicle, for it would have served their rule of abandon. **D. A.**

To Meet in New York

A convention, said to be the first of its kind, bringing together summer theater operators, is scheduled to be held at the Algonquin Hotel, Wednesday and Thursday, April 15 and 16. Hollywood stars, touring "unit" attractions, war conditions, working conditions, and salaries are to be discussed.

Pan-American Day on Radio

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Addresses by Vice President Henry A. Wallace (from Washington) and Amaral Peixuto, Rio de Janeiro State Governor and son-in-law of Brazil's President Getulio Vargas, (from Rio de Janeiro) are to be heard tonight when Columbia radiocasts an exclusive Pan American Day program, WEEI, 10. The remainder of the program will be devoted to music of all the Americas by artists including Juan Arvizu, Olga Coelho of Brazil, Eva Garza of Mexico, a guitar trio from Mexico, Hubert Hendrie and the Four Clubmen, and the Orquesta Panamericana CBS, Alfred Antonini, conductor.

Maj. Alexander P. De Seversky, aeronautical expert, is to be heard in an interview from the Capital, MBS-WAAB, 11 p. m. On the heels of this Mutual will radiocast a national C. I. O. program for the benefit of American and Allied War Relief, during which Philip Murray, president, will speak briefly, and a dramatization, "Hold the Fort," will be aired, WAAB, 11:30 p. m.

The story of how a ship sank a Nazi submarine is to be dramatized from the personal account of a Norse-American sailor, during "Report to the Nation," as a part of story on "Seamen of the Merchant Marine," CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Yankee Network FM stations continue their excellent concert series by radiocasting the first performance in America of Randall Thompson's chamber opera, "Solomon and Balkis," in the annual production of the Lowell House Opera Society from Harvard University, W43B and W39B, beginning at 8:45 p. m. Six soloists and a chorus of 12 singers have been selected from the Harvard and Radcliffe choral groups, plus a group of 30 members from the orchestras of both schools.

In his final appearance of the season with the NBC Symphony Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski will present William Grant Still's choral work, "And They Lynched Him on a Tree," with Louise Burge, negro contralto; the Eva Jessye chorus, a negro group; the Collegiate Choir, a white chorus of 50 mixed voices, and Lawrence Whisonant, negro baritone, as narrator. Also to be heard are six selections from Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff," including the "Coronation Scene," and Darius Milhaud's "Brazilian Dances," Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

In less serious programs such things are to be heard as Gracie's progress in piano playing after three months' study, Burns and Allen, NBC-WNAC, 7:30 p. m.; "Archie," entertaining the ladies of the Lord Byron Ladies' Literary Society, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.; Rita Hayworth is to make one of her infrequent air appearances with Bob Hope and company in a program to be radiocast from an air force center at Santa Ana, Calif., NBC-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Wednesday

Phil Baker, quiz master of "Take It or Leave It," and Tommy Dorsey, "trambone"-playing band leader, are to be the guests of Eddie Cantor, NBC-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Edward McCluskey, assistant director of the American Youth Commission, is to discuss "What Children Can Do to Help Win the War," during the "Children Also Are People" program, CBS-WEEI, 4:15 p. m. Representative Vito Marcantonio, N. Y., is to discuss the "Smith Labor Bill," from Washington, Blue-WBZ, 10:45 p. m.

Jean Tennyson and Robert Weeds are to sing, respectively, the "Dich teure Halle," "Evening Star," and "Oh, Blessed Virgin" arias from Wagner's "Tannhäuser," during the "Great Moments in Music" program. The orchestra under George Sebastian is to play the Overture from the opera, CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

Thursday

The importance of India in the news is reflected in two programs to be radiocast when Sir Gerpjar Pajpai, High Commissioner from India to the United States, is heard addressing a group of businessmen in New York, Blue-WBZ, 4:30 p. m. The other program is to present Krishnalal Shridharani, follower of Gandhi and Tagore, Owen Lattimore, political adviser to Chiang Kai-shek, and Dr. Meng Chi, director of the China Institute, discussing "India, China and the War," in Lyman Bryson's dinner-table forum, "People's Platform," CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

Contemporary American music, Harold Morris' Trio, and Mendelssohn's Scherzo and Finale from the First Trio in D minor are to be played by a piano-violoncello trio from the Cincinnati Conservatory, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m. Gretry's "Lucile" Overture, Georges Hue's Serenade, and Mozart's Symphony No. 29, in A major (K.201), have been programmed by Alfred Wallenstein for his "Sinfonietta" period, 8 p. m.

Edna May Oliver is to be heard in a return appearance with Rudy Vallee and John Barrymore, NBC-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Friday

Virgil Thomson's Suite from the Ballet, "Filling Station," is to be played by the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conducting, in its regular Friday matinee which is radiocast, MBS-WAAB, 2:30 p. m. Ravel's "Le Tombeau de Couperin," is the only other item to be aired in this shortened concert.

Bernard Herrmann, radio conductor and writer recently of a movie score, is to direct the British-American Festival Orchestra in a program of Charles Avison's Concerto Grosso, Peter Warlock's "An Old Song," and Douglas Moore's "Village Music," CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Rita Hayworth

To appear with Bob Hope and company tonight in a program to be radiocast from an air force center in California, NBC-WNAC, 10.

Martha Scott and Fredric March

To re-enact over the air their film roles in "One Foot in Heaven," next Monday, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

'Autumn Hill'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Autumn Hill" was described in advance as "a play of suspense." At the Booth Theater, Monday evening, it turned out to be a desultory conversation piece which commenced with a genealogical survey, ran into a little counterfeiting, and developed into murder.

By a set of duly explained circumstances, Tony Seldon returns to New England after the passing on of his grandmother who had renounced Tony's mother when she married his father. Tony finds the old homestead cared for by Gussie Rogers, who took care of Tony's grandmother and who was disappointed in her expectation that she would be the beneficiary in the old lady's will. When Tony's female accomplice drops a counterfeit five-dollar bill into the Sunday collection plate, the local minister's search for the source of the note leads him to discover the truth. Tony murders the minister, and Gussie kills Tony.

The play appears to have been no great shakes to begin with; but Ronald Hammond's direction has not helped it. Beth Merrill, who plays Gussie, is an actress of spirit and warmth but the chill winds of "Autumn Hill" have numbed her performance until it is frostbitten and monotonous.

The two genuine dramatic contributions are Lemuel Ayers' setting and Feder's lighting. There is an intriguing ell which leads back into an unseen kitchen. And the living room catches the slanting rays of Feder's afternoon sunshine. Feder has created such effects as flooding the room with sunlight, or showing through the windows a cold autumn sky in late afternoon, or catching the fragmentary shadow of an unseen upstairs banister. **J. D. B.**

'Autumn Hill'

A new melodrama by Norma Mitchell and John Harris. Directed by Ronald Hammond. Setting by Lemuel Ayers. Lighting by Feder. Presented by Max Liebman at the Booth Theater, beginning on April 13. The cast is as follows:

Gussie Rogers	Beth Merrill
Mary Barton	Dorrit Kelton
Bob Ferguson	William Roerick
Judge Hendricks	Clyde Franklin
Tony Seldon	Jack Effrat
Julie	Elizabeth Sutherland
Al	Robert Williams
Frank	James Gregory

Anna Sokolow Concert

Anna Sokolow, formerly soloist in Martha Graham's concert group, and one of the finest of the second generation American modern dancers, will present a program in Jordan Hall, Wednesday evening, May 6, in which she will be assisted by the Contemporary Dance Group of Boston.

Miss Sokolow last appeared in Boston, with her New York group, in March, 1939. She has since then spent two seasons in Mexico City, where as guest of the Mexican Government she trained a native group and directed productions.

For Actors Fund

"Porgy and Bess," at the Majestic Theater, New York, will give an extra performance for the Actors Fund on Friday, May 1.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial— "Without Love," by Philip Barry, featuring Katharine Hepburn and Elliott Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic— "New Hellzapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson. Presented by Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert— "High Kickers," featuring Sophie Tucker. Produced by George Jessel. 8:30.

Music

Lowell House, Harvard University— Solomon and Balkis," opera by Randall Thompson. Malcolm Holmes, conducting. 8.

Malkin Conservatory of Music, 267 Commonwealth Avenue—Concert by the students of the Conservatory. 8:15.

Longy School of Music, One Follen Street, Cambridge—Open House Concert. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire— "The Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman and Margo. 2:25, 6, 9:35. "The Awful Truth," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant

Exeter— "March of Time." 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. "Gay Parisian." 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller, Rex Harrison, Robert Morley and Emlyn Williams. 3, 5:55, 8:45.

Fenway— "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and Walter Huston. 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. "Yanks on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 11:30 a. m., 2:25 5:15, 8:10

Keith Memorial— "Information Please." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 9:55 a. m., 1, 4:10, 7:15, 10:20. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Kenmore— "H. M. Pulham, Esq." Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. 2:15, 5:50, 9:35. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Lloyd Nolan. 12:50, 4:25, 8:06.

Metropolitan— "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett, Bruce Cabot and Warren William. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda, Olivia de Havilland, Joan Leslie. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.

Modern— "The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. "A Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:35.

Orpheum— "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:50. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 7:05, 10:20.

Paramount— "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and Walter Huston. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Yanks on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

RKO-Boston— "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan, Paul Henreid. 9, 11:42 a. m., 3:24, 5:06, 7:48, 10:30. Stage Show: 10:37 a. m., 1:19, 4:01, 6:43, 9:25.

Scollay— "The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "A Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15.

South Station Theater— "March of Time—Photographs." Robert Benchley in "Nothing but Nerves." "Sky Pastures." "The Gay Parisian." "Fitzpatrick Travel, Minnesota." "Our Gang Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "Adventures of Martin Eden." Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 1:30, 4:55, 8:25. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. 11:40 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10:05.

Telepix— "March of Time." "Ballet Russe." Robert Benchley. "Better Bowling." "Fitzpatrick Travelogue," two cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "Unseen Enemy." Lee Carrillo and Andy Devine. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," 10:30, a. m., 1, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40.

Uptown— "Castle in the Desert." Sidney Toler. 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:55, 9:55.

Washington Street Olympia— "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 10:45 a. m., 1:23, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:50, 5:35, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "King's Row," Ann Sheridan and Robert Cummings. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Virginia City," Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. "Man With Two Lives." 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Spooks Run Wild." 2 and 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.
Brookline Village: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 2:10, 6:10, 9:10. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 5, 8.
Cleveland Circle: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Harvard: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.
Central Square: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. "Keep 'Em Laughing." 2 and 8.
University: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 3, 6:15, 9:25. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Harvard Here I Come." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Little Miss Molly," Maureen O'Hara. "What's Cookin'," Andrews Sisters. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Codman Square: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:45, 8.
Strand: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:04, 9:04. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 3:48, 7, 10:07. "International Lady," Ilona Massey and George Brent. 2, 5:19.
Park: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 3:02, 9:28. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:33, 8:08.
Hyde Park: "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey.

MALDAN—Granada: "Melody Lane," with the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 1:30, 4:32, 8:14. "King's Row," Ann Sheridan. 3:38, 6:37, 9:19.

Maplewood: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "A Date with the Falcon," George Sanders. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Cadets on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew. 2:10, 6:35. "Honolulu Lu," Lupe Velez. 3:30, 7, 9:45.
Strand: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Jack Oakie. 3:35, 7, 9:45. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 1:57, 5:20. "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:15, 9:20.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Two Latins From Manhattan." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 3:54, 8:30. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2:30, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "New Wine," Ilona Massey. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. 3:15, 9. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. "Wolf Man," Claude Rains and Lon Chaney. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2, 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "The Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. "March of Time, No. 9."

QUINCY — Quincy: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2 and 8.
Strand: "King's Row," Ann Sheridan. "Melody Lane," with the Merry Macs. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. "Public Enemies," Wendy Barrie. 2 and 8.
Strand: "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Zis, Boom, Bah," Grace Hayes. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.
Broadway: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Zis, Boom, Bah," Grace Hayes. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Target for Tonight." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 2:07, 7:52. "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 3:24, 9:07.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," John Sutton. 2 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan, James Gleason. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville and Ray McDonald. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "New March of Time," 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. "Wolf Man," Claude Rains and Lon Chaney. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 3:30, 6:30, 10:02. "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. 2:10, 8:10.

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Joe Cronin Should Be Better Manager Relieved of His Daily Shortstop Routine

Opening Day Found Many New Changes

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—This is the day that business men neglected their business, professional men neglected their appointments, and office boys begged off for one excuse or another. It was major league baseball's opening day.

Unless the weather intervened, all 16 teams moved off together this afternoon, with something like 200,000 fans in the stands and countless others following their favorites by remote control.

Unusual Setting

Facing their first wartime season since 1918, the 67th annual National League campaign and the 42nd for the American circuit opened in the most unusual setting in the history of baseball.

The war failed to interfere with the country's national sport because President Roosevelt bade the game go on. But the customers will have a hard time forgetting that the United States is at war.

Air raid precautions will be observed day and night at most of the major league parks. Signs and arrows will tell the fans which way to go to be safe from bombardment—information that might also be helpful to visiting pitchers.

Play in Sand

Barrels of water, bins of sand and other paraphernalia unknown to ball parks in the past will be found in strategic places now. And if some clubs don't perform better than they did in spring training, they may find the customers turning to the sand piles for amusement.

The 1941 champions of both the leagues opened on foreign fields. The New York Yankees, owners of the American League and world series crowns, started their drive for the sixth pennant in seven years against the Washington Senators in the nation's capital.

Defending Teams

The Brooklyn Dodgers began the defense of their National League title against their local rivals, the Giants, at New York's Polo Grounds.

The Yankees, top-heavy favorites to rule the junior circuit again, opened with new faces at the far corners of their infield, but with all their heavy artillery still loaded.

Byron Nelson King of Golf After Victory in Masters'

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To Ben Hogan rightfully belonged the royal sceptre of golfdom, up to yesterday, for his superlative showing in the series of tournaments during the winter and early spring. But yesterday Hogan was deposed and the crown transferred to the head of Byron Nelson, for the Masters' tournament unquestionably rates as the equivalent of the canceled 1942 national open and nothing could have been more appropriate than to have a play-off between the two undisputed chief rivals for No. 1 place, in which Nelson, for the fourth successive time in their man-to-man encounters, was victor.

The honors rested with Hogan by a scanty margin up to yesterday's play-off, for he had won the opens at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Pinehurst, and at Asheville; tied, but lost in a play-off with Chick Harbert at Beaumont, and had been second on two other occasions, as against victories for Nelson only at Miami and Oakland. Nelson, on the other hand, never had finished worse than 11th in 14 consecutive opens, and his victories in the Miami open and the Masters' more than counterbalanced the greater number of victories and the slightly better record in scoring by Hogan, in that Miami had the largest and strongest field of the entire season, while the Masters' was recognized generally as the season's epic.

Great Pace

In all the history of golf, there has been no other four-months' stretch of tournament after tournament in which two of the greatest golfers of all history set and maintained such a pace as did these two from the start of the Miami open, Dec. 11, to the play-off at Augusta yesterday. While the edge was with Hogan, in total strokes, the interesting point may be set forth that, excluding a couple of rounds for each man where statistics are not available, Hogan had broken 70 24 times and Nelson 23, in regular play, Nelson running his total to 24 in the Masters' play-off. Singularly enough, they both broke 70 at least once in every tournament except at Los Angeles.

The winter-spring season began and ended in duels between Nelson and Hogan, friends and rivals dating back to caddie days. In Miami open, Hogan set a whirlwind pace, 64 his first round, six strokes ahead of Nelson. Then the great "clutch artist" of present-day golf put on steam, and with rounds of 67, 66, 66, he not only caught and passed Hogan, but picked up 11 strokes in the last 54 holes, nine strokes in the last 36. One nationally known writer sort of overlooked that finish by Nelson when he wrote about Hogan's finish at Augusta:

"The 133-pound Hogan had pulled off another golfing miracle. He was eight strokes back of the brilliant Nelson, with only 36 holes to go. Not in the span of 45 years had any golfer ever covered this eight-stroke gap."

Praise by Cruickshank

True enough, Nelson was not eight strokes behind Hogan with 36 to go at Miami, but he had been trailing Hogan for three rounds, six strokes at one itme; was still trailing him going into the fourth round; was still trailing him one stroke with nine holes to play, and in that last nine, picked up six strokes with a 30 to Hogan's par 36. It was after watching that last nine by Nelson that the grand little golfer, Bobby Cruickshank, remarked of Nelson:

"Finest golfer in the world today, and should be for a long time, because his swing is so perfect. He has the greatest variety of shots of all the leaders and is a grand competitor."

Competitor? Rather! He won the Masters' in 1937 and again this year; was second last year, third in 1940, seventh in '39 and fifth in '38 and in four of those years scored 285 or better. He won the national open in 1939, the P. G. A. in 1940, lost the P. G. A. to Henry Picard at the 37th hole in 1939 and to Vic Ghezzi at the 36th last year, merely to mention a few of his accomplishments.

Byron Nelson's brilliant record since the Miami open in December:

Tourney	Round 1	2	3	4	Total	Place
Miami	70	67	66	66	269	Winner
Harlingen	65	70	70	66	271	4th
Beaumont	69	71	74	72	286	Tie 7th
Los Angeles	73	73	70	72	282	Tie 6th
Oakland	67	69	69	69	274	Winner
San Francisco	76	71	73	67	287	8th
Phoenix	69	71	73	72	285	Tie 11th
San Antonio	74	67	73	70	284	Tie 8th
New Orleans	73	74	69	71	287	6th
St. Petersburg	68	76	75	70	289	Tie 2nd
Greensboro	72	68	68	74	282	Tie 4th
Greensboro	72	68	68	73	282	Tie 4th
Asheville	69	73	66	70	278	3d
Masters'	68	67	73	73	280	*Winner

*After playoff with Ben Hogan.

Minor Leagues

Results April 13
By the Associated Press

Texas League
Houston 6, Beaumont 5.
Tulsa 4, Dallas 2.
Shreveport 4, San Antonio 2.
Oklahoma City 6, Fort Worth 4.

Pacific Coast League
No games scheduled.

Southern Association
No games scheduled.

College Track

Results April 13
By the Associated Press

R. I. State 109, Brown 26.
R. I. State Fresh. 89, Brown Fresh. 37.

Score Another for Nelson

Associated Press

Settle Masters' Championship

There is little to pick and choose between these two super golfers of today, but Byron Nelson (right) rates the edge at the moment because of his play-off victory yesterday over Benny Hogan (left) in the Masters' championship at Augusta. Hogan, incidentally, has yet to win a play-off victory over his home-town rival.

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League
Brooklyn at New York.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

American League
New York at Washington.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Cleveland at Detroit.
St. Louis at Chicago.

Red Sox Skipper Watches Fenway Opener From Bench

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time since 1935, when he left Clark Griffith in Washington and came here to manage Tom Yawkey's Red Sox, Joe Cronin today watched an opener from the shadows of the dugout. Not even the coaching lines could lure him away from the bench as the Sox began their 154-game American League grind by meeting the Philadelphia Athletics at Fenway Park. It must have been like going on a vacation to the Skipper, who is now reduced to a utility role.

"It's like starting a new career," said Joe, a heavy Red Sox jacket buttoned up around his neck. I'll probably see things that I never saw before."

Better Manager

This part retirement of Cronin to the bench, emerging only occasionally to pinch hit, may be the best thing that ever happened to his managerial career. Sitting off to one side, Joe will get a different perspective of the situation. As he said, he will have pictures flash in front of him that are new. He will pick new flaws in the opposition—flaws which were not apparent from shortstop. No longer burdened with the cares of the short field, he can better concentrate on the duties of a leader. In short, he will become a better manager. And by the same rule, the Red Sox should become an improved ball club.

Incidentally, Cronin should be the leading pinch hitter in the league—perhaps the entire majors. Always a good clutch batter, with runners waiting on the bases, and against all types of pitching, the Skipper figures to win or help win a flock of games for the club. Only four times in the past 12 years has he failed to drive home more than 100 runs. His lifetime big league average is .303, as of this morning.

Dobson Tomorrow

Cronin tests his strategy against that of Connie Mack for three days. The A's and Sox also play single games tomorrow and Thursday. Joe Dobson, Boston's top-ranking pitcher in the Grapefruit League, will work the second contest of the series tomorrow. He finished last season by winning seven straight games, and actually has not been beaten since Aug. 9, 1941, when he dropped a relief decision to Washington.

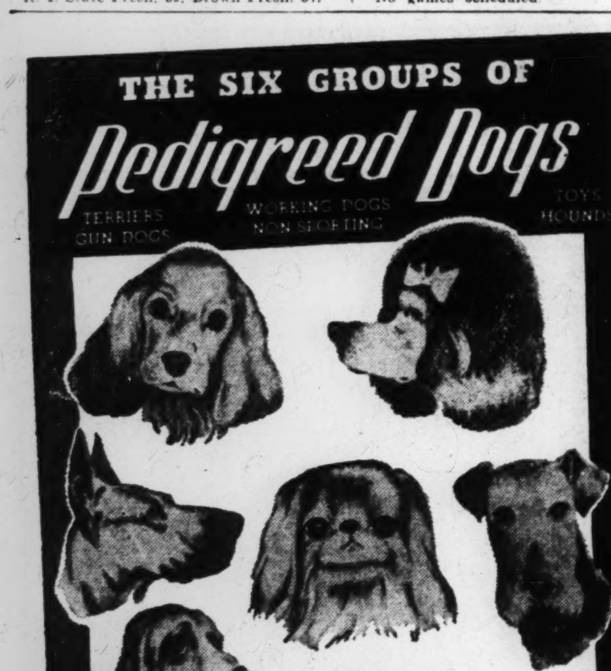
The Red Sox a year ago had little trouble in running up a winning margin over the Mackmen. They took 16 out of 22 and twice had five-game win streaks. In fact, if Cronin could have played the A's all season, he would have left the Yankees in the rear. Connie Mack finished in the cellar, 37 games off the pace. And nothing has happened during the winter to paint a more rosy picture.

Four Changes

Cronin this afternoon fielded a team that differed in four spots from the outfit which opened against the Senators a year ago. In '41 Pete Fox was in left field, substituting for the injured Ted Williams; Frankie Pytlak was behind the plate instead of Johnny Peacock; Jack Wilson was pitching instead of Dick Newsome, and, of course, Joe Cronin was at shortstop in place of Johnny Pesky. Williams eventually got into that distant curtain raiser as a pinch hitter and singled to help win it.

This spring lanky Ted is ready at the opening gun and should have another good year. He is in good condition; and now that a wide majority of the fans have welcomed him back, his mental attitude is good. That .406 average of '41 may he a high peak to shoot at, but there isn't any reason why "The Kid" should not hit it. Everything is in his favor, not the least of which is his better knowledge of the pitchers.

Briefs . . . The Braves, who today are in Philadelphia, open the local N. L. campaign here on Friday, with the New York Giants the visitors . . . The Braves took 14 out of 22 from the Phils last season . . . The Hub was anxious to see how Casey Stengel's outfit would hit against regular N. L. hurling . . . The arrival of Joe Dobson among the top-flight pitchers should be one of the best stories of the year . . . He looked great in the South and is loaded with confidence . . . You may see Cronin in a few games at third base, if Jim Tabor needs help . . . The Skipper may use Casey Stengel's old trick of tightening his defense late in the game . . . Tony Lupien could spell Jimmie Foxx and Paul Campbell could replace Williams.



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The Opener Back in 1917

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON—Five days after the United States had plunged into the first World War, a big league baseball season got off to a snappy start.

In the opening game at New York, April 11, 1917, Yankee fans cheered the hoisting of Old Glory and then temporarily transferred their grudge against the Kaiser to a burly-bodied, long-legged youth who ruined the afternoon for them. He gave the doughty Yanks only three scattered singles while pitching the Boston Red Sox to a 10 to 3 victory.

Was Babe Ruth

The big kid, who mowed 'em down with a portside delivery, was George Herman Ruth, the one and only Babe, who three years later was to begin his long reign as King of Swat and idol of Yankee fans.

Several other all-time baseball greats were doing their stuff on that April afternoon. In Philadelphia, Washington's Walter Johnson blanked the Athletics 3 to 0, striking out 11 batters and giving up three hits. Over in Brooklyn, Grover Cleveland Alexander of the Phillies beat the Champion Dodgers 6 to 5.

Speaker Wins

Detroit's Ty Cobb hit two doubles for a season's starter, but the Cleveland Indians with Tris Speaker in center field, stopped the Tigers 6 to 4. "Shoeless Joe" Jackson and Eddie Collins sparked the rampant Chicago White Sox to a 7-to-2 win over the St. Louis Browns.

George Sisler, the peerless first sacker, was starring for the Browns; Rogers Hornsby was at second for the Cardinals; the veteran Honus Wagner was pinch hitting for the Pirates, and Johnny Evers and Rabbit Maranville were performing in the Boston Braves infield.

Vice President Thomas Marshall threw out the first ball of the opening game in Washington, April 20. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt and Manager Clark Griffith of the Senators raised the Stars and Stripes. The Athletics beat the Senators 6 to 4 in a 13-inning battle.

Durocher Reduces Brooklyn Roster; Medwick to Start

BROOKLYN (AP)—Manager Leo Durocher pared his Brooklyn Dodger squad to 28 players by sending half a dozen performers to Montreal, the club's International League farm.

Jack Graham, outfielder who had been hinted as a possible starter for the Dodgers, was sent out under a 24-hour recall option.

Catcher Herman Franks and pitchers Jack Kraus and Ed Albosta were released under 10-day options and Charley Gelbert, the veteran of many seasons with the St. Louis Cardinals, Washington Senators and other clubs, who was signed during the winter as infield "insurance," was released to Montreal outright along with pitcher Al Sherer.

Durocher also created a surprise by announcing that Joe Medwick not only would be in left field, but would bat in the cleanup spot against the Giants.

Feller Triumphs

NORFOLK, Va. (AP)—Bob Feller went the distance for the first time this season as he pitched his Norfolk Naval Training Station nine to a 2-1 victory over Montreal of the International League. The Cleveland fireballer struck out 13 and yielded 6 hits.

Fordham's game with Purdue at Lafayette, Ind., next fall will be the first invasion of the Middle West for the Rams.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Optimists and Pessimists

Although the 1942 major-league baseball caravan was scheduled to roll today in eight cities with the good wishes of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the men in Uncle Sam's armed forces and the man on the street, there is no doubt in press boxes and dugouts that the national pastime is facing one of its most uncertain periods in all history—perhaps the most crucial since the intercollegiate days of Abner Doubleday. What the future will bring is anybody's guess.

Just the same, the majors carried out their spring training schedules without interruption, and they intend to go along with the regular campaign as close to normal gait as possible under the existing circumstances.

On Schedule

Aside from the loss of a few players, the big leagues have not yet felt the pressure of the world conflict. The clubs are in condition after lengthy stays in Florida, California and Cuba. The players lived in swank hotels, traveled by Pullman and played their Grapefruit League games as is the usual spring custom. City series went off on schedule. And it looks as if today's openers in the American and Nation leagues will be accepted with the customary enthusiasm if the weather is right. Crowds in five figures will be the rule, rather than the exception.

It may be that this normalcy will continue uninterrupted. There seem to be two schools of thought. One faction maintains that the bombing of any east coast city would halt schedules pronto, and that for this reason, action in the national sports is threatened from day to day. Many will tell you that the major parks will be barren long before the end of September. But these persons are the same who three months ago contended that spring training would never be held. They are the usual pessimists, perhaps.

Optimistic View

The other faction is more optimistic. It sees baseball going along with its daily chores up and down the eastern seaboard and in the middle West. It sees a World Series on schedule in early October. It visions no letup in headlines such as these: "Williams over .400 again"—"Di Maggio hits No. 14"—"Walters yields one hit"—"Bums sink Pirates." It hears the daily shouting of "peanuts, popcorn and chewing gum!"

It sees the ball player, in a sense, being a soldier in his profession—playing the game, even in an air raid, unless, of course, bombs were dropping in the infield or outfield. He will do his best to maintain morale among the people in the stands, among the people at home, listening to the radio, among the boys in the Army, Navy and Marines who can only follow the games through the newspapers.

Tax Check

It has been suggested that baseball close its doors until hostilities have ended. The basis of such a demand is not clear. But it should be remembered that baseball, along with being a sport, is also a business—a million dollar business. It passes a sizable check along to the government each year in taxes. It provides employment for many thousands.

What a lot of people seem to forget is that the ball player is human like anybody else. He is a family man, with dependents. He has to provide for this family. He gets higher pay than the average American in another profession, of course. But his overhead is likewise higher and so is his income tax.

Baseball has asked no favors, despite what you may have heard on the corner. No player or official has sought special consideration. But neither do they expect to carry more than their share of the burden. Closing the gates of baseball would accomplish nothing—nothing except to throw a lot of people out of work—people who are earning an honest living like the butcher, banker or postman.

Widened Daily

The big leagues have promised to do everything they can for the men in the service. But only the surface has been scratched. The program is being widened daily. The gates will be opened wider to men in uniform. More games will be played in camps within reach of major cities. More money will flow into service organizations—more defense stamps and bonds will be sold through big league channels.

As President Ford Frick of the N. L. told the Associated Press the other day: "Baseball men are not worried about baseball. Their paramount concern is the war, winning the war, preserving our national liberty, our way of life, our Country. Because as long as there is America, there will be baseball."

Same Class—Different Times

Associated Press

Two of a Kind—.400 Hitters

Jesse Burkett of Worcester, Mass. (left), who batted .423, .410, and .402 for the Cleveland Indians back in 1895, 1896, and 1899, respectively, chats with the game's latest .400 hitter, Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox, who batted .406 last year. Burkett and Williams met before the Red Sox-Holy Cross exhibition game in Worcester.

Bearcats Qualify

PORT ARTHUR, April 14 (CP)—Port Arthur Bearcats came from behind last night to win the Western Canada Senior hockey championship. The Lakehead squad defeated Kimberley Dynamiters 3-1 in the fourth game of a scheduled best-of-five series, taking the series three games to one. The Kimberley team will go east to meet Ottawa Royal Canadian Air Force in the All-Canada final for the Allan Cup.

College Baseball

Results April 13
By the Associated Press

Ohio State 3, West. Michigan 2.
Indiana 5, Depauw 4.
Notre Dame 12, Purdue 3.
Columbia 3, Cornell 2.
Wentworth Inst. 9, Harvard Freshmen 5.
Vanderbilt 2, W. Kentucky 1.
Fordham 5, City College of N. Y. 0.
N. Y. U. 4, St. John's 4.
West Chester 3, Drexel 1.
Trinity 15, Bradley Field 4.
Newark Bears 12, Princeton 0.

Ray Starr, the most promising pitching rookie of the Reds, is 36 and has been on 18 clubs in 17 years.

Sports Around the Hub

Hub Praised by Navy

Boston can take a pat on the back today for its work in providing sports and recreational facilities for servicemen, according to Lieut. Commander Charles Paul of the United States Navy. Speaking yesterday at the sportswriters' luncheon at the Hotel Kenmore, he said that Detroit, New York, and Chicago centers were sending inquiries to Boston to see how it was done.

"From Friday to Sunday of last week," he said, "no less than 42 attractions were provided for the men in the service, ranging anywhere from baseball to dancing. Why, even at the Copley-Plaza, some of the boys in uniform could get in when the debutantes could not. Results here are excellent."

Yesterday's meeting was one of the most representative the writers have ever staged. Originally scheduled to honor the major league baseball opener today, it developed into a discussion of sports activities in the colleges, service, and professional ranks.

From Athletic Director Bill Bingham of Harvard came the interesting comment that students at Cambridge are taking to the compulsory physical education program with surprising enthusiasm. "Students must attend these classes four days a week, unless they are engaged in intercollegiate activities five days a week. Other sports such as skiing and rowing in single shells are credited as conditioning work, but students usually find they have to go to the various classes anyway. And you would be surprised, for usually over at Cambridge we get loads and loads of petitions about such things from the boys. There have been very few about this program."

Both Dr. John Harmon of B. U. and John Curley of B. C. said that sports would be greatly expanded next term. "I was pleased when we were planning to take our ball team to Rhode Island State," said Harmon, "to learn that we could not get any buses. It means that we are getting nearer and nearer to an all-out effort."

Reports were heard on the spring football sessions at B. U. and B. C., with Coach Dick Harlow of Harvard closing the meeting with a fervent plea for racial tolerance in this country and a wholesome respect for our Allies.

Six members of the New England delegation waded through the opening stages of the 54th annual National A. A. U. boxing championships at the Garden last night, thus progressing to tonight's semifinals. Heading the parade was Jimmy Mulligan of Lowell, defending middleweight champion.

The B. A. A. Marathon list is up to 115 as Director Tom Kanaly announces 20 additional entries. Deadline for filing entries was last night, and Tom expects that as many more will be received bearing postmarks not later than midnight.

Briefs: The M. G. A.'s Service Section held its annual dinner last night at Oakley Country Club, with O. J. Noer of Milwaukee speaking on golf course maintenance in wartime . . . Earlier in the day he addressed the Greenskeepers Club of New England at the Waltham field station . . . Wentworth baseballers' beat Harvard Freshmen yesterday 9-5 . . . Boston Garden is installing a special masonite floor over its regular terrazzo marble to silence the wheels of the roller skaters in the Skating Vanities, which appear there April 21-26 . . . Toronto has a long ways to go if it hopes to catch Detroit Red Wings in the battle for the Stanley Cup . . . Wings lead the Leafs three games to one, need only one more victory to close out the series . . . The two teams meet tonight in Toronto . . . Says optimistic Leaf Coach Happy Day, "We never skate out on the ice but that I expect to win."

Twilight League Releases Dates

A full schedule of matches is planned for the Twilight Four-Ball Golf League this season, according to the list of dates released by President Frank A. MacSheffray of Wellesley Country Club. As usual the matches will be played on Thursdays.

Team captains include James F. Crafts, Brae Burn; Charles K. Beatty, Charles River; Stanley Ward, Commonwealth; Clarence L. Holden, Wellesley; Pierce Edmund, Weston; and Alan F. Howard, Winchester.

The schedule for the spring division follows:

May 7—Weston at Wellesley; Commonwealth at Winchester; Brae Burn at Charles River; 14—Winchester at Weston; Brae Burn at Commonwealth; Wellesley at Charles River; 21—Weston at Charles River; Winchester at Brae Burn; Commonwealth at Wellesley; 28—Weston at Commonwealth; Charles River at Winchester; Wellesley at Brae Burn.

June 4—Brae Burn at Weston; Winchester at Wellesley; Commonwealth at Charles River; 11—Wellesley at Weston; Winchester at Commonwealth; Charles River at Brae Burn; 18—Weston at Winchester; Commonwealth at Brae Burn; Charles River at Wellesley; 25—Charles River at Weston; Brae Burn at Winchester; Wellesley at Commonwealth.

July 2—Commonwealth at Weston; Winchester at Charles River; Brae Burn at Wellesley; 9—Weston at Brae Burn; Wellesley at Winchester; Charles River at Commonwealth.

Browns Complete Gutteridge Deal

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The St. Louis Browns announce they have completed a deal with Sacramento of the Pacific Coast League for the services of infielder Don Gutteridge.

The club announced southpaw Albert (Boots) Hollingsworth, would be retained conditionally. The Sacramento club had set April 15 as the date for consummation of both deals.

Gutteridge, former Cardinal infielder, will start at second base for the Browns.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW — Fenway Park — 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . : Hub. [illegible]
Fenway Park . . . . : Ken. [illegible]

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	550,000
Previous day's sales	237,710
1942 volume to date	32,290,909
1941 volume to date	37,453,569

Stocks Hit New Lows On Foreign News

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Moderately stepped up selling in response to adverse foreign news uncovered fresh stock market vulnerability today and prices on average fell to new lows for more than four years.

The slide started early with a fairly sharp dip in the steels, most of which registered new lows for the last year or so. Declines in this and other pivotal departments ranged from fractions to around 2 points at the close. Transactions broadened on the downswing to approximately 550,000 shares, about double the previous day's.

Among the new bottoms registered in the stock exchange were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Crucible, Youngstown Sheet, Anaconda, Boeing, Douglas, Anaconda, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway and South Puerto Rico Sugar.

Rails went lower with industrials. Atlantic Coast Line gave up a point or so in the face of reported earnings for the first two months of the year equalling $3.39 a share, against $2.91 in the like period last year. N. Y. Central and Southern Railway dropped to new lows.

Down in a heavy Curb were American Cyanamid, Glen Alden Coal, New Jersey Zinc, and United Gas.

Prices were soft most of the time for Sears Roebuck, United Aircraft, American Smelting, American Can, du Pont, Union Carbide, Santa Fe, and Standard Oil (N.J.)

Bonds Off Fractionally

Trading was light today in the bond market with losses of fractions to more than a point widespread. Interest increased toward the final hour.

On the upside were Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Consolidated Oil Convertible 3½s of 1951, International Hydro-Electric 6s and Union Pacific 3½s.

Losers included Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of 1960, St. Paul 5s, Chicago and North Western 4¾s, Delaware & Hudson refundings 4s, International Telephone 5s and Wabash 5s.

U. S. Governments were steady. Foreign issues were irregular.

In the latter field those on the upside included Australia 4½s, Brazil 6½s, Colombia 6s and Cuba 4½s.

Court Postpones U. S. Suit Against Light Bulb Industry

TRENTON, N. J., April 14 (AP)—Federal Judge Phillip Forman, acceding to a request from the War and Navy Departments, yesterday ordered indefinite postponement of the Government's anti-trust case against 12 major companies charged with exercising monopolistic control over the electric light bulb industry.

Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, and James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, had telegraphed to Judge Forman:

"We desire time to study the question of whether trial at this time of United States vs. General Electric Company and others would interfere with war production. If satisfactory to you, we request that trial be postponed for about a month pending such study."

Judge Forman said that if the War and Navy Department studies showed no need of postponing the trial, Government counsel could apply to him for a new starting date.

Samuel Isseks, head of the New York office of the anti-trust division of the Justice Department, opposed the postponement.

Trial of the case, which was expected to take several months, had been scheduled to open yesterday before Judge Forman.

Norman Re-elected English Bank Head

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—Re-election of Montagu Norman, for the 23rd sucessive time, as Governor of the Bank of England was announced today in a posted notice. Basil Gage Catterns was re-elected deputy governor.

Municipal Awards

Norfolk County, Mass., $200,000 Tuberculosis Hospital Maintenance Notes due April 9, 1943. Boston Safe Deposit & Trust .35 plus $3; Granite Trust, Quincy, Mass., .36; Second National Bank, .364; First Boston Corp., .368; Norfolk County Trust, .37; First National Bank (Boston), .374; National Shawmut, .46; Merchants National, .48.

North Adams, Mass., $100,000 Revenue Notes due Jan. 26, 1943. Second National Bank, .418; Merchants National, .43 plus $1.75; Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, .447; First Boston Corp., .46; First National Bank (Boston), .47 plus $1.

Onondaga County, N. Y., $1,700,000 Certificates of Indebtedness due Oct. 15, 1942. National City Bank (New York), .37 plus $38; joint account First National Bank (Boston) and First Boston Corp., .387; Barr Bros. & Co., .39; First National Bank (New York), .42; Chase National Bank, .57.

East Bridgewater, Mass., $60,000 Revenue Notes, $40,000 due Nov. 16, 1942, and $20,000 due Dec. 15, 1942. Second National Bank, .372.

Exchange Seat Price Steady

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been announced for sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat at $18,000, the same as paid for the previous seat sold.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	2	39½	39¼	39½	Apr13
48¾	46	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	−1
7½	6⅛	Adams Exp .60g	2	6	6	6	−⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	−¾
11¾	10	Addressog (½e)	4	10⅜	10	10	Apr11
38¼	30½	Air Reduct (1a)	10	32¾	31½	32	−½
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	−
⅜	1/16	Alleghany Corp	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	+1/16
5⅞	3⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
6	4	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅜
17	11	Alleghany pr pf	1	11	11	11	−¼
[illegible]	18½	Alleg Lud Stl ½e	14	18⅛	17¾	17¾	−¾
5⅛	3⅜	Allen Indust (1)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
149	119	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	3	126½	126¼	126¼	Apr11
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	
14¼	12⅜	Allied Mills 1¼g	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	−¼
6⅛	4¾	Allied Strs (.15e)	15	4¾	4¾	4¾	−⅛
81	69	Allied Str pf (5)	1	68⅞	68	68	−1
30⅛	25⅛	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	4	26	25½	25½	−⅝
18¾	16¾	Alpha P Cem ¼e	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅜
1½	1	Amal Leather	4	1	1	1	
18⅞	15⅝	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+¼
23⅝	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	1	21⅛	20	20	−1¼
48¼	28⅜	Am Airlines 1½g	14	29⅝	28½	28½	−⅝
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	2	6¼	6	6	−⅛
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch (¼e)	6	4¼	4	4⅛	−⅜
33	26½	Am Br Shoe(¼e)	2	26	25¾	26	−½
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
65¼	58	Am Can (4)	7	60¼	59⅜	59⅜	−1⅜
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	161	161	161	Apr10
33	26½	Am Car & Fdy	13	27	25	25	−2¼
73¾	67	AmCar&Fpf1¾e	2	70	69¾	70	Apr11
20½	16¾	Am Ch & C (½e)	4	16⅜	16¼	16¼	−⅝
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)		108½	108½	108½	M'r 1[illegible]
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	71	71	71	Apr13
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	1	4½	4½	4½	−⅜
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	4	7⅞	7¾	7¾	−⅛
22¾	17½	Am Crys S (1e)	1	17	17	17	Apr11
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr10
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
⅝	[illegible]	Am & For Pow	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	4	19¾	19½	19½	Apr13
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	10	23⅜	22	22	−1½
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1½	1½	1½	−½
32	26½	Am-Haw SS ¾e	3	27¾	27	27	−1
3½	2⅜	Am Hide & Lea	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr11
35¼	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Apr10
46½	36⅞	Am Home Pr 2.40	3	37	37	37	
1½	1⅛	Am Ice	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
28	25	Am Ice pf	13	29¼	28¾	28¾	+¾
4	2⅞	Am Internat'l	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	−⅛
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	16	6	6	6	Apr13
10¼	8	Am Locomotive	12	8	7¾	7¾	−¼
89½	81½	Am Loco pf 1¾k	1	77	77	77	−4½
11½	9⅞	Am M & Fdy .80	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr11
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	6	4¾	4½	4½	−¼
23¾	18½	Am Metal (¼e)	11	18¼	17¼	17¼	−1¼
[illegible]	½	Am Power & Lt	9	½	½	½	
26¼	16¼	APL $6 pf (1⅞k)	8	16⅜	16½	16½	+¼
22	13¼	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	2	13¼	12¾	12¾	−¾
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	54	4⅜	4¼	4¼	−⅛
12	10⅜	Am Roll Mill ¼e	19	10⅝	10½	10½	−⅜
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (½g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	−¼
7⅝	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	5	7⅛	7	7	−¼
43	38⅛	Am Smelt (½e)	8	39	38½	38⅝	−⅞
147	135⅛	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	137	135¼	135¼	Apr 7
34¼	29½	Am Snuff (1.60e)	6	29½	29½	29½	Apr10
20⅞	17⅜	Am St Fdrs(½e)	13	18	16¾	16¾	−1¼
12	9⅞	Am Stores (¼e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr11
8½	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr11
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	6	18	16¾	16¾	−1¼
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	91	91	91	Apr13
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19	19	19	Apr13
134¾	114⅜	Am Tel & Tel(9)	35	115⅜	114⅞	115	−⅜
49¾	37	Am Tob (1e)	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	−¼
50¾	37⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	6	38	37¼	37¼	−¾
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	124	123¾	123¾	−2¼
5	4	Am Type Fdrs	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
27	22½	Am Viscose (1e)	6	23½	22¾	22¾	−¾
116½	110½	Am Viscose pf(5)	9	111⅛	110¾	111	Apr 8
3¼	2	Am Water Wks	56	2⅛	2	2	−⅛
70¼	49	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	46½	46½	46½	−2½
5⅝	4⅛	Am Woolen	5	4	4	4	−⅛
76⅜	61	Am Wool pf(2k)	10	60	56½	57	−4
5⅞	3¾	Am Zinc L & S	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	−⅛
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	40	40	40	M'r 31
28⅝	25	Anaconda (½e)	23	25½	24⅝	24¾	−⅝
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.15e)	2	15	15	15	Apr 8
10	8¼	Andes Cop (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr11
1⅝	1	A P W Paper	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	M'r 24
35	31	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	−¼
111⅝	109	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110¼	110¼	110¼	Apr 9
4⅛	3	Armour Ill	12	3	3	3	−⅛
67½	53¾	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	6	57¼	55¼	55¼	−2¼
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¼e	4	22¾	22	22	−½
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr 7
4	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3	3	3	Apr10
6¾	4¾	Assd Dry Goods	16	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	65	65	65	Apr10
83	64	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
25	20	Associates In (2)	2	24	24	24	Apr10
39	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	37	35¾	34	34	−2
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	3	66⅜	65⅞	65⅞	
26	20½	Atl Coast L (1g)	17	22⅜	21½	21½	−1½
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	2	22	21¾	21¾	M'r 24
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	3	35	34⅝	34¾	+1
23½	18	Atl Refining (1)	3	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	−⅜
109¼	103⅝	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	102½	102½	102½	−1⅛
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	11	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	47¾	47⅝	47¾	Apr13
70	50	Atlas Powd (¾e)	2	51	50¾	51	Apr 8
9⅛	7⅞	Atlas Tack(.30g)	3	8	8	8	
2⅝	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅛	3¼	Avia Corp (.10e)	49	3⅛	3	3	−⅛
		B					
14¾	11¼	Bald Loco ct	24	11⅛	10¾	10¾	−½
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	8	3	3	3	−⅛
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	9	5¼	5	5	−½
6½	4¼	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	2	7	7	7	−¼
6	5	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr 9
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	12	8⅝	8⅛	8½	−⅛
18⅛	14⅞	Bath Ir W (½e)	2	15	15	15	−¼
19½	16½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
24⅛	21	Beat Cream (1a)	1	21	21	21	Apr13
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 20
100¾	75	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	75	75	75	Apr11
7⅜	6¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	−¼
16½	15¼	Bell Airc (2g)	6	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	−⅝
39⅞	32⅛	Bendix Av (1e)	17	34⅜	33½	33½	−1
14	11¼	Benef Ind (.40e)	6	11¾	11½	11½	−¼
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	+½
24¼	19	Best & Co (1.60a)	3	19	19	19	
66⅞	57⅜	Beth Steel (1½e)	43	57⅝	56	56	−1½
121	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	20	20	20	−½
19¾	16½	Black & D (1.60)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	−⅝
7⅜	6	Blaw-Knox .15e	10	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
14½	13	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	−¼
21⅛	16⅝	Boeing Airplane	46	17¼	16⅛	16⅛	−1¼
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	2	28½	28	28	−⅞
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60a)	3	14	14	14	
20⅝	18½	Borden Co (.30e)	16	19	18⅝	18⅝	−¼
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	28	22⅞	21¾	21¾	−1⅛
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Apr 1
30⅝	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	26½	26½	26½	Apr 9
13½	17½	Brewing Cp (½e)	2	17	17	17	M'r 26
9¼	8	Bridgeport B (1)	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	−⅜
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	8	17¾	17¼	17⅜	−⅝
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	3	29	28½	28½	Apr 6
43	31	Bristol-My 2.40a	2	33	33	33	Apr 8
½	1/16	Bkly & Q Trans	10	⅜	⅜	⅜	−1/16
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
9¾	7½	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	−¼
35	29	Brown Shoe (2)	3	30	29	29	Apr13
14	10⅜	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	11	11	11	
8⅞	6⅞	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	22	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	−¼
3⅜	2½	Budd Mfg	18	2½	2½	2½	
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	6	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
15¾	14¾	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	1	19½	19½	19½	−½
26	22½	Bulova Wat (2)	2	21½	21½	21½	−⅝
19¼	16	Burling M (1.40)	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜	−⅛
55½	54	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	Apr13
7½	6¼	Burr Ad Ma .15e	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
6¼	5½	Butler Bros .60a	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Apr13
20⅝	19⅝	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	Apr 7
3⅞	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	7	7	7	−⅛
12¼	10	Byron Jack ¼e	5	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
50⅞	50⅞	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50¾	50⅝	50¾	−⅛
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	−1/16
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	16	6⅛	6	6	−⅜
15½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	7	14½	14	14	−¾
12½	10	Canada Dry (.60)	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	−⅜
4⅞	3¾	Canadian Pacific	28	4¼	4	4	−⅜
37½	31⅜	Cannon Mills ½e	2	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	−⅝
2⅛	1¾	Capital Adm A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr11
27¾	24½	Carpenter S ½e	2	24¼	24	24	−⅞
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	4	2½	2½	2½	−⅛
69	60½	Case (JI) (7g)	2	60½	60	60	−1
42	33½	Caterpil Tr (2)	2	34	34	34	−½
21¼	16⅞	Celanese (½e)	2	16½	16¼	16¼	−⅝
8¼	6¾	Celotex (1)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
23⅝	16½	Cent Aguirre 1½	5	16½	16¼	16¼	−¼
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr 4
18	15½	Cent Violeta 1g	3	15½	15	15	−⅝
3¼	2⅜	Century Rib M	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	7	29¾	29⅛	29½	−⅞
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
19	16¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Apr 9
17	15½	Champ P&F(¼e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'r 30
7½	5¾	Checker Cab	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr11
[illegible]	27⅞	Ches & Ohio (3)	39	29¼	28⅛	28¼	−1⅛
98	89	Ches & O pf (4)	2	90	89	90	Apr 8
4	3	Ches Corp	1	3	3	3	
1⅝	1	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Apr13

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3⅝	Chi & E Ill A	5	3½	3½	3½	−⅛
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	1	2	2	2	Apr13
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	14	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	−⅝
5	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	5	5	5	Apr11
17½	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	3	16	15½	15½	−¼
39¾	36	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	Apr10
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	50½	50½	50½	M'r 30
⅜	[illegible]	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr 7
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr10
¾	[illegible]	C R I & P 7% pf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	− [illegible]
9¼	8⅝	Chi Yel Cab	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'r 18
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Apr 9
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr10
56¼	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	44	53⅝	52½	52⅝	−1⅛
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	1	9½	9½	9½	
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	3	2½	2½	2½	Apr 7
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e)	4	33	33	33	+⅛
29	24¼	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	4	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	−⅜
44	32⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	1	33¼	33⅛	33¼	−¼
36½	28¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	5	29½	27¾	27¾	−1⅜
79½	56½	Coca-Cola (¾e)	1	66	66	66	+¼
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	59	59	59	
13⅜	11½	Colgate-P (½)	8	12⅜	12½	12½	−¼
105½	100	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	Apr 2
14¼	12	Collins & A (¼e)	3	12½	12¼	12¼	−½
18⅛	14⅜	Col Fuel & I (1a)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	−½
13⅝	9	Colum Br A .30e	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+⅛
13½	9	Colum Br B .30e	4	9	9	9	
1¾	1¼	Col G & E (.10g)	15	1¼	1¼	1¼	
54	35⅞	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	36	35	35	−⅞
6⅜	5⅛	Columbia Pict	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	Apr 1
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	7	61	59¼	61	Apr 9
18⅞	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	6	17⅞	17	17	−1
100	94	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	93	93	93	−4
25	20¼	Coml Inv Tr (3)	19	23	22	22⅛	−1⅛
103½	100⅛	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	101	101	101	+½
9⅜	8	Coml Solv (.55g)	13	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
[illegible]	1/16	Com'th & South	82	⅛	1/16	1/16	
44½	26⅝	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	26⅛	25¾	25¾	−1⅜
23¾	18⅛	Com Edis (1.80)	12	18½	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
3⅜	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr 8
16½	13⅜	Congoleum-N (1)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
21½	16½	Consol Airc (1e)	30	18⅜	17⅜	17⅜	−1⅛
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig(1½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	−⅛
7⅜	5⅜	Cons Cop (¾g)	14	5¾	5½	5½	−⅛
14	11½	Cons Ed (1.60)	22	11⅝	11½	11½	−¼
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	78¼	78¼	78¼	−¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cons Film Ind	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9	7½	Cons Film pf ¼k	2	7	7	7	−½
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅛	5	Consol Oil (½)	•23	5⅛	5	5	
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	−⅛
5¾	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
31	22	Consol'n Coal pf	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	−1
96¼	85½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	85½	85½	85½	Apr 7
13½	12	Container (½e)	1	12½	12½	12½	
3¼	2⅜	Cont Baking	2	2½	2½	2½	
103½	82¾	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83	83	83	Apr 2
27¼	22⅞	Cont Can (½e)	22	22⅞	22¼	22¼	−⅝
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	5	7½	7½	7½	−⅛
42	33⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	34½	34½	34½	Apr13
3¾	3⅛	Cont Motors .10e	9	3¼	3¼	3¼	
24	18½	Cont Oil Del ¼e	9	18½	17¾	17¾	−⅞
19⅞	17⅜	Cont Steel (¼e)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Apr 4
12½	9¾	Cop'weld S (.80)	1	10	10	10	Apr13
51½	45	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	47½	47½	47½	Apr 7
55¾	44¼	Corn Prods (3)	4	44	43	43	−1¼
3⅜	2⅞	Coty Inc (½g)	3	3	3	3	+⅛
⅝	[illegible]	Coty Internat'l	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr 8
14	12¼	Crane Co (1g)	12	12½	11¾	11¾	−½
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
8	6¼	Crosley (.30g)	1	7	7	7	−½
19½	16½	Crown C&S ¼e	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−1
41	32	Crown C pf 2¼g	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	−¼
11⅞	10⅝	Crown Zel (½e)	3	10⅞	10¾	10¾	+⅛
36	29½	Crucible Stl (1g)	13	29	27	27⅛	−2⅜
79¼	72¾	Crucible pf (5)	1	70	70	70	−3
9	6¾	Cuban-Am Sug	16	6¾	6⅛	6⅜	−⅜
83	74½	Cuban-AS pf 5½	3	81	80½	80½	Apr 2
13¼	10	Cudahy Pack	2	10	10	10	−⅛
15½	13	Cuneo Pr (1½)	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
⅞	[illegible]	Curtis Publish	2	¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	−1/16
18¾	14	Curtis P p pf (3)	3	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	−1
9⅛	7⅛	Curtiss-W (1g)	73	7¼	7	7	−⅛
25⅞	21⅛	Curtiss-Wr A 1e	4	22⅜	21½	21½	−⅞
17¾	13⅝	Cutler-H (.35e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	−1
		D					
3¾	2⅞	Davega S (.70g)	4	3	3	3	Apr13
16	15½	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Apr 6
11⅝	9⅛	Davison C (.60g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
8½	5¾	Decca Rec (.60a)	4	5⅝	5¼	5¼	−½
24¼	19	Deere & Co (2g)	6	21⅛	20½	20⅝	−⅛
29	27	Deere pf (1.40)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
11⅞	10¼	Deisel W-G (1½)	3	10½	10	10	−⅝
10⅜	7	Del & Hudson	10	8	7⅜	7⅜	−⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Del Lack & West	25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
½	[illegible]	Den&Rio G W pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr13
18⅝	14⅝	Detroit Ed (.70e)	20	15⅛	14⅞	15	
27¼	19	Diam Match ⅜e	3	20	19¼	19¼	−¾
38⅜	34	Diam Mat pf 1½	1	34	34	34	Apr 9
9⅜	8⅝	Diam T Mot (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	−⅛
18	16½	Dist C-Sea h2.22	4	16⅞	16¾	16¾	−⅛
77⅝	70	Dist C-Sea pf (5)	•1	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+1¾
9	8⅛	Dix-Vortex (¾g)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr 7
21	18½	Doehler D (¼e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	−⅛
13⅛	8⅞	Dome Min (h.90e)	7	8¾	8	8	−⅞
70½	58¼	Douglas Air (5g)	2	58½	58	58	−⅝
124¼	97	Dow Chem (3)	1	100	100	100	−¾
15½	13½	Dresser Mfg 1½g	2	15	15	15	
4¼	3	Dunhill Int	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	−⅛
9½	8	Duplan (.60g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr13
144	103	du Pont deN 1¼e	9	111	109	109	−2
126½	120¼	du Pont pf (4½)	1	120½	120½	120½	Apr11
		E					
27½	18⅛	East Air Lines	4	18½	18⅛	18⅛	−¼
3⅜	2¼	East Roll Mill	3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	−¼
141	115	Eastman (6a)	9	115⅞	115	115	−1
31⅞	28	Eaton Mfg (3)	6	27⅞	27¼	27¼	−¾
15	13¾	Edis Bros (1.20)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr13
⅞	[illegible]	El&Mus Ind .06e	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr10
24⅞	20⅝	El Auto-Lite ¾e	6	23½	23½	23½	−½
13⅝	10¾	Elec Boat (.90g)	9	11⅝	11½	11½	−½
1⅜	1	El Power & Lt	51	1	1	1	
32¾	18½	El P&L $6pf .60k	2	17¼	16¾	16¾	−1½
35¼	19½	El P&L $7pf .70k	2	19½	19	19	−1
32⅝	29	El Storage Bat 2	4	31½	31	31	−¾
26⅝	20⅞	El Paso N G 2.40	3	21	20½	20½	−⅜
49	44¼	Endi-John (3)	1	48	48	48	Apr 4
3⅛	1⅝	Eng Pub Service	33	1⅝	1½	1½	−⅛
66	43	Eng PS $5 pf (5)	1	43	43	43	Apr10
73	51	Eng PS5½pf(5½)	1	51	51	51	M'r 31
⅛	1/16	Equit Off Bldg	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	Apr11
7⅛	5½	Erie RR	3	5⅝	5½	5½	−⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Erie RR ct	61	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	−⅜
44	32¾	Erie RR pf A(5)	5	36¼	35½	35½	−⅝
2½	1½	Eureka V Clean	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5¾	4⅝	Evans Products	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	−⅜
26	21¼	Ex-Cello (.65e)	4	25	24½	24½	−⅝
⅜	[illegible]	Exchange Buffet	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr10
		F					
37¼	29½	Fairb Morse (2a)	3	30½	30½	30½	−½
29¾	21	Fajardo S (½e)	3	21¾	21½	21½	−1¼
8¼	6¾	Fed Lt & T (1)	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Apr 7
24½	20½	Fed Ming & S 1e	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
10½	9	Fed Mogul (¼e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Apr 1
4¼	3⅜	Fed Mot Tr(.10e)	2	4⅛	4	4	
18⅛	13½	Fed D Str (1.40)	4	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−1¼
87	77	Fed D Str pf 4¼	1	79	79	79	Apr10
11	9¼	Ferro Enam (1)	2	9⅛	9	9	−½
41¾	32⅞	Fid P Fire 1.60a	2	33⅜	32⅞	33⅜	Apr11
16⅝	13⅜	Firestone (½e)	3	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	Apr11
92	89½	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	89½	89½	89½	Apr13
39½	32⅝	First Nat Str 2½	1	33	33	33	Apr13
11⅞	9¼	Flintkote (1)	4	11⅛	11	11	−½
96½	90	Flintkote pf 4½	1	90	90	90	Apr11
20	15	Florence St ½e	1	17	17	17	
21¾	18¼	Florsheim A (2)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Apr10
5⅛	3⅞	Follansbee Steel	2	3⅝	3½	3½	−⅝
32½	27⅝	Food Mach(1.40)	1	29	29	29	
12⅞	10¾	Foster Wheeler	2	11	10¾	10¾	−¼
13¼	7⅞	Francisco Sugar	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−½
38¾	32⅞	Freeport S (2)	4	33	32½	32½	−⅝
19	16⅛	Fruehauf (1.40)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−¾
		G					
2⅜	1⅝	Gabriel Co A	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅜	1¾	Gair (Robt)(¼g)	7	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
11	8⅞	Gair pf (1.20)	2	9½	9½	9½	−½
3⅝	2¾	Gar Wood In .40	10	3⅛	3	3	−⅛
7⅝	6¾	Gar Wood pf(½)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Apr 1
10¼	8¾	Gaylord C (½a)	1	9	9	9	
52½	51	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	52	52	52	M'r 20
5¼	3½	Gen Am I (¼g)	3	3½	3½	3½	Apr10
104	98	Gen Am I pf (6)	1	98	98	98	M'r 27
46⅞	38	Gen Am Trans 3g	5	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	−¼
4⅛	3⅜	Gen Bak (.10e)	2	3½	3½	3½	−⅛
3⅝	3	Gen Bronze	1	3	3	3	−¼
3	2½	Gen Cable	1	2½	2½	2½	
9⅝	7⅝	Gen Cable A	2	8	8	8	Apr 9
90¼	84½	Gen Cab pf 1¾k	2	84½	84½	84½	Apr 4
20	17½	Gen Cigar (1a)	2	18⅛	18	18⅛	Apr13
28⅝	23⅝	Gen Elec (.70e)	44	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	−½
40½	25¾	Gen Foods (2)	12	26¼	25¾	25¾	−⅜
116	112	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	112	112	112	Apr 9
1⅜	¾	Gen G & E A	27	1⅛	1	1	−¼
83	70	Gen Mills (4)	3	71	71	71	Apr11
35⅜	30	Gen Motors (½e)	37	34	33⅜	33⅛	−½
126	122	Gen Motor pf (5)	2	122½	122¼	122½	+⅛
3⅛	2	Gen Out Ad .20e	7	2	2	2	Apr1[illegible]
30	17	Gen Out Ad A 4	2	18	17	17	
5⅜	4⅞	Gen P Ink (.15e)	5	5	5	5	+⅛
½	[illegible]	Gen Pub Service	15	[illegible]	¼	¼	+1/16
12⅝	11	Gen Ry Sig (¼e)	7	12	11½	11½	−¼
[illegible]	¼	Gen Real & Util	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr 9
27	23	Gen Real & U pf	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−⅜
19¼	15⅝	Gen Refract .35e	5	16½	16	16	−⅜
10	8⅞	Gen Shoe (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Apr13
20	13½	Gen Tel (1.60)	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	+¼
12⅞	10¾	Gen Thea Eq ¼e	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	−¼
16½	13½	Gen Time (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr13
8⅞	7½	Gen T & R (½e)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅜
4	3	Gillette (.45g)	2	3⅝	3½	3½	−¼
48⅛	40⅛	Gillette S pf (5)	3	45	43½	43½	−¼

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5⅞	4⅝	Gimbel Bros	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	−¼
65½	58	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	58	58	58	Apr 9
15	12½	Glidden (½e)	2	14	13¾	13¾	−¼
44	37¾	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	1	41	41	41	Apr 1
[illegible]	¾	Gobel (Adolf)	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr10
2⅝	2	Goebel Brew .20	3	2⅛	2	2	Apr10
15½	13	Goodrich (2g)	7	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	−½
60¼	56	Goodrich pf (5)	1	59	59	59	−1⅛
14¼	10¼	Goodyear (¾e)	11	13¼	13	13	−⅜
69⅞	60¼	Good T&R pf (5)	3	69	68⅝	69	+½
2⅜	1¾	Goth Hosiery	1	2	2	2	Apr 9
1	⅝	Graham-Page	40	[illegible]	⅞	⅞	−1/16
5½	4⅛	Granby M (.60a)	8	4½	4¼	4¼	Apr 9
7¾	6	Grand Union	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr13
8¼	6⅜	Granite C S .35g	4	6¾	6½	6½	−⅜
31	27	Grant (WT) 1.40a	2	27	27	27	−½
25	23½	Grant pf (1)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Apr 9
17¼	15½	Gt Nor I Or ct 2g	22	17	16⅞	16¾	+⅛
25⅞	21½	Gt North pf (2g)	13	22¼	21¾	21⅞	−½
28¼	24	Gt West Sug (2)	2	24	24	24	−⅛
33½	26⅞	Green (HL)(2a)	•5	27⅞	26¾	26¾	−¾
12¾	11	Greyhound (1)	6	11	11	11	−⅛
11¼	10⅜	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr10
14⅜	11	Grum Airc 1½g	1	11¼	11	11	−¼
3⅞	2½	Guantan Sugar	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr 7
[illegible]	2⅝	Gulf M & O	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
29⅜	20½	Gulf Mob pf 2½g	6	25½	24	24	−2½
		H					
25	23⅞	Hack Wat (1½)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	M'r 30
10¼	8¾	Hall Print (1a)	1	9½	9½	9½	Apr10
10⅜	9	Hamil W (¼e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'r 30
16⅜	14	Harb-Walk (⅜e)	3	13⅞	13½	13½	−½
4½	3½	Hat Corp A (½g)	7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	Apr 7
1⅞	1¼	Hayes Mfg	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
93½	81	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	82½	82½	82½	Apr13
6⅜	4¾	Hecker Prod	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	
57	50⅛	Helme G W 2¾e	3	51	51	51	Apr13
12¾	11⅜	Hercul Mot (¼e)	5	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr13
72	54	Herc Powd .60e	2	55½	54½	54½	−2
40¾	30¼	Hershey Ch (3)	2	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	Apr 7
102½	79	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	Apr 6
13½	12½	Hinde & D (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 18
13⅜	11	Hires C E (1.20a)	1	11½	11½	11½	+¼
19	14¼	Holland F (2)	3	18	18	18	−⅜
6¾	6	Hollander (¼e)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
18⅜	14	Holly Sugar(½e)	•1	14½	14½	14½	+½
38¼	22½	Homestake (4½)	26	25	24	24¼	−⅜
34	27	Houd Her A 2½	2	32½	32½	32½	−½
10⅝	8¼	Houd Her B ¼e	13	9⅛	9	9	−⅛
44	33	Household (4)	2	33⅛	33	33	
105	98½	Household pf (5)	1	102	102	102	Apr13
3¼	2½	Houston Oil	1	2½	2½	2½	
34¾	30¾	Howe Sound (3)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	−1¼
⅝	⅜	Hudson & Man	7	½	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr13
4	2	Hudson & M pf	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 16
21	17¼	Hudson B (h2g)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	−⅜
4⅜	3⅛	Hudson Motor	19	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
1⅜	[illegible]	Hupp Motor	46	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
		I					
8	5¾	Illinois Central	36	6¼	5⅞	5¾	−⅝
18¾	14¾	Ill Central pf	2	14½	14	14	−1
9¾	6½	Indian Refin	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r 31
16⅜	10¾	Indpls P&L 1.60	5	10⅞	10¾	10¾	Apr10
27	23⅛	Indust Rayon (2)	1	23	23	23	−⅛
100	75	Inger-Rand 1½e	3	79½	78½	78⅝	−⅜
74½	61½	Inland Stl (4)	2	61	61	61	−1¼
12⅝	10	Inspirat Cop ¼e	15	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	−⅝
6⅝	6	Insuran ct (.20)	8	5¾	5¾	5¾	−¼
23½	19¾	Interchem (1.60)	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	Apr 9
10⅝	6⅞	Intercon R (.40g)	9	6⅞	6	6¼	−⅜
8	6⅝	Interlake (¾g)	34	6½	6¼	6⅜	−⅛
151½	109⅞	Int Bus Ma (6a)	1	123	123	123	Apr13
52	41	Int Harvest (2)	7	43¼	42½	42¼	−1¼
160½	153	Int Harv pf (7)	1	153½	153½	153½	Apr10
¾	⅜	Int Hydro El A	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+1/16
12½	7½	Int Mer Marine	32	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅝
5	4¼	Int Min'ls (new)	17	4¼	4	4	−¼
39½	38	Int Minerals 4 pf	0	39¾	39	39	−¼
60	48	Int Min&Ch p pf	3	57½	57	57½	Apr10
3	2	Int Mining (¼g)	2	2	2	2	Apr13
28¾	25½	Int Nick Can (2)	21	25½	25¼	25¼	−½
130	126¾	Int Nick pf (7)	1	128¾	128¾	128¾	M'r 30
15¾	11⅝	Int Paper Co	54	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	−⅞
60⅝	52	Int Paper pf (5)	8	52⅛	51	51	−1⅛
2⅜	1¾	Int Ry Cen Am	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	Apr 6
48¼	39	Int Salt (½e)	1	40	40	40	Apr 1
32	27½	Int Shoe (.90e)	1	29	29	29	Apr13
39	32	Int Silver (1e)	6	32½	32	32	−¼
96	96	Int Silver pf (7)	1	96	96	96	Apr13
2¾	1½	Int Tel & Tel	57	2¼	2	2⅛	−⅛
2⅞	2	Int T & T for ct	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
9¼	7⅛	Interst Dept ½e	1	7½	7½	7½	−⅛
9	8⅝	Intertype (¼e)	1	8½	8½	8½	−⅛
32⅜	27¼	Island Crk C½e	7	27½	27½	27½	−1
		J—K					
8	5⅝	JarvisWB (1½g)	1	6	6	6	−¼
33½	20	Jewel Tea (2.40)	4	20¼	19¾	19¾	−¼
107⅝	95	Jewel Tea pf 4¼	1	95	95	95	Apr 4
62½	54¾	Johns-M (¾e)	2	55¾	55¾	55¾	−⅜
24¾	20⅛	Jones & L Stl ¾e	18	20⅜	19¼	19¼	−1
64	55⅝	Jones & L pf A 5	1	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	−1
79⅞	67	Jones & L pf B 5	1	67½	67½	67½	−½
11	8½	Joy Mfg (1.20)	5	8½	8½	8½	−⅛
7⅛	5	Kalam S&F (.60)	2	7⅛	7	7	Apr10
4¾	2¾	Kan City South	6	3⅜	3¼	3¼	−⅛
22	16½	Kan C Sou pf 2g	3	19	19	19	+¾
11½	8	Kaufmann (.30e)	1	8	8	8	Apr 7
8	7	Kayser (J)(¼e)	2	8	8	8	Apr 8
12⅞	11	Kelsey-H A 1k	5	11⅞	11¼	11¼	−⅝
7¼	4⅞	Kelsey-H B	11	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	−⅜
37½	31	Kennecott (½e)	28	31¾	30½	30½	−1⅛
13½	11¾	Keystone (.35e)	2	13	12¾	12¾	−⅛
29	27¼	Kimberly-Clk(1)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Apr11
2⅞	1¾	Kinney (GR) Co	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
22⅞	17	Kresge (SS) 1.20	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	−⅛
3¼	3⅛	Kresge Dept Str	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'r 31
27	19¾	Kress SH (1.60)	2	20½	20½	20½	
29½	24¾	Kroger Groc (2	12	25	24⅜	24⅜	−⅜
		L					
12¾	11½	Lambert (1½)	2	12	12	12	
9¾	8⅜	Lane Bryant (1)	3	9½	9½	9½	Apr 7
18⅞	15⅜	Lee R & T (¾e)	2	16	16	16	Apr13
23⅛	19	Lehigh P C ¾e	3	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
1⅜	1	Lehigh Val Coal	25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14¼	8½	Lehigh Val C pf	21	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−1¼
4	2¾	Lehigh Val RR	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	
21⅜	18¾	Lehman Corp 1	7	19	18⅞	19	−⅛
13	12⅛	Lehn & Fink .35e	2	12	12⅜	12⅜	Apr 7
20½	18⅛	Lerner Stores 2	2	18⅝	18½	18½	−½
23⅝	20½	Lib-O-F G (¼e)	17	21⅜	21	21¼	−¼
5¼	4	Lib. McN&L .45e	9	4⅛	4	4	−¼
33	20	Life Savers 1.60a	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	−⅜
73½	53½	Liggett & My(4)	2	53¾	53⅝	53¾	+¼
74½	54	Liggett & My B	2	54¾	54	54	Apr13
175	165	Lig & My pf (7)	1	167	167	167	Apr 9
19	18	Lily Tulip (1.20a)	3	17½	16¾	16¾	−1¼
32⅞	24	Lima Loco (½e)	1	26½	26½	26½	−½
34	30	Link Belt (2)	1	31	31	31	Apr 7
10¾	9⅝	Lyon Oil Ref (1)	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
15½	12⅝	Liquid Carb (1)	1	13	13	13	
24½	20	Lockheed Air 2g	15	20	18⅜	18¾	−1¼
41¼	37	Loew's Inc (2)	21	39	38	38¼	−1
42½	35½	Lone Star (3)	4	38	37⅞	37⅞	−⅛
4¼	2⅞	Long Bell Lb A	2	3½	3¼	3½	Apr10
18¾	15	Loose-Wil (1)	2	17	17	17	Apr11
15¼	12⅛	Lorillard P (¼e)	2	12¼	12¼	12⅛	−⅛
76½	65½	Lou & Nash (2e)	2	66¼	66¼	66¼	+¼
18¼	11¾	Lou G&E A(1½)	2	13½	13½	13½	Apr13
		M—N					
23¼	15⅛	Mac A & F 1.15e	1	17½	17½	17½	Apr11
35⅜	28⅞	Mack Truck (3g)	7	30	29¾	29¾	−½
21½	18¼	Macy (RH)(2)	3	18½	18¼	18¼	−¼
13⅝	11½	Mad Sq Gar(¼e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	−¾
27¾	22½	Magma Cop ½e	1	22½	22½	22½	
4⅝	3⅜	Manati Sugar	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
6¼	5¾	Mandel Bros ½e	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	−¼
16⅜	13¾	Manh Shirt (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr 8
1⅛	¾	Maracaibo Oil	16	⅞	¾	¾	M'r 31
3½	2⅞	Marine Mid .10e	41	3	2⅞	2⅞	
12⅝	9¼	Marsh Field (.80)	•6	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
26¼	21	Martin G L (3g)	9	22	21½	21½	−⅝
6⅛	4	Martin-Parry	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
27⅛	24⅝	Masonite Cp (1)	2	24½	24⅛	24⅛	−½
24½	20	Master El (2.40)	2	20½	20½	20½	−1½
29½	23	Math Alk (1½)	2	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	−⅜
46½	33	May Dept Str (3)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	
1⅝	1¼	Maytag Co	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr 8
18	16	Maytag pf (3)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Apr 2
10⅛	9	McCall Cp (1.40)	•2	9	9	9	−½
14	11¼	McCrory Strs (1)	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	−⅛
108¼	100	McCrory pfww 5	2	100	100	100	Apr 9
17⅛	14½	McGraw Elec (2)	2	15½	15½	15½	Apr 9
8	6½	M'Graw-Hill .15e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
32¾	28⅛	McIntyre h2.22a	5	30	30	30	Apr 8
12¾	9¾	McKess & R (½e)	7	12	12	12	
108¾	104¼	McKes & R pf 5¼	3	105	104½	105	Apr 8
7¼	6	McLellan (.40e)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
7⅛	6	Mead Corp (¼e)	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	−⅛
72	66	Mead pfB ww5½	1	66	66	66	M'r 12
32	23	Melville (2)	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
5⅝	4½	Mengel Co (½e)	12	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
29½	21⅜	Merch&M (½e)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	−2⅜
30½	25	Mesta Mach 1½e	3	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	−⅜
7⅛	5½	Miami Cop (¼e)	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
16	12½	Mid-Cont (.40e)	5	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	−¼
23¼	18	Midland Stl(½e)	1	17½	17½	17½	−½
42½	35½	Minn-Hon (2a)	3	40½	40½	40½	+⅜
3⅛	2	Minn-Moline	7	2	2	2	−¼
67	60⅞	Minn-M pf 1⅝k	1	62	62	62	Apr10
12	9⅝	Mission C (.85g)	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
¾	[illegible]	Mo-Kan-Texas	1	½	½	½	
2⅞	1⅜	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	21	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−¼
13⅞	12¼	Mohawk C (½e)	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	−¼
91	68⅛	Monsanto (2)	2	73⅜	73	73	Apr10
105½	104½	Mons C pf C st 4	2	104⅝	104½	104⅝	Apr11
28⅞	23¾	Montg Ward (1e)	20	26⅜	25⅝	26	−⅜
42⅛	37½	Morrell J (2)	2	42½	42	42	M'r 12
8⅝	6¼	Motor Prod (1g)	6	8	8	8	+¾
12¼	10	Motor Wh (.20e)	1	10	10	10	−⅛
25⅝	23	Mueller Br (½e)	3	24¼	23½	23½	−⅝
3¼	2⅜	Mullins Mfg B	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
13⅛	11½	Munsing (2½g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Apr11
69¾	54½	Murphy(GC)(4)	1	54½	54½	54½	−⅞
5⅝	4⅝	Murray Cp (½g)	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
39⅝	31	Myers Bro (½e)	1	31½	31½	31½	Apr 9
2½	1¾	Nabco Liq Co	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr 9
5⅝	3⅝	Nash-Kelv (¼e)	88	5¼	4⅞	5	−¼
18	16½	Nat Acme (½e)	9	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	−¼
3⅞	3½	Nat Auto Fib	1	3½	3⅝	3⅝	−⅜
6⅝	5⅝	Nat Auto pf(.60)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr13
8⅛	6¾	Nat Aviat (.55g)	4	6¾	6½	6½	−¼
16	13¼	Nat Bisc (1.60)	13	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	
166½	159	Nat Bisc pf (7)	1	159	159	159	M'r 17
15	12¾	Nat Bd & Sh .60	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Apr11
5½	3¾	Nat Can (¼g)	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	−¼
14¾	11	Nat Cash Reg (1)	20	14⅜	14	14⅛	−¼
9⅛	8½	Nat Cylinder .20e	1	8¾	7⅞	8¾	−¼
14⅞	13	Nat Dairy (.80)	1	13½	13⅜	13⅜	−⅛
5⅜	4⅝	Nat Dept Stores	13	4⅞	4¾	4¾	−¼
9⅛	8⅞	Nat D Str pf(.60)		8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Apr 9
22⅜	19¾	Nat Dist (2)	•12	19⅞	19½	19⅝	
16½	14¼	Nat En & S ⅜e	2	16¼	15⅛	15⅛	−⅞
4⅝	4⅛	Nat Gyps (.40g)	9	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
16¼	12½	Nat Lead (½)	1	12⅝	12½	12½	−⅛
168	162½	Nat Lead pf A(7)	1	168	168	168	Jan29
17⅞	15⅞	Nat M&S (¼e)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Apr13
35	32	Nat Oil Pr (¼e)		32	32	32	Apr 9
3½	1¾	Nat Pow & Lt	17	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
53½	47¾	Nat Steel (3)	5	48⅞	47⅞	47⅞	−½
6⅛	5	Nat Supply	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
63	52	Nat S 5½pf 1⅝k	1	53	53	53	Apr13
16⅞	12	Nat Supply $2 pf	3	12½	12½	12½	
3⅛	2⅝	Nat Tea	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	−⅛
9⅛	6⅞	Natomas (1)	1	7	7	7	
7	5⅞	Nehi Cp(.27½e)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	−¼
14½	11	Neisner Bro (1a)	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Apr 6
35	30	Newberry (2.40)	1	33	33	33	−1
30½	23½	Newmont M ⅜e	1	23½	23½	23½	Apr13
11⅞	8⅛	Newport Ind .20e	14	8⅝	8¼	8¼	−⅜
25½	21	Newp N S (½e)	7	21½	20⅝	20⅝	−⅝
109½	107½	Newp N S pf (5)	1	109	109	109	Apr10
32¼	26½	NY Air Br (1e)	4	26¼	26	26	−1
10	7½	NY Central RR	75	7½	7⅛	7⅛	−½
17⅛	13¾	NY Chi & St L	2	13½	13¼	13¼	−½
51	42	NY Chi & St Lpf	21	42½	39½	39⅝	−3⅛
15⅞	10¼	NYC Omnibus 2	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr13
6	4⅜	NY Dock	2	5	4¾	4¾	−¼
15½	13½	NY Dock pf	1	13	13	13	−1¼
¾	[illegible]	NY NH & H RR	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	−1/16
2⅛	⅝	NY NH & H pf	5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	−¼
¼	⅛	NY Ont & West	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr10
30¾	25	NY Shipbldg(3g)	10	25½	24⅛	24⅛	−⅞
23⅝	20½	Noblitt-Spk(½e)	1	21	21	21	Apr 8
192	143	Norf & West (10)	1	150	150	150	−1½
14	11½	No Am Av (2g)	16	11¾	11¼	11¼	−⅝
10⅝	6½	No Am Co (.36g)	21	7½	7	7	−¼
52⅝	43	No Am 6 pf (3)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	Apr13
53	42	No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞	3	43½	42¾	43½	Apr11
7	4½	Northern Pacific	26	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	−⅜
108½	100	Nor St Pow pf 5	1	101½	101½	101½	+¾
11⅛	8¼	Northwest Airl	9	8	8	8	−¼
2¼	1	Norwalk T & R	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr10
10¼	8½	Norwich Ph .20e	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+⅛
		O					
8⅛	6½	Ohio Oil (½g)	11	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
21½	17	Oliver Farm ½e	12	21	20¼	20¼	−¾
6½	2½	Omnibus Corp	4	3½	3½	3½	−¼
3⅜	3	Oppenheim(.40g)	1	3	3	3	−¼
13⅜	11½	Otis Elev (.20e)	10	12	11¾	11¾	−¼
6¼	4¾	Otis Steel	23	5½	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
61	51	Otis Stl 1 pf 2¾k	1	54½	54½	54½	−⅝
22¾	20	Out M & M (½e)	1	20	20	20	M'r 30
54	44½	Owens-Ill (½e)	7	46½	45½	45½	−⅞
		P—Q					
8⅛	6¾	Pac Am Fish 1g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Apr13
12	7	Pac Fin Cp (1.20)	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
20	16½	Pac G & E (2)	5	16½	16½	16½	
31	24½	Pac Lighting (3)	2	24⅝	24½	24½	−½
18⅛	13⅜	Pac Mills (½e)	5	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+⅛
2¾	1¼	Pac Tin Cons	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5¾	5⅛	Pac West Oil	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr11
2½	1⅞	Packard M (.10g)	21	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅜	12½	Pan Am Air (1g)	13	12½	12⅛	12⅛	−½
8⅝	7¾	Pan Am Pet ¼g	1	8	8	8	M'r 19
1⅝	1	Panhandle (.10e)	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr13
26	22	Paraffine (2)	6	23	23	23	Apr 2
15⅝	13⅛	Param Pict (¼e)	42	13⅛	12¾	12¾	−⅜
114⅛	103	Param 1 pf (6)	3	104½	104	104	−½
17	15½	Park & Tilford	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Apr 2
1⅛	1⅛	Park Utah (.10g)	8	1⅝	1½	1½	−¼
29¼	19⅞	Parke Davis .70e	3	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	
17⅛	15½	Parker Rust (1a)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Apr 8
½	[illegible]	Parmelee Trans	1	½	½	½	Apr 1
20½	13⅜	Patino Mines ½e	18	18⅜	17⅛	17⅛	−1⅛
55½	45½	Pen & Ford (¾e)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	−¼
80½	61⅛	Penney (JC)(3)	1	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	
2⅝	1¾	Penn Coal & C	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−¼
2	1⅛	Penn-Dix Cem	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr11
44	38½	Penn-Dix pf ¾k	1	41	41	41	M'r 3
13½	12½	Penn Gl Sand (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	
24⅛	18⅞	Penn RR (2g)	28	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	−¼
23⅛	19⅞	Peoples Dr (1.60)	1	19½	19½	19½	−¼
46⅞	37	People GL&C(4)	1	37	37	37	Apr 8
1½	⅞	Peoria & East	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 27
21	15⅞	Pepsi-Cola(2½g)	25	18⅛	17¼	17⅝	−⅝
7⅛	5¾	Pere Marquette	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr13
27¼	23	Pet Milk (1)	2	23	23	23	M'r 30
6	5	Petrol C (.45g)	6	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+⅛
6	5	Pfeiffer (1)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Apr11
32¾	27¼	Phelps D (.40e)	14	27½	26⅞	26⅞	−⅞
40½	28½	Phila 6% pf (3)	1	31½	31½	31½	Apr13
10¾	8⅜	Philco Corp(¼e)	2	8½	8½	8½	
75	55⅜	Philip Morris 3a	2	60½	60½	60½	−1
107½	103	Philip Mor pf 4½	1	105½	103	103	Apr 9
9	6¼	Phillips-Jones		6¾	6¾	6¾	−½
41⅜	32⅝	Phillips Pet (2)	7	33	32½	33	+¼
2½	1⅛	Phoenix Hos'ry	11	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 2
18⅛	15½	Pillsbury (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	Apr11
10⅞	8	Pitt & West Va	1	8	8	8	−½
4⅜	3⅜	Pittsburgh Coal	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	−⅜
36⅜	29	Pittsburgh C pf	4	29	28	28	−1
6¼	5¼	Pitt C&I (½g)	12	5½	5⅛	5½	−⅛
9⅛	8	Pitt Forg (½e)	2	8	8	8	−⅛
5¼	4⅛	Pitt S & B (.15e)	8	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
6⅜	5	Pitt Steel	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Apr 9
1⅜	1	Pittston Co	5	1⅛	1	1	−⅜
14⅞	12	Plymouth O 1.20	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	−¼
17	16⅝	Pond Creek ½e	3	17	17	17	Apr13
5¼	4	Poor & Co B	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
13	9½	Postal Tel pf	6	10⅜	9¾	9¾	−1¼
8½	6⅞	Pressed St C ¼e	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	−¼
8¾	7½	Press Stl 1pf ¾g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr13
29¼	25½	Press S C 2pf ⅝e	2	25½	25½	25½	Apr13
52	42	Proctor & Gam 2	4	46¼	46	46	
14½	10½	Pub Sv NJ (.30e)	28	10½	9¾	9¾	−⅜
111	79⅞	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	81¾	81¾	81¾	Apr13
99½	73½	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	Apr13
86⅜	62	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	3	63	62¼	63	−2⅜
115	111½	P S El&G pf (5)	1	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	+⅞
26⅜	23	Pullman (1)	15	23⅛	22¼	22¼	−1
10	7½	Pure Oil (½g)	12	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
101¼	92¾	Pure O 6% pf (6)		94½	94½	94½	+¾
91¼	82	Pure O 5% pf (5)	4	84½	83	83	−¼
10⅞	9⅛	Purity Bak (¼e)	3	10	9¾	9¾	−¼
9½	8¼	Quaker Oil (¼e)	1	9	9	9	
		R					
3⅛	2½	Radio Corp(.20e)	26	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
54¼	47½	Radio pf cv 3½	3	47½	47¼	47¼	−¼
188	85	Radio pf B (5)	2	88	88	88	Dec30
3¼	2¼	Radio-Keith-Or	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	
46½	43⅞	Radio-K-Or pf	1	42½	42½	42½	Apr11
17	15½	Raybest-M (⅜e)	4	16⅛	16	16	Apr13
11⅛	9	Rayonier (¼e)	3	9¼	9	9	−¼
26⅜	23¾	Rayonier pf (2)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	−¼
15⅛	12⅛	Reading Co (1)	6	12¼	11⅞	12	−⅝
27⅛	24⅞	Reading 1 pf (2)	2	26½	26	26	−1
23¼	20⅜	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Apr 2
2	1⅜	Real Silk Hos'ry	1	2	2	2	Apr 8
7⅛	7	Reliable Strs(½)	2	7	7	7	
12⅛	10⅜	Reliance Mfg ¼e	2	11	10¾	11	M'r 11
9⅜	7⅜	Rem Rand (.45e)	8	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
61	55	Rem pf ww(4½)	2	55¼	55¼	55¼	Apr 1
4¼	2⅝	Reo Motors ct	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
19	16¼	Repub Steel ½e	30	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	−½
86⅝	80¼	Repub S pf A (6)	1	80	80	80	−⅛
6⅜	4⅛	Rev Cop & Brass	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Apr13
8⅞	6¾	Reynolds Metal	3	7¼	7	7	−⅜
4⅞	3⅜	Reynolds Spr ¼g	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	−⅜
27⅛	21⅛	Rey Tob B (.85e)	13	21⅛	21	21	−⅛
9	6⅞	Richfield Oil ⅝g	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
8¾	7⅝	Ritter Co (¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'r 20
5¼	3¾	Roan Ant C .28g	9	4	4	4	Apr11
19⅛	16	Ruberoid (1⅜g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	−⅜
10⅛	8⅜	Rustless (.60)	4	8½	8⅛	8⅛	−¼
⅝	¼	Rutland RR pf	1	¼	¼	¼	M'r 30
		S					
44	36¼	Safeway St (3a)	13	35	32½	32½	−3¾
34⅞	28⅛	St Joseph Ld ½e	5	28½	28	28	−¾
⅜	[illegible]	St L-San Fran	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr13
⅞	[illegible]	St L-San Fran pf	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr10
19⅛	15¼	Savage A(½e)	11	15½	15	15	−¾
16⅜	13⅜	Schenley (1g)	4	14⅛	13¾	13¾	−¾
89½	79	Schenley pf(5½)	2	81	81	81	Apr 9
36½	28⅛	Scott Pap (1.80)	1	28½	28½	28½	Apr11
[illegible]	[illegible]	Seaboard Air L	1	¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1	[illegible]	Seaboard A L pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr 9
13⅛	11⅛	Seaboard Oil (1)	12	11½	11	11½	+⅜
3⅝	2¼	Seagrave Corp	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
57	44¾	Sears Roebuck 3	11	47½	46⅛	46⅛	−1⅝
6⅝	4⅞	Servel Inc (1)	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−¼
10	8¼	Sharon Stl (¼e)	4	8⅛	8	8	−⅛
7	5¼	Sharp & D (¼e)	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
61¼	55⅛	Sharp & D pf 3½	2	58	58	58	Apr11
5¼	4¼	Shattuck (.40)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	−⅛
14¾	10¼	Shell Un Oil (1g)	4	10½	10⅜	10½	−⅛
4⅝	2½	Silver King	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
13½	12	Simmons Co(2g)	7	12¾	12¼	12¼	−⅜
1¼	1	Simms Petrol	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	−⅛
26	24	Simonds S (.40e)	2	24¼	24	24	Apr 7
28½	22	Skelley Oil(1½g)	1	21½	21½	21½	−½
20¾	18	Smith (AO)(½g)	1	18	18	18	Apr11
13⅝	10	Smith & Cor ½e	1	9½	9½	9½	−½
17	13⅝	Snider Pack (1a)	4	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
8⅛	6⅛	Socony-Vac ¼e	49	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
2	1⅝	Sou A G&P .10e	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
26¼	19¾	So P Rico (⅜e)	9	19¾	18½	19	−¾
15¾	14⅛	So Greyh L(1½)	2	15	15	15	Apr 8
20¾	17	So Cal Ed (1½a)	7	17½	17	17	−⅛
12½	9¾	Sou Nat Gas (1)	1	9¾	9½	9½	−¼
13⅞	11⅛	Southern Pacific	101	11¾	10½	10¾	−⅞
18⅝	15	Southern Ry	21	15	14¼	14¼	−¾
35⅜	28⅜	Southern Ry pf	20	28¼	26⅜	26⅜	−2⅛
50½	34⅜	Sou Ry M&O 2e	6	48	48	48	Apr 7
1⅞	1⅜	Sparks Withing	2	1⅜	1½	1½	−⅛
3½	2⅝	Spear & Co	1	2½	2½	2½	−¼
20⅞	18½	Spencer Kell (2)	1	18⅝	18½	18½	−½
31⅞	25⅛	Sperry Corp (2g)	2	27⅛	27	27⅛	−⅛
37	32	Spicer Mfg (2e)	5	33	33	33	−1¼
4⅛	2⅞	Spiegel Inc	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	−⅛
38⅜	31⅜	Square D (½e)	6	31	30¾	31	−⅜
49½	40½	Squibb&Sons ⅝e	1	40½	40½	40½	Apr 9
113	113	Squibb pf (5)	1	113	113	113	Jan 8
5	3	Stand Brands	35	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
110	96½	Stand B pf (4½)	8	97¼	96¼	96¼	+⅛
[illegible]	¼	Stand Gas & El	7	¼	¼	¼	Apr13
1⅝	⅞	Stand Gas $4 pf	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr13
11⅞	5¼	Std Gas $6 pr pf	3	5⅝	5½	5½	−¼
13¼	6⅛	Std Gas $7 pr pf	5	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	−⅜
22⅞	18	Stand O Cal 1.40	16	19⅛	18⅞	19	−⅛
27½	21	Stand Oil Ind (1)	13	22	21½	21¾	−¼
42¼	32⅝	Stand O NJ (1a)	22	34⅛	33½	33½	−⅝
33¼	26	Stand O Ohio 1½	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	−¾
34¾	29⅛	Starrett (½e)	1	28	28	28	−1⅛
56⅛	42⅞	Sterling P (3.80)	6	48	47½	47½	Apr 1
6	5½	Stewart W (½g)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Stokeley Bros	1	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Apr13
5⅝	4⅛	Stone & W (.60g)	14	4¼	4¼	4¼	
5¼	3¾	Studebaker Cp	21	4⅞	4½	4½	−⅜
55¾	49	Sun Oil (1)	4	49¼	48½	48½	−½
5⅛	4	Sunshine M (1)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
15⅛	12⅛	Superheater (1)	4	13	12¾	12¾	−¼
[illegible]	1¼	Superior Oi .05g	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr13
13¾	11	Superior Steel	3	11⅛	11	11	−½
18¾	17⅞	Sutherland (1.20)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Apr13
3⅝	3½	Sweets Co of Am	1	3½	3½	3½	Apr 9
25	21⅞	Swift & Co 1.20a	7	22⅛	22	22	−⅛
24⅞	19½	Swift Int'l (2a)	4	20½	20⅜	20⅜	−⅛
5¼	4	Syming-Gld .35e	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
		T					
4¾	4	Talcott Inc .10e	3	4	4	4	
2¼	1⅜	Telautogr (.10g)	3	1⅝	1½	1½	
9⅝	7¾	Tenn Corp (¼e)	12	8	7¾	7¾	Apr10
11¾	7⅝	Texas & Pac Ry	2	10¾	10½	10½	Apr 9
39¼	30¼	Texas Co (2)	17	32⅛	31½	31½	−⅜
3	2½	Texas G Pr .10e	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
34⅞	29¾	Texas Gulf Sul 2	7	29¾	29⅛	29⅛	−⅞
6⅜	5¼	Tex PC&O(.40)	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼	−⅛
6	4¾	Tex Pac L T .10g	31	4¾	4¾	4¾	−⅛
9¼	6⅝	Thatcher Mfg	9	8	7¾	7¾	−⅝
41½	38¾	That cv pf (3.60)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	M'r 27
3	2¾	The Fair	2	3	3		M'r 10
4⅜	3⅜	Thermoid (.60g)	7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	−¼
3¾	1⅞	Third Ave Ry	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	Apr13
6⅛	5⅞	Thomp JR (.15e)	3	6	6	[illegible]	Apr13
27½	20⅝	Thompson (½e)	7	20½	20½	20½	−½
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thompson-Star	2	½	[illegible]	½	Apr 9
10⅝	8¼	Thompson-S pf	4	9	9	9	−1½
10⅝	8¾	Tide Wat A(.60a)	10	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
95½	86	Tide W pf (4½)	1	86	86	86	Apr 8
34⅛	29	Timken-Det (1e)	12	29⅝	29	29	−¾
43¼	37¼	Timken R B ½e	5	37	36½	36½	−⅜
4⅜	4	Transamer (½)	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
10⅜	8	Trans & West A	2	8⅝	8½	8½	Apr13
12¾	8¾	Transue & W ½e	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−¼
1	¾	Tri-Cont Corp	7	[illegible]	¾	¾	−1/16
7	6	Truax-Traer ⅜e	12	6½	6¼	6¼	−¼
11	11	Truscon Steel	1	11	11	11	M'r
9¾	7⅛	Twen C-F (¼e)	12	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	−¼
22¾	19¼	Twen C-F pf 1½	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	−⅝
3½	1⅝	Twin City Rap T	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
6¾	5½	Twin Coach(¾g)	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
		U					
33¼	28⅞	Underwood(½e)	10	30	29	29	−½
9¼	8	Union B&P ¼e	7	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	−⅛
74¾	58½	Union Carb 1½e	21	59¼	58⅜	58⅜	−⅜
13¾	11	Union O C (1)	3	11¼	11	11	−⅛
77½	63¾	Union Pac (6)	9	72¾	70¼	70¼	−2¼
81½	75	Union Pac pf (4)	1	75½	75½	75½	+½
11½	9	Union Prem(1)	6	[illegible]	9	[illegible]	Apr10
30	24⅛	Union T C (2)	4	24¾	24¾	24¾	
11⅞	8½	United Air Lines	11	8¾	8½	8½	−¼
36⅜	28⅛	United Airc (4g)	15	30	29⅜	29⅜	−⅞
104⅝	94⅞	Unit Air pf (5)	4	94	91½	91½	−3½
11⅜	9⅞	United Bisc (1)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
42⅞	37½	United Carb(3)	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	Apr10
20	17⅛	Unit-C Fast 1.20a	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 4
⅜	[illegible]	United Corp	29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
16⅝	13¼	United Corp pf	11	13⅛	12½	12½	−¾
6⅝	4¾	United Drug	26	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
2¾	2	United Dy'wood	1	2	2	2	−¼
5	3⅞	United Elec Coal	6	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
35	30	Unit E & Fdy ¾e	2	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	−1⅛
72½	52¼	United Fruit (4)	6	54⅞	54⅛	54⅛	−⅞
5½	4	Unit Gas I (.60)	40	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
106½	93½	United G pf (5)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	−1¼
15⅛	13	Unit M&M (¾g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
4⅛	3	Unit Paperbd ¼e	2	3	3	3	
3½	2¾	US & For Sec	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
11¾	8½	US Freight (1e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Apr13
48¼	43	US Gypsum (2)	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+⅛
6¾	5½	US Hoffman M	1	5	5	5	−½
34¼	28	US Indust A (1a)	•4	28	27	27	−1
3⅞	2½	US Leather	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'r 18
10⅝	7	US Leather A	4	8¾	8½	8½	−¾
111	99	US Le pr pf 3½k	1	111	111	111	M'r 25
25½	23	US Pipe & F (2)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	−⅜
30	27⅛	US Play Card 2a	1	27½	27½	27½	+¼
24½	21	US Plywood 1.20	5	21¾	21½	21½	−⅜
1	[illegible]	US Real & Imp	2	¾	¾	¾	
17⅜	13⅛	US Rubber	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−½
72½	54	US Rub 1 pf	8	61¼	60⅝	60⅝	−1
51¼	39¾	US Smelt (2e)	3	39	39	39	−1
71	61½	US Smelt pf(3½)	1	60	60	60	−2½
55¾	49	US Steel (1e)	28	48¾	46⅞	47⅛	−2⅛
119¾	112½	US Steel pf (7)	6	114⅛	113⅞	113⅞	−1⅛
24	16¼	US Tob (.32e)	1	16½	16½	16½	−¼
1	¾	United Stockyd	4	¾	¾	¾	−⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	United Stores A	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr13
44	42	Unit Strs pf (7g)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	−2¾
14⅝	13⅜	Univ-Cyclops ¼e	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Apr 2
		V					
[illegible]	⅜	Vadsco Sales	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr 9
11½	9⅝	Van Norm (¼e)	4	9⅞	9¾	9¾	−⅜
24⅜	19	Van Raalte (½e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Apr 8
20⅞	16¾	Vanadium (1½g)	1	16½	16½	16½	−¼
41⅞	31	Vick-Chem (2a)	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	−¼
25½	21	Vic Ch Wks .30e	7	22¾	22	22	−¾
2⅛	1	Va-Caro Chem	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	−¼
29½	22½	Va-C Ch 6 pf 1g	4	26¼	26	26	−¾
31¾	25½	Virginia Ry (2½)	1	27½	27½	27½	Apr 8
29½	27¾	Vir Ry pf (1½)		28½	28½	28½	Apr10
10¼	8⅝	Vultee Airc (½e)	0	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	−⅜
25	23½	Vultee pf (1¼)		23½	23½	23½	
		W					
30⅝	26	Wabash RR pf	12	25¾	24	24	−2¼
7½	6¼	Waldorf Sys (1)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr10
18½	16½	Walgreen (1.60)	7	17	17	17	Apr13
102	99	Walg'n p ww 4½	1	99	99	99	Apr 7
34	31¼	Walker (H) (h4)	1	31½	31½	31½	−½
15½	13⅞	Walker pf (h1)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Apr13
4⅝	3¾	Walworth Co ¼g	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
3⅜	2¾	Ward Baking A	2	3½	3⅜	3½	M'r 25
1⅛	½	Ward Baking B	6	½	½	½	Apr 8
19¼	16	Ward Baking pf	2	18	18	18	−1
5⅞	4¾	Warner Bros Pic	19	4¾	4½	4½	−⅜
1¼	⅝	Warren Bros	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr11
39½	31	Warren Fdy (2a)	1	33	33	33	Apr13
19	15½	Wash Gas Lt 1½	•2	15	14⅝	14⅝	−¼
13½	11½	Waukesha M(1a)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	−¾
13½	11½	Wayne Pump(1e)	2	12½	12½	12½	−¼
2⅜	1¾	Webster Eisen	1	2	2	2	Apr13
20¼	17⅛	Wesson O&S ½e	4	17	16¾	16¾	−½
70	63	Wesson pf (4)	1	63	63	63	Apr10
18	14¾	W Va P&P (¾e)	1	14	14	14	−¾
104⅝	102½	W Va P&P pf(6)	1	102½	102½	102½	Apr 7
16½	13⅞	West Auto (2)	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	
3½	2½	West Maryland	4	2½	2¼	2¼	−½
8¼	5½	West Mary 2 pf	1	5⅝	5½	5½	Apr 9
[illegible]	½	West Pacific pf	2	½	½	½	−1/16
27¾	23¼	West Union ½e	21	23¾	23¼	23¼	−½
19¼	16½	West Air Br ¼e	8	16½	15⅞	15⅞	−⅞
81¼	67	West E&M (1e)	4	67½	66⅝	66⅝	−⅞
29½	26⅞	Weston El I (½e)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	−1¾
31½	22	Westv Chl (1.40)	2	25½	25½	25½	Apr10
27¼	23⅝	Wheeling Stl ½e	4	23½	23½	23½	
14	13⅛	White Dent(.30e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Apr10
15⅝	13½	White Mot (¼e)	4	13½	13¼	13¼	−½
3⅞	3	White Rock .10g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr13
3½	2⅛	White Sew Mach	1	2	2	2	
53	49	White Sew pf ½g	2	50	49	49	M'r 6
22¼	16¼	White pr pf (2)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr 8
2⅛	1¾	Wilcox Oil	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr11
1⅞	1½	Willys-Overland	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr13
6½	5⅜	Willys-Over pf	16	5⅜	5	5	−½
6⅜	4⅛	Wilson & Co	17	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
73¾	62	Wilson $6 pf 1½k	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	−1
24	19⅝	Woodward Ir ¼e	4	20	20	20	−1
28	23½	Woolworth (.80e)	20	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	−⅜
21⅜	16⅜	Worth P & M	8	16½	15⅜	15⅜	−1⅛
57⅛	50	WPM cv p pf 4½	1	48	48	48	−2
54	50	WPM pr pf 4½	1	50	50	50	Apr 7
62	41	Wrigley Jr (3a)	3	43¼	42½	42½	−1
		Y—Z					
19⅜	15⅜	Yale & T (.60)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	−¼
13½	11⅜	Yel Tr & C (1)	20	11½	11	11⅛	−⅜
7¼	5⅜	Young S&W (1g)	3	5⅜	5½	5½	−⅛
37½	32⅝	Young S & T (3)	22	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	−⅞
84	78	Yng Sh&T pf 5½	1	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	M'r 30
12¼	9⅝	Youngst St (¼e)	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	
11⅞	8¾	Zenith Rad (1g)	9	12¼	11½	11½	−⅝
2⅜	1¾	Zonite Prod .15g	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	

(•) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) Paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; ‡1941 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
2	2¾s 47-45	106.4	106.4	106.4
1	2½s 52-50	106.19	106.19	106.19
2	2s 55-51 Dec	100.22	100.22	100.22
1	2¼s 55-52	101.21	101.21	101.21
3	2½s 72-67	101.11	101.11	101.11

New York City Bonds

81	3s 80	103⅞	103½	103½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
2	AbitibiP&P5s53st	59½	58⅝	58⅝
32	Alabama Pow 3½s 72	105¾	105½	105½
1	Alb P Wrap 6s 48	58	58	58
18	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	79⅞	78½	79⅞
15	Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	66¼	66	66
8	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2	Am & For P 5s 2030	65	64¾	64¾
43	AmIGChem 5½s 49	103½	103¼	103¼
6	Am T&T 3¼s 66	107½	107¼	107½
11	Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅜	107¼	107¼
9	Am T &T 3s 56	107	107	107
8	Am WW & E 6s 75	90⅛	90	90
1	Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105¾	105¾	105¾
10	Arm Del 4s 57	105⅛	106	106⅛
12	Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
1	AT&SF 4s 95	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
27	At & SF aj 4s 95 st	91	90⅞	90⅞
10	AT&SFT Sh 4s 58	111¼	111¼	111¼
3	Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Atl & Birm 4s 33	26½	26½	26½
13	AC Line 1st 4s 52	81⅝	81⅛	81½
2	AC Line ctf 4s 52	69	68½	68½
33	AC Line 4½s 64	63¼	62¾	63¼
11	AC Line 5s 45	92⅞	92½	92⅞
3	Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
8	Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	97¼	97¼	97¼
8	B&O 1st mtg 48 st	61	60	60
54	B&O 95 st A	31¾	30⅞	30⅞
10	B&O 95 st C	36⅜	35¾	35¾
26	B&O 2000 st D	31⅜	30½	30½
25	B&O 96 st F	31⅞	31¼	31⅜
209	B&O cv st	26¾	25½	25½
12	B&O 4s 48	60¼	60	60
25	B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	53¾	53½	53½
16	B&O W 50 st	43	42½	42½
3	Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	57	56¾	56¾
1	Bang & Ar cv 51 st	57½	57½	57½
2	Beech Crk 3½s 51	81½	81½	81½
1	Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	107½	107½	107½
7	Beth Stl 3½s 52	104½	104½	104½
3	Boston & Me 5s 55	90	90	90
42	Boston & Me 4½s 70	40	39½	39½
3	Boston & Me 4s 60	74⅝	74½	74½
10	Bos & Me 4s 60	20	20	20
4	Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	104	104	104
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	80	80	80
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 57 B	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
2	Buf R&P 57 st	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
5	Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
10	Bush Term 5s 55	61	61	61
16	Bush T Bldg 5s 60	81	80½	81
5	Can Sou 5s 62	82¼	82	82¼
2	Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	108	108	108
1	Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	109¾	109¾	109¾
7	Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5	Can Pac 5s 54	86¾	86¾	86¾
8	Can Pac 4½s 46	95½	95½	95½
4	Can Pac 4s perp	68¾	68	68
2	Caro C&O 4s 65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1	Carriers & Gen 5s 50	100	100	100
1	Cen of Ga 5½s 59	6	6	6
27	Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	6¼	6	6
19	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	18	17⅛	17⅛
3	Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	57	57	57
19	Cen Pac 5s 60	57¼	56	56⅜
13	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76⅜	76	76
51	Cen R R N J 5s 87	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞
25	Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	18¼	17⅞	17⅞
31	Cen R R N J 4s 87	18¼	18⅛	18¼
3	Certain-td 5½s 48	87½	87	87
5	C&O 4½s 92	128¼	128¼	128¼
5	C&O 3½s 96 D	102½	102½	102½
5	C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	103	102¾	103
65	Chi & Alton 3s 49	20½	19¾	19¾
1	CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	77	77	77
11	CB&Q 4½s '77	70⅛	69⅝	69¾
20	CB&Q gen 4s '58	80½	80	80
4	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	94½	94	94
2	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	89	89	89
2	Chi & E Ill inc 97	26¾	26½	26½
16	ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	39¼	39	39
20	Chi GtWest 4s '88	65⅜	65	65
2	Chi I & L 5s '66	9¼	9¼	9¼
151	CM&SP & Pac 5s '75	16⅛	15½	15½
214	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅞	2⅜	2¾
3	CM&SP 4¾s '89 F	50	50	50
27	CM&SP 4s '89C	51	49⅝	49⅝
24	CM&SP 4½s '89 E	50	49⅝	49⅝
10	CM&SP gen 4s '89	49¼	49	49
8	CM&SP 3½s '89 B	46⅛	46	46
28	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21	20¾	20¾
26	Chi&NW gen 5s '87	33⅛	32	32
1	Chi & NW 4¾s '87	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
40	Chi&NY cv 4¾s '49	2¼	2	2
25	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	20¼	19½	19½
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	20¾	20¾	20¾
35	Chi & NW 4s '87	31⅞	31¾	31⅞
37	CRI & P 4½s '52 A	15¼	14¾	15
37	CRI & P cv 4½s '60	3	2⅞	3
43	CRI & P 4s '88	25⅞	24	24
5	CRI & P 4s '88 reg	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
99	CRI & P rfg 4s '84	14⅛	13½	13½
2	CStL&NOMem 4s '51	52¾	52	52
2	Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3	Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3	Childs Co 5s '43	43	43	43
5	Cin G&E 3s 66	108⅛	108½	108½
24	CCC&StL 4½s 77	50⅜	49	49
5	CCC&StL gen 4s 93	50	50	50
5	CCC&StL 5s 93B	85	85	85
2	CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	85	85	85
15	Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107	107	107
6	ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	82	82	82
3	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70¼	70	70
5	ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	65?	65⅜	65¾
23	Col&So 4½s 80	23	22½	22¾
3	Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	89½	89½	89½
15	Columbia G 5s 52 May	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1	Columbia G s5 1961	85½	85½	85½
13	ComlMack inc 69ww	22¾	22¾	22¾
3	Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
7	Comwlth Ed cv3½s58	106½	106¼	106¼
2	Con Edis 3½s 56	105	105	105
5	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	104	104
5	Con Rys 4s 54	31½	31½	31½
5	Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	31½	31½	31½
23	Consum Pow 3½s 70	110¼	110¼	110¼
2	Consum Pow 3¼s 69	108¼	108¼	108¼
11	CubaNoRy5½s42rct	29⅛	29	29
1	Curtis Pub 3s 55	92⅜	92?	92⅜
1	Dayton P&L 3s 70	105⅞	105⅞	105⅛
43	Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	57⅛	56½	56½
5	D&RG 4½s 36	16½	15½	15½
53	D&RG 4s 36	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝
2	D&RG West 5s 55	3	3	3
72	D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	3	3	3
15	D&RG West 5s 78	17⅜	16	16
1	Det Ed 3s 70	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109	109	109
8	Erie 4¾s 57	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
58	Erie 4½s 2015	48½	48	48
9	Erie 4s 95	91⅞	91¾	91⅞
24	Firestone T&R 3s 61	96	96	96
96	Fla E Cst 5s 74	11⅛	10½	10¾
18	Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	10¼	10	10
5	Fla E Cst 4½s 59	68¼	68¼	68¼
1	Fonda J&G2-4s fld	4	4	4
7	Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 ct	3¾	3½	3½
4	Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	20¼	20¼	20¼
1	Goodrich 4¼s 56	100	100	100
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
3	Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
17	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	86	85½	85⅝
5	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107¾	107½	107¾
12	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97¾	97½	97½
5	Gt Nor2½s 46 H	96¾	96½	96½
9	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	78½	78	78
2	Gulf M&N 5s 50	91	91	91
11	Gulf M&N 5½s 50	94	94	94
11	Gulf M&N 4s 75	72½	72	72
21	Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	53½	52¼	52¼
5	Gulf St Util 3½s 69	110¾	110¾	110¾
13	Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	41⅞	41½	41½
17	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45	44½	44½
45	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13	12½	12½
2	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4	Ill Cen 3½s 52	45	45	45
6	Ill Cen 4s 52	52¾	52	52
13	Ill Cen 4s 53	49¼	48½	48½
11	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47½	47	47½
29	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	47	46¼	46⅜
9	Ill Cen 5s 55	56⅞	55¾	55¾
10	Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	45	45	45
1	Il Cen StL 3½s 51	52½	52½	52½
107	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	50	48⅝	48¾
20	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	46	45	45
1	Indpls&Lou 4s 56	22½	22½	22½
1	Inland Stl 3s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
6	Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	100¾	100¾	100¾
6	Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1½	1½	1½
15	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	18½	17½	17½
7	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	17	17	17
7	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	17⅛	16½	16¾
22	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	26½	26⅜	26½
1	Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
1	Int Paper 5s 47	103½	103½	103½
5	Int Rys C Am 5s 72	95	95	95
32	Int T&T 4½s 52	49⅝	48½	48½
27	Int T&T 5s 55	52¼	51	51
7	Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1¼	1¼	1¼
13	James F&Clea 4s 59	49¼	49	49
9	KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	50⅝	50½	50½
13	KC South 5s 50	70½	70	70
1	KC South s3 50	62	62	62
3	Ky Ind T 4½s 61	42	41	41
1	Ky Ind T 4½s 61 st	84½	84½	84½
5	Kresge Found 3s 50	100¾	100¾	100¾
9	Lac Gas 6s 42 B	95⅜	95⅛	95⅜
3	Lac Gas 5½s 53	77¼	77¼	77¼
9	Lac Gas 5s 42	98	98	98
7	Leh & N Y 4s 45	75½	75½	75½
1	Leh C&N 4½s 54A	76¾	76¾	76¾
1	Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	79	79	79
12	Leh Val H Term 5s 54	49¾	49	49
22	Leh Val NY 4½s 50	50½	50½	50½
16	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	43¼	42¼	42¼
43	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	39¼	38¼	38¼
32	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	36⅛	35½	35½
1	Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	34½	34½	34½
3	Leh Val Term 5s 51	58½	58½	58½
5	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	95	95	95
2	Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
5	Louisia&Ark 5s 69	84	83½	83½
5	Lou&N 4½s 2003	96	96	96
1	Louis&N 1st 4s 2000	88½	88½	88½
10	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
5	Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	88½	88½	88½
5	Maine Cen 4½s 60	52½	52½	52½
12	McKess&Robb56	105	105	105
4	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	M & St L 4s 49	3¼	3¼	3¼
21	MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	13¼	13	13
4	MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	13	13	13
64	MSP&¾SSM cn 4s 38	12¾	12	12¼
54	M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	39⅜	38¼	*38¼
104	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	20⅞	19½	19½
57	M-K-T 4½s 78	34¼	33	33
17	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	42½	41¾	41¾
26	M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	32¼	31	31
15	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
13	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	30	29½	29½
10	Mo Pac5s 65 A ct	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝
131	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	30⅛	28¾	28⅞
15	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	30	29	29
15	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	30	30	30
42	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30⅛	28⅞	28⅞
10	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3	Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	51¾	51¼	51¼
1	MonWPa Pub Sv 6s 65	110½	110½	110½
7	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104¾	104½	104½
2	Mor & Essex 5s 55	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
16	Mor & Essex 5½s 55	38½	38	38
17	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39⅝	39	39
9	Nat Distill 3½s 49	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2	Natl Steel 3s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
6	N Eng RR 5s 45	71½	71	71
1	N J Junct 4s 86	75½	75½	75½
3	NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	109	109	109
5	N O Gt Nor 5s 83	79¼	79	79
3	N Orl Term 4s 53	78¾	78¾	78¾
13	NO Tex&M 5½s 54	50⅛	49½	49½
5	NO Tex&M 4½s 56	44	44	44
36	NY&GreenwdL's46	76⅜	76	76⅛
17	NY Qn's E&P 3½s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
31	NYC rfg 5s 2013	55⅛	54¼	54¼
90	NYC 4½s 2013A	50⅜	49½	49⅝
1	NYC cn 4s 98	53	53	53
7	NYC 3¾s 46	96	95⅝	95¾
21	NYC cv 3½s 52	57	56¾	56¾
6	NYC&HR 3½s 97	75	74¾	74¾
2	NYC LaSh2 3½s 98 reg	56	56	56
1	NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	53½	53½	53½
1	NY Chi & St L 6s 50	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
16	NY Chi&St L 5½s 74A	81⅝	81	81
49	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	66¾	65⅝	65⅝
1	NY Ch&StL 3½s 47	99	99	99
9	NY DockCo 4s 51	60	60	60
10	NY Edis 3¼s 65	107⅞	107¾	107¾
3	NY G El H&P 4s 49	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
2	NY Lack & W 4s'73A	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
43	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	39¾	38¼	38⅝
2	NSNH&H clt 6s 40	53½	53½	53½
78	NYNH&H 4½s 67	37⅞	36	36
5	NYNH&H 4s 55	32	32	32
5	NYNH&H 4s 56	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
7	NYNH&H 4s 57	7	7	7
7	NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	31	31	31
18	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
2	NY O W gen 4s '55	2	2	2
5	NY Steam 3½s '63	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	32	31	31
65	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝
34	Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	22⅛	22½	22¾
1	Nor Am Co 4½s '59	103¾	103¾	103¾
10	Nor Am Co 3¾s '49	101½	101½	101½
21	Nor Pac 6s 2047	68	67½	67½
3	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝
5	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53⅞	53	53
21	Nor Pac 4s '97	76⅛	75½	75½
2	Nor Pac 4s '97 reg	73	72⅝	72⅝
27	Nor Pac 3s 2047	43	42¾	42¾
9	Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	40⅞	40½	40½
5	Ogden&L Cha 4s '48	7½	7½	7½
1	Ohio Ed 4s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
11	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109	108¾	109
2	OreRR & Nav 4s '46	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	104½	104½	104½
1	Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	112	112	112
8	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
39	Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	96¾	96	96
1	Pacif Sst 1st 5s '46	88	88	88
5	Pac Gas & El 3s '71	100¼	100¼	100¼
3	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	107½	107⅛	107½
4	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	109¼	109	109
4	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112	112	112
1	Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
10	Panhandle EPL 3s'60	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
8	Para Pict 4s '56	99¼	99	99
1	Pen Co 4s '52 E	106¾	106¾	106¾
16	en Co 4s '63	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	103	103	103
7	Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	102¼	102	102
11	Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	106⅝	106½	106½
11	Pen RR gen 5s '68	109	109	109
23	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102⅞	102⅝	102¾
19	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	90⅝	90	90¼
24	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99⅝	99	99
3	Pen RR 4¼s 84E	99	99	99
5	Pen RR 3¾s 70	91¼	91⅛	91⅛
5	Pen RR 3¼s 52	85½	85½	85½
1	Peoria&E inc 4s 90	6	6	6
7	Pere Marq 5s 56	70	70	70
7	Pere Marq 4½s 80	62¾	62	62
6	Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Phila Co 4½s 61	95½	95½	95½
8	Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	8	8	8
14	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	2	2	2
4	Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	99½	99½	99½
7	PCC&StL 4½s 77	101¾	101¾	101¾
12	Pitts&WVa 4½s 58A	61	60¼	60¼
2	Pitts&WVa 4½s 59B	61	61	61
14	Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	61¾	61½	61½
7	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	83⅛	83	83
5	Prov Sec-4s 75	6½	6⅛	6½
5	Readg 4½s 97A	80½	80½	80½
22	Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	75⅝	74⅝	74⅝
3	Republic Steel 5½s 54	106¼	106¼	106¼
14	Republic Steel 4½s 61	102½	102¼	102½
11	Republic Steel 4½s 56	102¾	102¾	102¾
5	Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	47⅞	47¼	47¼
24	Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	20½	19⅝	19?
5	Rutland 1st 4½s 41	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2	Rutland Cn 4s 49	6½	6?	6⅝
2	Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
13	StLIM&S4sR&G 33	73¾	73½	73½
2	St L Peo&NW 5s 48	43¾	43¾	43¾
1	St L Pub Svc 5s 59	83	83	83
28	St L S F 5s 50B	17¼	16⅝	16⅝
7	St L S F 5s B 50 ct	16	16	16
88	St L S F 4½s 78	16⅞	16⅜	16½
2	St L S F 4½s 78ct st	16¼	16¼	16¼
92	St L S F 4s 50 A	16⅛	15¼	15⅜
7	St L S F 4s 50A ct	15¾	15½	15½
5	St L SW 5s 52	49⅞	48½	48½
4	St L SW rfg 5s 90	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝
1	St L SW 1st 4s 89	80½	80½	80½
14	St L SW 2nd 4s 89	73½	72½	72½
2	SA&A Pass 4s 43	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
50	Seab A L cn 6s 45	10¾	10	10
13	Sea A L 6s 45 ct	9¼	8⅞	8⅞
21	Sea A L 4s 50 st	16⅜	15¾	15¾
5	Sea AL rfg 4s 59	8	8	8
3	Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
6	Sea-All Fla 6s 35A ct	8	7⅞	7⅞
8	Simmons cv 4s 52	101	100⅝	101
3	Socony-Vac 3s 64	105½	105½	105½
14	Sou Pac 4½s 68	54¾	54	54
66	Sou Pac 4½s 81	54⅜	53	53¼
23	So Pac 4½s 69	54¼	53⅝	53¾
10	So Pac rfg 4s 55	68⅝	68	68¼
36	So Pac clt 4s 49	63⅜	62	62
26	So Pac 3¾s 46	85¼	84⅝	84⅝
41	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	56⅛	55	55
6	So Pac SFTer 4s 50	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
3	South Ry 6½s 56	90	89	89
1	South Ry gen 6s 56	84⅝	84½	84½
17	So Ry cn 5s 94	90¼	89¾	90¼
25	South Ry gen 4s 56	66	65¾	65¾
26	South Ry Mem 5s 96	83¼	83	83
5	Spok Int 4½s 2013A	35	35	35
3	Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105¼	105	105¼
17	Studebaker cv 6s 45	109⅞	109½	109½
1	T R R A St L 4s 53	109¾	109¾	109¾
4	Te¼ Corp 3s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
6	Tex Corp 3s 59	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	100½	100½	100½
6	Tex&Pac 5s 77B	66⅞	66½	66½
1	Tex&Pac 5s 79C	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
7	Tex&Pac 5s280D	66½	65¼	65¼
3	TexP-MP Ter 5½s 64	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
45	Third Ave aj 5s 60	13	12	12
26	Third Ave 4s 60	48¾	48¼	48¼
5	Toronto H&Bf 4s 46	101½	101	101
3	Un El Mo 3¾s 71	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1	Union Oil Cal 6s 42	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
8	Union Oil Cal 3s 59	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛
1	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¾	109¾	109¾
5	Un Pac 3½s 70	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
5	Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
6	Unit Drug 5s 53	92¼	92	92¼
5	Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	95	95	95
2	Utah P&L 5s 44	95	95	95
11	Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107⅛	107¾	107⅞
5	Wabash 5s 80	25½	25⅛	25⅛
1	Wabash 5s 76	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
11	Wabash 4½s 78 asd	24¼	24⅛	24⅛
40	Wabash 4½s 91 wi	36½	35⅝	35⅝
35	Wabash 4s 71 wi	78⅞	77	77
4	Warren Bros 6s 41	97½	97	97
4	West Shore 4s 2361	47½	47⅛	47½
1	West Sh 4s 2361 reg	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
13	Westn Md 5½s 77A	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Westn Md 4s 5 2	90½	90	90
3	WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	102¾	102¾	102¾
31	Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	29¼	28	28
15	Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	29	27¾	27¾
2	Western Un 5s 60	82	82	82
10	Western Un 4½s 50	83½	83	83
12	Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92⅝	92¼	92¼
7	Wis Cen 4s 49	46	45	45
1	Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	110	110	110
4	Young S&T cv 4s 48	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Young S&T 3¼s 60	100	100	100

Foreign Bonds

Sales		High	Low	2:00
3	Australia 5s 55	53½	53¼	53¼
8	Australia 4½s 56	50½	50	50
5	Belgium 6s 55	93	93	93
3	Brazil 8s 41	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞
37	Brazil 6½s 26-57	28¾	28	28¼
58	Brazil 6½s 27-57	29⅛	28⅝	29
6	Buen A 4¾s 77	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
5	Buen A 4½s Aug 76	57¾	57¾	57¾
7	Buen A 4¾s 75	60½	60	60½
6	Canada 5s 52	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
10	Canada 4s 60	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1	Canada 3s 67	95½	95½	95½
14	Chile 6s 60 asd	14½	14⅜	14⅜
4	Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	14½	14⅜	14⅜
9	Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	14½	14½	14½
6	Chile 6s 63 asd	14½	14⅜	14⅜
1	Colomb 6s 61 Jan	45¼	45¼	45¼
1	Copennag 4½s 53	20½	20½	20½
2	Cordoba Pv 7s 42	98¼	98¼	98¼
60	Cuba 4½s 77	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
2	Denmark 6s 42	35	35	35
1	Denmark 5½s 55	30	30	30
1	Denmark 4½s 62	28¼	28¼	28¼
2	Dom 5½s 42	70½	70½	70½
1	Met Water 5½s 50	51	51	51
2	Mex 5s asd 45	5¾	5¾	5¾
5	Mex 10 4s asd 45	5¾	5¾	5¾
1	Minas Ger 6½s 58	16	16	16
7	Norway 4¼s 65	52⅝	526	52½
10	Peru 7s 59	10¾	10½	10½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
34	Peru 1st 6s 60	11⅛	10½	10½
15	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	11⅛	10¼	10¼
2	Porto Aleg 8s 61	14½	14½	14½
7	Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12¾	12¾	12¾
10	Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	14	14	14
7	Sao Paulo St 7s 40	56½	56½	56½
3	Warsaw City 7s 58	4½	4½	4½

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 6,441,800; previous day, 6,692,900; week ago, 9,934,100; year ago, 7,334,500; two years ago, 7,339,250; Jan. 1 to date, 724,713,300; yea rago, 683,587,615; two years ago, 805,754,450.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8¼	9⅝
American Barge Line Co	9⅝	11⅛
American Hardware Co	19¼	21¼
American Manufacturing	19	22
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3¼	4¼
†Amoskeag Company	19¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	64¾	..
Appleton Company	28¼	31
Appleton Company 7 pf	107	..
Applied Arts Corp	2	2⅞
Arlington Mills	39½	42½
Arnold Print Works	9⅝	10½
Atlas Ulywood Corp pf	21¾	24¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	½	1¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12	13⅝
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	17¾	20¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8⅛	9⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	58¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	16⅝	18½
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	27¼	29⅝
Brown Co	1⅛	1⅝
Brown Co pf	22¾	26½
Campbell A S Co Inc	3⅝	4⅝
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	26¾	29½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13⅝	15½
Dewey&Almy Chemical Co	20¼	22⅝
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22¾	25¼
Draper Corporation	56¾	60¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15½	17⅜
Eastern Corporation	4¾	5¾
Eastern Corporation pf	16⅞	18¾
Exolon Co	7⅝	9¼
Family Loan Society Inc	11½	13
Family Loan Society pf A	21¾	24¼
Fruit of the Loom	8⅛	10
General Fire Extinguisher	12⅞	14¾
General Machinery	29¼	31¾
Giddings&Lewis Mach Tool	9⅞	11½
Goodall Worsted Company	14	17
Graton&Knight Co	8⅛	9⅝
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	64¾	69
Graton&Knight Co pr pf	25¾	28½
Great Northern Paper Co	29¼	31¾
Greenfield T&D $6 pf	56¼	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	14	17
Harrington&Richardson	3⅝	4½
Hackelite Mfg Co	9⅛	10¼
Haywood-Wakefield Co	5	6¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	9⅝	11¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16⅝	18½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	22½	24¾
Hooker Electro Chem	19½	21½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	38¾	40¼
International Machine Tool	10⅝	11¾
eith George E Co	9⅞	..
Kendall Company	7⅜	9½
Kennedy's Inc pf	14½	17
Landers Frary & Clark	22¼	24½
Lincoln Stores Inc	20	22
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	75½	80½
Marathon Paper Mills	31¾	34¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	45	48¼
Merck & Co	27¾	30½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	108¼	113¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	18¾	21¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	72¼	77¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	23	26
Millers Falls Company	9¾	11¼
Missouri-ansas Pipe Line	3⅝	4⅝
Nashawena Mills	14⅞	16¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	53	58
Nashua Manufacturing Co	14¾	16⅜
Manshua Manufac Co 1st pf	45¾	49½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	14⅝	16½
National Chemical & Mfg	6⅛	6¾
National Shirt Shops	5⅞	7¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	43¼	47
Newmarket Manufac Co	38¾	40
Nicholson File Company	32¼	35
Nonquitt Mills	22¼	26
Ohio Finance	11	12¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	28¼	31¼
Parker Appliance	12⅛	14
Plymouth Cordage Company	85½	90½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor& W	17⅝	....
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5 pf	60	....
Quisset Mill	43¾	....
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¼	3¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	17⅝	19¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20⅛	22¼
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	45¼	....
Sanford Mills	20⅛	22⅝
Submarine Signal Co	23⅞	26½
Tampax Inc	3⅜	3⅞
Triumph Explosive Inc	3⅜	4⅛
Union Premier Food Stores pf	40¾	44
United Elastic Corp	7½	8¾
US Envelope Company	43¾	47½
US Envelope Co 7 pf	101	106
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	33¾	37
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	18	....
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	82¼	....
Wamsutta Mills Inc	17⅛	19¼
Warner & Swasey Co	19¾	21¾
West Point Manufacturing	35¼	38¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅞	13

* Ex-dividend.
† Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	04½	00½
Arkansas P&L $7 pf	74½	79
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	79½	84½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	47¾	51½
Central P&L 7 pf	88½	39½
Florida P&L 7 pf	77½	82½
General Water G&E $3 pf	23¾	26¾
Jamaica Water Supply	19¼	22¼
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	101½	106½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	73	78
Kansas P&L 4½ pf	86½	91½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	91½	96½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	97	102

	Bid	Asked
New Rochelle Wat pf	9⅞	11⅛
No States Power Del 5 pf	100¼	105½
No States Power Del 6 pf	44¾	48½
No States Power Del 7 pf	50¾	54½
Ohio Power 4½ pf	103	108
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	85½	90¼
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	95⅛	100⅛
Pac P&L 7 pf	74½	79½
Penn P&L $7 pf	85½	90½
Public Service Ind	8⅝	9½
Public Service Ind 5 pf	82	87
Public Service Okla 5 pf	93	98
Rochester G&E 5 pf	69½	74
Rochester G&E 6 pf	77½	82½
San Diego G&E	8⅞	10⅛
Sierra Pacific Power Co	15⅝	17½
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	106½	..
Tampa Electric Co	17½	19¾
Texas Electriv Serv 6 pf	88½	93½
Texas P&L 6 pf	78⅛	83½
Washington R&E units	13	14⅝

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14¾	16½
Beverly Gas & Electric	33¼	37¼
Brockton Gas Light	3¼	4¼
Central Maine Power 62pf	83	88
Central Maine Power 7 pf	94	99
Cen Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	92½	..
Conn Light & Power	25¼	28
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	110	115
Eastern Utilities Asso	14¼	16¼
Eastern Utilities Aso conv	¾	1⅜
Fall River Gas Works	14⅞	16⅞
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	27¾	30¾
Green Mountain Power pf	39¾	44¾
*Hartford Electric Light	40	43
Haverhill Electric	24¾	27¾
Haverhill Gas Light	7⅜	9
Holyoke Water Power	12⅞	14¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	27¾	30¾
Lowell Electric Light	35¾	39
Lynn Gas & Electric	59¼	63½
Mass Power & Light pf	8⅞	10¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	18⅜	20⅝
Narragansett Elec pf	50¼	53½
NE Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	9	10⅞
NE Power Assn 6 pf	19½	21¾
NE Public Serv $7 pr 1n	45¼	49¼
NE Publis Serv $6 pren	43¼	47¼
NE Public Serv $7 pf	6⅞	8¾
NE Public Serv $6 pf	6⅜	8½
Newport Electric	16¾	19¼
Providence Gas	5½	6⅝
Pub Serv of NH $6 pf	98⅛	103½
*RI Pub Serv pf	23¾	26½
*Rockland Light & Power	4⅜	5⅜
Springfield Gas Light	10⅞	12⅜
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	102½	..
Western Mass Companies	14¾	16¾

*Ex-dividend.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	11¾	13
Bank of New York (14)	244	254
Bankers Trust (1.40)	31⅝	33⅝
Brooklyn Trust (4)	50	54
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	59	61½
Chase National (1.40)	21⅛	22⅞
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	31¾	33¾
Commercial (8)	140	148
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	9½	10⅜
Corn Exchange Bk&Tr (2.40)	27⅛	28⅝
Empire Trust (3)	38⅝	41⅜
First National (80)	980	1010
Guarnaty Trust (12)	194	199
Irving Trust (.60)	8¾	9⅝
Manufacturers Trust (2)	26½	28
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51⅛	53⅛
National City (1)	20½	22
New York Trust (3½)	59	61½
Public (1½)	23⅞	24⅞
Title Guarantee & Trust	2⅞	3¼

(a) Also extra or extras

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	29½	31½
Merchants National (12)	280	310
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
Natoinal Rockland (2)	40	48
National Shawmut (1)	15¾	17¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	175	195
Second National (4)	110	120
†State Street Trust (8)	235	260
United States Trust (.50)	5⅞	7¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	10⅞	12½
Webster & Atlas (2)	46	51

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	30	32½
Continental Illinois (4)	60⅛	64⅛
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	21⅝	23⅞

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	105½	109½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	45¼	47¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	23⅝	24⅞
American Equitable (1)	14¾	16¼
American Insur Newark (½a)	11⅝	12⅝
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	38⅛	40⅛
American Reserve	10¼	11¼
American Surety (2½)	43	45
Automobile (1a)	31¾	33¾
Baltimore American (.20a)	5⅜	6⅜
Boston (16a)	516	536
*Camden Fire (1)	17	18½
Carolina (1.30a)	23⅞	25⅞
City of New York (1.30)	18⅝	20⅛
Connectical General Life (1)	22¼	24⅛
Continental Castualty 1.20a)	28⅛	30⅛
*Fidelity&Deposit (4a)	106	111
Firemen Newark (.40)	9	10
Franklin Fire (1a)	23¼	24¾
General Reinsurance (2)	34½	36½
Georgia Home (1a)	21½	24
Glens Falls (1.60)	35½	37½
Globe&Republic (⅛)	7⅞	8⅜
Globe&Rutgers	7⅞	9⅝
Great American Insurance (1a)	21⅞	23⅞
Hanover (1.20)	20⅜	21⅞
Hartford Fire (2a)	73¾	76¾
Home Fire Sec	⅜	¾
Home Insurance (1.30a)	24⅜	25⅞
Homestead (1)	15⅛	16⅝
Knickerbocker (½)	6⅞	7⅞
Lincoln Fire	2¼	3¼

	Bid	Asked
Maryland Casualty	1⅞	2⅜
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	49	52
National Fire (2)	46¾	48¾
National Liberty (.20a)	5⅝	6⅝
New Amsterdam Cas (.47½e)	17⅝	18⅝
New Hampshire (1.60a)	39¾	41¾
New York Fire (.80)	11⅞	12⅞
North River (1)	19⅞	21⅜
Northeast Insurance	4⅝	5⅝
Phoenix (2a)	72	75
Providence Washington (1a)	28½	30½
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20a)	22¼	23⅞
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	20½	22
Rhode Island Insurance	3	4
St Paul Fire (8)	219	227
Springfield (4½a)	100½	104½
Standard Accident	43	46¾
Sun Life (15)	175	205
Travelers (16)	349	359
United States Fid&Guar (1a)	23⅞	25⅞
*United States Fire (2)	39⅞	41⅞
Westchester (1.20a)	29⅞	31

*Ex-divident; a—also extra or extras; e—declared or paid so far this year; g—pair last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.77	1.94
Amerex Holding	12.25	13.75
American Business Shares	2.31	2.53
Axe Houghton Fund	9.17	9.86
Boston Fund	10.99	11.82
Broad Street Investing	16.68	18.03
Bullock Fund	10.17	11.12
Canadian Investment Fund	2.30	2.90
Century Shares Trust	20.63	22.18
Christiana Securities Co	1765.00	1905.00
Commodity Corp	10.17	11.12
Consolidated Investment Tr	25.50	28.25
Dividend Shares	.87	.96
Eaton&Howard Bal Fd	14.75	15.67
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	8.48	9.01
Equitable Invest Corp	19.82	21.31
Equity Corp $3 pf	14.75	15.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	12.40	13.34
Fund Investors Inc	13.18	14.44
General Capital	22.63	24.33
General Investors Trust	3.58	3.86
Incorporated Investors Tr	11.77	12.66
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.59	.66
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.92	1.02

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	.....	29.10	S-1	.....	19.39
B-2	.....	23.21	S-2	.....	10.28
B-3	.....	16.14	S-3	.....	7.66
B-4	.....	8.09	S-4	.....	2.75
K-1	.....	12.73	K-2	.....	12.10

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	66.80	66.80
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	27.20	27.20
Maryland Fund	2.90	3.55
Mass Invest Tr	14.23	15.30
Mass Inv 2d Fd	6.72	7.23
Mutual Invest	7.00	..
Nation Wide Voting	.84	.94
New England Fund	9.28	10.01
Old Colony Tr Assoc	12.00	13.625
Plymouth Fund Inc	.28	.33
Putnam Fund	10.30	11.02
Quarterly Income Shares	4.15	5.00
Railway & Light Sec	3.50	5.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	92.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	2.46	2.77
Scudder Stevens & Clark	70.14	71.56
Spencer Trask Fund	10.49	11.16
Stand Util Inc	.09	.11
State Street Invest	52.06	56.45
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.33	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.57	.65
Wellington Fund	11.73	12.96

Fixed and Unit Type

	Bid	Asked
Assoc Stand Oil	3.75	4.50
Corp Tr A A mod; acc mod	1.88	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.17	....
Diversified Tr C	2.55	..
Diversified Tr D	3.65	4.20
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.50	2.95
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.21	3.94
Nation Wide Sec	2.33	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.375	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.45	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.76	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.72	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.36	..
Super of Am Tr AA	1.63	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	9.625	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	.96	..

Investment Banking

	Bid	Asked
Blair & Co	.28	.43
First Boston Corp	8.25	9.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	88½	93½
*Liberty Aircraft	8⅞	10
Piper Aircraft	3¾	4⅞
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7⅝	8⅞
Taylorcraft	1	1½
Taylorcraft pf	3½	4¾

*Ex-dividend.

Boston Stocks

April 14

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	83	83	83	84
2.00	*Bos Edison	22¼	22	22¼	22¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	53¾	52½	52½	53½
.70d	Bos Her-Trav	11½	11	11	11½
.64	Bos Pers Prop	9	9	9	9
.50a	Copper Range	4½	4½	4½	4¾
.50cd	E Gas & F pf	24¾	24½	24½	25
4.50	E Gas & F pr pf	43¾	43¾	43¾	43
..	E Mass St Ry	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
..	Eastern SS	5	5	5	5¼
..	Hath Bak A	1½	1½	1½	1½
..	aMine Cent pf	15	15	15	16
1.75d	N E Tel & Tel	90⅜	87¼	87¼	90½
..	Quincy Min	90c	90c	90c	86c
.10d	Reece But H	8½	8½	8½	8½
.16a	Reece Fold M	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
.30d	Shawmnut Asso	8	8	8	8¼
.90d	Torrington	24¾	24½	24½	25
4.00	Un Twist Drill	33½	33½	33½	33½
4.00b	Unit Shoe M	53	52¾	53	53
6.00	Ver & Mass	100½	100½	100½	102

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Ainsworth (1¼g)	5	5	5
100	Airc Access	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	Ala Gt Sou (9g)	78½	78½	78½
20	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	96	95¼	95¼
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	85	85	85
100	Alum Co Am (1e)	81	81	81
50	Alum Co Am pf (6)	105	105	105
100	Alum Ltd (h8)	78½	78½	78½
50	Alum Ltd pf (6)	97	97	97
200	Am Cap pr pf (5½)	67	67	67
175	Am C P&LA		5	5
200	Am Cit P&LB	⅛	⅛	⅛
1100	Am Cyan B (.60k)	31	30⅜	31
200	Am Exp L (½e)	19	18⅛	18⅛
600	Am G&E (1.60a)	14	13¾	13¾
225	Am G&E pf (4¾)	91	88½	88½
100	Am Genu (.15g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
75	Am Gen $1½pf(2½)	28⅜	28	28
1200	Am L&T (1.20)	7¾	7⅛	7⅛
100	Am Meter (½e)	22¼	22¼	22¼
500	Am Republics (.35g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Am Superpow	1-16	1-16	1-16
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	37	37	37
1100	Am Superpow pf	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
200	Am Writ Pap	2½	2½	2½
400	Anch Post F	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10	Appal El Pow pf	93½	93½	93½
700	Ark Nat Gas A	¾	¾	¾
10	Ark N Gas pf	7	7	7
100	Ashland O&R (.40)	4	4	4
75	Atl Cst L Co(2½g)	24	23¾	23¾
100	Atlas Corp war	1-16	1-16	1-16
800	Babcock & Wil(½e)	23½	23	23
900	Baldwin Loco war	2¾	2½	2½
900	Barium Sta Stl	⅞	¾	¾
400	Beech Airc	8	7⅜	8
10	Bell Tel Can (h8)	110¼	110¼	110¼
300	Bellanca Airc	⅞	2¾	2¾
100	Berk & Gay Furn	½	½	½
200	Birds S Fdy (¼e)	6½	6½	6½
1100	Bliss (E W)	13	12½	12½
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	27½	27¼	27¼
900	Braz Tr L&P (h.40g)	5⅞	5¾	5¾
300	Breeze Corp (1g)	8½	8¼	8¼
1600	Brewst Aero(.30g)	6⅝	6½	6½
1300	Bridgpt Mach	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	Brill pf	46	46	46
300	Brillo Mfg	13	13	13
500	Brown-F Dist	2⅛	2	2
200	Buf N&EP pf(1.60)	11⅛	11	11
100	Bunk Hill&S (1)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100	Calamba Sug (1.60)	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Callite Tunt (.15e)	2	2	2
800	Can Col Airw	2⅜	2¼	2¼
300	Carnation (1a)	36¼	36	36
500	Carrier Corp	5	5	5
900	Catalin Am (¼g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Cen NY Pw pf (5)	76½	76½	76½
2200	Cessna Aircraft (1e)	12	11½	11½
175	Chi Riv & Mch (⅛e)	5⅛	5	5⅛
25	Childs pf	10	10	10
800	Cities Service	2½	2⅜	2½
350	Cit Svc pf (3g)	35	29	29
200	Cit Svc pf B	2⅞	2¾	2¾
300	City Auto Stpg(.60)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Claude Neon Lts	3-16	3-16	3-16
700	Cleve Tract	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Colo Fuel&I war	1⅜	1¼	1
260	Colum G&E pf (5)	21	20⅝	20⅝
1100	Colum O&G	¾	¾	¾
100	Comwlths Dis	¾	¾	¾
400	Comm P Svc (2)	14	14	14
200	Comm Wat Svc	1-16	1-16	1-16
300	Conn Tel & Tel	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Cons Biscuit (.10g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	44½	44	44½
1100	Cons Stl Corp	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
500	Cont Roll & Stl (½e)	12⅛	12	12
600	Cop Range (½g)	4⅞	4¾	4¾
900	Carroon & Rey	⅞	⅞	⅞
10	Cor & Rey pf (4k)	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
500	Creole Pet (½a)	13	12¾	12¾
100	Crown Drug(.05e)	⅝	⅝	⅝
2600	CubanAtlSug(1½g)	14¾	13¾	13¾
100	Dayton Rub(¼e)	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
100	Dennison MfgA(.30a)	1¾	1	1¾
100	DovcoTwinTrk(1g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Dobeckmun (¼e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
900	Duro-Test	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	Durh Hos B (.10e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Duke Power (¾e)	63	63	63
100	Duval Tex Sul (¼e)	7	7	7
400	Eagle Pich Ld (.10e)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
300	East G&F 6 pf (1½k)	25¼	25	25
50	East G&Fprpf (4½)	43¾	43	43
25	East Sta pfg B	13	13	13
2800	El Bond & Sh	1⅛	1	1
2500	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	45⅝	44	44½
600	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	41½	41½	41½
900	Emerson Elec (.10g)	4⅜	4¼	4¼
125	Emp G&F 7% pf	89	88½	88½
150	Empire Pow (⅛k)	18¾	18½	18½
300	Equity Corp	1-16	1-16	1-16
225	EquityCorp$3pf(1½g)	15⅛	15	15
200	xd Esquire Inc (.20e)	2½	2½	2½
100	Eversharp Inc	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Fairchild Av (1¼g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
2400	Fairchild En&Air	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	Fir As Phil (2)	45	45	45
25	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	76½	76½	76½
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
300	Ford Mot Ltd	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Gamewell pf (6)	96	96	96
20	Gen G&E pf B	73½	73½	73½
50	Gen Pub S pf	24½	24½	24½
50	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	87½	87½	87½
1700	Glen Ald Coal (.30e)	12⅜	11½	11¾
50	GodchauxSugA	28	28	28
100	Godchaux Sug B	7	7	7
75	Gt Atl & P nv (2e)	71	68¾	68¾
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	128	128	128
100	Gt Nor Pap	30	30	30
3	Gulf Oil (1a)	29	28¾	28⅞
40	Gulf St Ut 6 pf	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
100	Hammer Pap (¼e)	15	15	15
200	Hearn D Strs	1⅞	1¾	1¾
600	Hecla Min (¼e)	4½	4½	4½
25	Heyden Chem (3)	76	76	76
500	Hoe (R) & Co A	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
175	Horn & Hard (2)	23⅛	23	23⅛
50	Horn & Hard pf	112	112	112
300	Humble Oil (⅜e)	48½	48½	48½
300	Huyler's	1-16	1-16	1-16
50	Huyler's pf	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Imp Oil Ltd reg	6	6	6
10	Indpls P&L pf (5¼)	89¼	89¼	89¼
200	Ins Co NAm (2½a)	59¼	58	58
600	Int Pap war	3-32	3-32	3-32
600	Int Petrol (h1)	9⅜	9	9
100	Int Prod (½g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
50	Int Util pr pf (3½)	23¼	23⅛	23⅛
400	Int Nome Eq (.80)	5⅛	5	5
200	Inters Hos M (¼e)	16	16	16
100	Irving Air Ch	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
400	Jacobs (F. L.)	2⅜	2¼	2¼
400	Kingston Prod (.20g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Koppers Co pf (6)	88	88	88
70	Lack RR NJ (4)	29	28	28
1200	Lake Shore M (h.40)	5½	5⅜	5⅜
200	Le Tourneau (2)	25½	25½	25½
1300	Lehigh C&N (.65g)	4½	4¼	4¼
5500	Long Is Ltg	1-16	1-16	1-16
500	Lone Star Gas (.20e)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
50	Lipton pf (1½)	13¼	13¼	13¼
500	Louis L&E (.10e)	3¾	3½	3¾
50	Lynch Corp (2)	21	21	21
300	Manati Sug war	¾	¾	¾
100	Mass Util Asso	5-32	5-32	5-32
100	McWill Dredg (¼e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
20	Mead John (3a)	108	108	108
400	Memph N Gas(.15e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Mer&M Sec A (.40)	3	3	3
800	Merritt-C&S	5¾	5¾	5¾
25	Mer-C&S pfA (2½k)	110	110	110
100	Mesabi Iron	¾	¾	¾
300	Mid St P2Avte(.31e)	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	Mid St P Bvtc(.05e)	¼	¼	¼
1000	MidWestCorp (.40g)	3	3	3
100	Midwest Oil (.90)	6	6	6
75	Minn Min&M (½e)	39	38¼	38¼
300	Mock J Voeh (¼e)	6	6	6
200	Molybdenum (½e)	4⅜	4¼	4¼
50	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	15½	15½	15½
800	Mt City Corp (⅜g)	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
100	Mount Prod (.60)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Mount St Pow (1½)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
20	Mount St T&T (7)	101	101	101
100	Mur Oh Mfg (.30e)	7	7⅝	7⅝
200	Nat City Lines (1)	13⅝	13½	13½
100	Nat Cont (¼e)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
500	Nat Fuel G (1)	9	8⅞	8⅞
75	Nat P&L pf (6)	71	70	70
100	Nat Rub Mch (¼e)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
50	Nat Stl Car (h2)	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
50	New Eng Pow Asso	1	1	1
250	NEPA 6% pf (2k)	20⅛	20	20
50	N Eng T&T (1¾e)	89	87¼	87¼
100	New-Idea Inc (.60)	10½	10½	10½
250	N J Zinc (½e)	54½	54¼	54½
150	NY & Hon Ros (.40e)	13¾	13½	13½
200	NYC Omnibus war	2¾	2¾	2¾
30	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	90	90	90
700	Niag Hud PPoPw	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	54¾	54¾	54¾
100	Niag Sh Md B (.20g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Niles-Bem-P (¼e)	12	12	12
50	Nor Am L&P pf	50	50	50
200	Nor Am Ray A (½e)	15¾	15¾	15¾
500	Nor Sta Pw A	2½	2⅜	2½
400	Novadel-Ag (2)	11½	11⅛	11⅛
100	Ogden Corp	2	22	22
350	Ohio Brass B (½e)	15	15	15
20	Ohio Oil pf (4½)	104¼	104¼	104¼
200	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	13	13	-13
100	Okla Nat Gas pf(3)	43	40	40
300	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	26¾	26⅝	26⅝
200	Pantepec Oil Ven	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	PrkrsbrgP&R (½g)	5	5	5
1000	Pennroad (½g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
500	Pa-Cent Airl	6¼	6¼	6¼
60	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	79¾	79½	79¾
30	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	86⅝	86½	86½
50	Pa Salt (2e)	131	131	131
50	PaWat&Pow (4)	44	44	44
75	Pepperell (4e)	89½	89½	89½
50	PerfectCircle (1.10e)	21¼	21¼	21¼
84	Phila El Pow pf (2)	30	30	30
100	Potrero Sugar	2	2	2
100	Pressed Met	3¼	3¼	3¼
175	Pug Sd P&L 5pf	98	95⅜	95⅜
625	Pug Sd P&L $6pf	48	44½	45½
500	Pyrene (.90g)	6½	6¼	6½
50	Quaker Oats (4)	56	56	56
2600	RKO opt war	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Raym Conc (1a)	14½	14½	14½
300	Reed Roll Bit (1a)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
700	Republic Avia	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Rheem Mfg (1)	10¾	10¾	10¾
500	Rio Grande Val G vtc	1-16	1-16	1-16
100	Ryerson & Haynes	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	St Regis Pap	1¾	1¾	1¾
25	St Regis Pa pf	107	107	107
800	Salt Dome Oil	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Schulte (DA)	¼	¼	¼
150	Schulte (DA) pf	10⅞	10½	10½
300	Scoville Mfg (½e)	22½	22⅜	22½
100	Scullin Stl (1e)	7½	7½	7½
200	Seflal Lock & H	½	½	½
200	Selected Indus	3-32	3-32	3-32
500	Selected Ind cv	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
250	Sel Ind pr (5½)	38⅜	38	38
200	Shat-Denn (¼g)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
150	Sherwin-Wms (3)	65¼	64	64
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	138	138	138
200	Solar Airc (.10g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Sonotone (.05e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
800	So Coast	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
300	So Penn Oil (1½)	30	29⅜	29⅜
60	Spalding1pf(4½k)	15½	15	15
300	St Oil Ky(1)	1	11	11
50	St Oil Ohio pf(5)	107¼	107	107
1600	St Pow & Lt	1-16	1-16	1-16
100	Stand Prod(.90g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
400	Starrett Corp vtc	¼	¼	¼
100	Ster Br Strs (.60g)	3	3	3
300	Sterl Al Prod (1¼g)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Stroock & Co (3g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
300	Taggart	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Technicolor (¾e)	8¼	8	8
100	Thew Shovel (½e)	15	14¾	14¾
60	Todd Shipyds (1½e)	69¾	69¾	69¾
50	Tubize Chat A (1e)	32	32	32
400	UUnit Airc Pr (1)	7	6⅞	7
200	Unint Chem	12	12	12

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May wheat				
Chicago	1.22½	1.20⅜	1.20¾	1.22¼
Minneapolis	1.15⅞	1.13¾	1.14¼	1.16⅝
Kansas City	1.14⅞	1.12¼	1.12½	1.15
Winnipeg			.79¼	.79¼
July wheat				
Chicago	1.24⅞	1.22¾	1.23	1.25⅛
Minneapolis	1.18⅝	1.15⅞	1.16½	1.18⅞
Kansas City	1.16⅞	1.14⅝	1.14¾	1.17⅛
Winnipeg			.80¾	.81
September wheat				
Chicago	1.27⅛	1.24⅞	1.25¼	1.27⅝
Minneapolis	1.20	1.18	1.18⅛	1.20⅜
Kansas City	1.18	1.16⅝	1.16⅞	1.19⅛
May corn				
Chicago	.87⅛	.85¾	.85¾	.87⅛
Kansas City	.82½	.81¼	.81⅝	.82¾
July corn	.89⅝	.88¼	.88⅝	.89⅞
Kansas City	.84¾	.83½	.83⅞	.84⅞
May oats				
Chicago	.56⅜	.55	.55¾	.56⅜
Minneapolis	.52¼	.51¼	.51⅞	.52½
Winnipeg	.51½	.51⅜	.51½	.51½
Rye, Chicago				
May	.77⅜	.75¾	.76⅛	.77½
July	.80⅜	.78⅜	.78¾	.80½
September	.83	.80⅞	.81⅝	.83

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May old	1.86⅜	1.86⅜	1.85¼	1.86	1.86¾
May new				1.87½	1.88¼
July old	1.88½	1.88¾	1.87⅝	1.88⅜	1.88¾
July new				1.89⅞	1.91¼
Oct	1.82¼	1.83¼	1.82	1.83	1.83

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	....	....	....	12.82	12.82
July	....	....	....	12.82	12.82
Sept.	....	....	....	12.82	12.82

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	.....	.....	.....	102.0b	102.2
July	.....	.....	.....	102.8b	102.0
October	102.0	102.0	102.0	101.5b	101.8
December	.....	.....	.....	101.5b	101.7
Tops					
May	129.5	129.5	129.5	129.5	129.6
July	131.1	131.1	130.6	130.6b	131.0
October	132.0	132.3	132.0	132.0b	132.2
December	132.7	132.7	132.7	132.3b	132.8

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	19.60	19.60	19.29	19.36	19.47
July	19.70	19.70	19.38	19.46	19.60
October	19.88	19.88	19.53	19.60	19.77
December	19.91	19.91	19.57	19.67	19.83
March	20.00	20.00	19.71	19.75	19.93

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	13.98	13.98	13.98	13.98b	13.98
July	..	...	...	13.98b	13.98

b Bid

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	8.66	8.66	8.66	8.66	8.66
July	8.71	8.71	8.71	8.71	8.71

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.43

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June				15.00b	15.00

b—Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*June	37.30	37.30	37.30	37.30	37.50
‡November	39.00	39.00	38.70	38.75	39.10
Eggs					
†October	33.50	33.75	33.50	33.60	33.55
‡April	31.90	31.90	31.80	31.80	3165
Potatoes					
November	2.63	2.65	2.62	2.65	2.67

*F.s. ‡S.s. †R.s. ‡S.p.f.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Plagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
13	Am G&E 2¾s 50	102½	102½	102½
15	Am P&L 6s 2016	90¾	90½	90½
2	Ark P&L 5s 56	107	107	107
24	As Elec 4½s 53	40⅜	39¼	39¼
2	As G&E 5½s 77	9½	9½	9½
2	As G&E 5s 68	9½	9½	9½
2	As G&E 4½s 48	9½	9½	9½
3	As G&E 4½s 49	9½	9½	9½
10	Baldw L 6s 50	110½	110	110
2	Bell T Can 5s 57 B	114¼	114¼	114¼
3	Birm El 4½s 68	101	101¾	101¾
1	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
10	Cen St El 5½s 54	5	5	5
2	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	52½	52½	52½
4	Cities Ser 5s 58	72	72	72
36	Cities Ser 5s 50	72	71	71
15	Cit SP&L 5½s 49	67¼	66½	67
4	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	66¼	65½	65½
1	Commun P&L 5s 57	101¾	101	101¾
3	Con GEL Ba 2s 76	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
25	Cont G&E 5s 58A	75	73½	74½
10	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	101¾	101½	101½
7	East G&F 4s 56A	83¾	83	83⅛
21	Elec P&L 5s 2030	74½	73	73
3	Fla P&L 5s 54	103⅞¾	103⅞	103⅞
5	Fla Pow 4s 66C	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	85½	85¼	85¼
2	Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3	Gen W Wk 5s 43A	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1	Geo P&L 5s 78	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
23	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	90	89⅞	90
1	Green Mt Pow 3¾s 63	100	100	100
18	Ill Pow&L 5s 56C	97⅜	97⅛	97¼
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s 57	91¼	91¼	91¼
6	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	102¼	102¼	102¼
11	Ill Pow&I 5½s 54B	99⅜	99	99⅜
5	Ind Svc 5s 50	72¼	72¼	72¼
3	Ind Svc 5s 63A	72	71¾	72
23	Indnapls Gas 5s 52	109⅜	109¼	109⅜
5	Indnapls P&L 4¼s 70	107	107	107
4	Inters Pow 6s 52	34½	33½	33½
18	Inters Pow 5s 57	69¼	68	68
1	Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
5	Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Long Isl Lt 6s 45	101¾	101	101¾
2	Lou P&L 5s 57	108	108	108
3	Metro Ed 4s 65G	109½	109¼	109¼
1	Midland Val 5s 43	58	58	58
1	Milw G Lt 4½s 67	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Minn P&L 4½s 78	103¼	103¼	103¼
7	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Nebr Pw 4½s 81	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	91½	91½	91½
13	N Eng G&E 5s '50	46⅜	46	46
2	N Eng G&E 5s '48	47½	47½	47½
10	N Eng G&E 5s '47	46⅜	45⅞	45⅞
3	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	71⅛	71	71
5	N Eng Pw 5s '48	69½	69	69
8	N Orl PS 6s '49 A	103¾	103½	103½
6	Nor Am L&P 5½sc '56	98	97½	97½
5	No Bos Lt P 3½s '47	104	104	104
6	Nor Con U 5½c '48 A	56½	56½	56½
3	Ohio Pow 3s '71	105½	105½	105½
4	Ohio Pub Serv 4s '62	109½	109⅛	109⅛
1	Okla P&Wat 5s '48	102½	102½	102½
2	Pac P&L 5s '55	99⅞	99¾	99¾
31	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	102½	101¾	102
1	Phila El P 5½s 72	113	113	113
3	Potomc Ed 5s 56 E	109	109	109
6	Pow Cor Can 4½s 59 B	71½	71½	71½
1	Pub Sv Colo 4s 49	105¼	105¼	105¼
14	Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
15	Pug Sd P&L 5s 50 C	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4	Pug SdP&L 4½s 50 D	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
13	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	94½	94	94
4	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	94	94	94
2	So Cal Ed 3s 65	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	So Count Gas 3s 71	100	100	100
2	So Ind Ry 4s 51	58½	58¼	58½
7	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	51¾	51¾	51¾
12	Stand G&E 6s cv st	52	51¾	51¾
10	Stand G&E 6s 51	52½	41¾	51⅛
4	Stand G&E 6s 57	52	52	52
11	Stand P&L 6s 57	52½	52	52
1	Tex El S 5s 60	106¾	106¾	106¾
6	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	75½	74¾	74¾
5	Ulen & Co 6s 50 4th st	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1	Unit El NJ 4s 49	113¾	113¾	113¾
19	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	88¼	88	88½
3	Unit L&Ry 6s 52A	116½	116½	116½
1	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	84	84	84
5	Virg P S 5½s 46A	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1	Virg Pub S 5s 50B	102	102	102
2	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	3	3	3
1	Wash Wt P 3½s 64	107¾	107¾	107¾
11	West Newsp Un 6s 44	75	74	74
1	West Pa El 5s 2030	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	York Rys 5s '47 st	76½	76½	76⅛

Total bond sales today, estimated, 800,000; year ago, 1,230,000.

Odd Lots, Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange

Closing Prices

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
108¼	104	Abbott 4% pf (4)	20	105½	05½	105½	
43	32	Abr & Str (2e)	30	32	32	32	M'r 28
68	61	Ala & Vicks (6)	90	68	68	68	M'r 2
94⅜	85	Alb & Sus (9)	10	85	85	85	Apr 9
73¾	73¾	Alleg&West (6)	30	72	72	72	M'r 14
47	41¼	Am Bk N pf (3)	110	41¾	38¾	38¾	—3¼
130¾	123¼	Am B S pf (5¼)	50	123½	123¼	123¼	— ¼
15	15	Am Coal (2g)	20	17½	17½	17½	M'r 26
98½	94⅛	Am CS 6% pf (6)	10	95¼	95¼	95¼	+1½
40	35½	Am Inv Ill pf 2½	120	37⅞	37½	37⅞	M'r 25
119	113½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	20	116	116	116	Apr 4
26⅜	22½	Am News (1.80)	30	23¼	23¼	23¼	Apr13
165	149	Am R & S pf (7)	10	134	134	134	Apr10
59	53	Am R M pf (4½)	140	55½	55	55	— ¼
35½	29½	Am Ship Bldg 1e	100	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
144	140	Am Snuff pf (6)	50	140	140	140	Apr 8
30	26⅞	AnaconW&C ½e	10	27½	27½	27½	
112½	110	Anchor HGpf(5)	70	110⅞	110	110	Apr 7
‡91½	87¼	Artloom pf (7)	50	87¼	87¼	87¼	Dec18
95¼	81¾	As Inv pf (5)	60	94¾	94	94¾	Apr13
116	112	Atlas P pf (5)	10	113	113	113	Apr13
22	17¼	Austin Nich pr A	30	17	17	17	
31⅜	22	Bang & Ar pf	20	25¼	24¾	25¼	— ¼
30	27	Barker pf (2¾)	10	27	27	27	M'r 13
13¼	13¼	Belgium N R pf	20	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'r 20
30	28	Beech Cr RR (2)	100	29	29	29	Apr 1
12	12	Blooming 27½e	10	10	10	10	M'r 13
70	69	Blumen pf 12¼g	100	70	70	70	Apr 7
23	23	Bush T B pf ¾k	•10	22	22	22	+ ¼
95½	85	Bon Ami A (4a)	20	85	85	85	Apr 2
40¾	31⅛	Bon Ami B 2½a	•50	35	33⅞	35	+1¾
112½	103½	Bucy-E 7%pf(7)	10	105	105	105	Apr10
66	52¾	Budd Mfg pf	20	51½	50½	50½	— ⅝
95	89	Byers pf (7.87k)	10	86	86	86	—3
32	30	Canad Sou Ry(3)	200	31½	31	31½	M'r 25
37	34	Cap Ad pf A (3)	120	36	36	36	M'r 7
89	83¾	Caro C&O (5)	80	79	77	79	—4¾
121	117	Case (JI) pf (7)	19	119¼	119¼	119¼	Apr10
93	85½	Celanese 5pf (5)	40	85½	85½	85½	Apr10
120⅝	115	Celan pr pf (7)	40	115¾	115¾	115¾	Apr13
94½	83	Celanese 7 pf (7)	170	81½	81	81	—2½
71½	66	Celotex C pf (5)	10	67¾	67¾	67¾	Apr13
110	90	Cent I L pf (4½)	30	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	Apr10
92	85	Cent Rib pf (7)	20	90	90	90	—5
29	23¼	Cert-teed 6% pf	170	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ½
100	96	Cham P&F pf (6)	30	97¾	97	97¾	Apr11
25	21½	Chile Cop (½e)	10	21½	21½	21½	M'r 16
96½	93	City I&F pf (6½)	20	93½	93	93	Apr 9
‡46¼	42	City Inv (1g)	20	34	34	34	—8
84¼	80	Cleve&Pitt(3½)	20	80	80	80	Apr10
50	50	Cleve & Pitt spl 2	20	50	50	50	Jan26
112	107⅞	Cleve El 1pf(4½)	10	110	110	110	+ ¾
100	96	Cleve Gr Bpf (5)	10	97¼	97¼	97¼	Apr 7
‡13)	139	CCC & St L (10)	10	139	139	139	Apr26
72	71	CCC &StL pf (5)	10	72	72	72	M'r 10
142¼	139	Cluett Pea pf (7)	100	141½	141½	141½	— ½
470	470	Coca-C Int (.90g)	20	470	470	470	Feb25
105	98	Collins&A pf (5)	50	98	98	98	—1⅞
1¼	¾	Col & South	90	¾	¾	¾	Apr 9
2½	1½	Col & South 1 pf	20	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
2	1	Col & South 2 pf	240	1½	1½	1½	M'r 30
45½	36½	Col G&E 5% pf 5	20	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	Apr 6
‡72	58½	Col G&E5pfB(5)	20	62	62	62	Oct 6
8	963	Con Cig pf (7)	10	82	82	82	—3¼
97⅞	90	Cons C pr pf (6½	•10	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	—1½
33¾	25½	Corn Ex (2.40)	100	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	Apr13
174	164	Corn Prod pf (7)	20	163	163	163	—3
95⅞	89¾	Crane cv pf (5)	50	90½	90	90	— ¾

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
‡45½	40	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	4	42¼	41⅛	43¼	A'g 5
88½	77¾	Crown Zel pf (5)	100	81	81	81	Apr 8
13¾	10½	Cuba RR pf	410	11	10¾	10¾	— ¾
134	120	Cuban-ASpf3½k	10	132	132	132	M'r 5
98	90	Cuneo Pr pf 4½	200	91	91	91	M'r 3
18¼	14	Curtis P pf (¾g)	30	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Apr 9
83⅝	80	Cush' 7%pf 1¾k	10	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	M'r 26
48½	44	Cushman $8 pf	10	48½	48½	48½	M'r 19
110	102	Day P&L pf (4½	20	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
‡45½	45½	Det Hills (4)	100	45½	45½	45½	M'r 18
21	14	Devoe & R A ½e	130	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
36	32¾	Dix-Vor A (2½)	10	33½	33½	33½	Apr10
115	112	Duplan C pf (8)	20	115	115	115	Apr13
115¼	111½	Duq L 1 pf (5)	20	114¼	114¼	114¼	Apr11
176	170	East Kod pf (6)	30	170	170	170	Apr11
111½	107⅜	End-John pf (5)	30	111½	111½	111½	Apr11
83	49	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	10	51	51	51	—1½
‡75	75	Erie&Pitts(3½)	10	75	75	75	Feb28
93	84½	Fed Light pf (6)	30	85	85	85	Apr11
11	11	Filene's Sons (1)	20	11	11	11	Feb19
36⅜	30	Follansbee pf (5)	60	34	34	34	
‡107½	103½	Food M pf (4½)	20	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	N'v 25
134½	116	Foster pf (3½k)	80	125½	125	125	—1½
41	40	Frank Simon pf	30	41	41	41	M'r 23
94½	85½	Fruehauf pf (5)	30	86½	85½	86½	Apr13
21	18	Gamewell (1e)	50	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
119	109⅜	Gen Bak pf (8)	60	109⅜	108⅞	108⅞	— ½
127	122	Gen Cig pf (7)	10	123¾	123¾	123¾	M'r 30
102	61	Gen G&E cv pf	10	83	83	83	Apr 8
131¼	122½	Gen Mills 5pf(5)	50	124½	124½	124½	
108½	105	Gen Pr Ink pf(6)	10	106	106	106	Apr10
105	104	Gen Ry Sig pf(6)	10	104	104	104	Apr10
79½	69½	Gen St Cast pf 3k	•120	67	66½	66½	Apr11
110	108½	Gen Time pf (6)	50	110	110	110	—2
82	79¾	Gold & Stk T (6)	20	82	82	82	M'r 16
67	58	Goth Hos pf (7)	30	60	59¾	60	Feb13
143	136½	Gt W Sug pf (7)	10	136¼	136¼	136¼	M'r 17
‡54	42	Green B & W (5)	10	52	52	52	— ¼
76	48¾	Guantan Sug pf	70	63⅝	62½	62½	Apr 9
33	29	Hack pf A (1¾)	30	29	29	29	—2½
106¾	95	Hamil W pf (6)	60	98	98	98	Apr13
104	99	Hanna $5 pf (5)	10	99	99	99	
146	126	Harb-W pf (6)	•20	126	126	126	Apr10
87	80	Hat Corp pf(6½)	20	82	82	82	Apr 2
158	141½	Helme pf (7)	20	156¼	156¼	156¼	M'r 23
129¼	125	Hercules pf (6)	30	129¼	128½	129¼	Apr 9
115	113	Holly Sug pf (7)	10	111½	111½	111½	Feb27
42	32¼	Ill Cen LL (4)	30	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	Apr13
157	155	Ing Rand pf (6)	40	157	157	157	M'r 31
111½	103	Inter C pf (6)	80	104	104	104	+1
46¾	41⅛	Int RCA pf 1¼k	10	44	44	44	— ½
95	90	Int Dept S pf (7)	10	90	90	90	Apr 9
132	127½	Island C pf (6)	30	127½	127½	127½	Apr 8
125½	122	John-Man pf (7)	20	125	125	125	Apr 6
120¼	117	Kan CP pf B (6)	20	118	118	118	Apr 7
100½	94½	Kaufman pf (5)	10	94½	94½	94½	Apr 1
‡121½	95	Keith-A-O pf(7)	10	95	95	95	Dec30
105¼	105	Kendall pf (6a)	10	101½	101½	101½	Apr 1
40½	33	Kinney$5pf 1¼k	10	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¾
11⅛	8⅛	Laclede Gas	10	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
30¼	22	Laclede Gas pf	10	22	22	22	Apr10
113	106⅛	Lehigh 4% pf (4)	40	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	M'r 30
149	128	Lorillard pf (7)	10	128	128	128	Apr 4

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
131	129	MacAnd pf (6)	100	131	131	131	Jan28
7½	4¾	Mar St Ry pr pf	320	6¾	6	6	— ¾
176	163	Math Alk pf (7)	50	163	163	163	Apr10
90⅛	90	Maytag 1 pf (6)	10	88	88	88	—2
108	94	McLellan pf (6)	10	94	94	94	Apr 7
77	69¾	Mead Cor pf (6)	10	75½	75½	75½	Apr 2
26⅞	23	Mengel 5 pf 2½	60	25½	25	25	Apr13
101	95¾	Mid Stl 1 pf (8)	40	96	95	96	+ ½
106¼	103½	Minn-H pf B (4)	40	104¾	104¾	104¾	Apr13
117½	111½	Monsan pf (4½)	40	112	112	112	
119	116	Monsan pf B 4½	20	116	116	116	
110¾	105	Monsanto pfC(4)	30	105	105	105	Apr13
29⅜	20	Morris&Es (3⅞)	310	21⅜	20½	20½	—1
63	50	Mullins pf (3¼k)	20	58½	58½	58½	—1¼
111½	108	Murphy pf (5)	200	108½	108½	108½	Apr10
24½	17	Nash Ch&St (2g)	70	21½	21	21	— ¾
72	60	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	60	62	61	61	—1½
146	129	Nat Ld pf B (6)	10	132½	132½	132½	+3½
70	60	Nat S 6 pf (1½k)	90	61	60	61	Apr13
75	71	Neisner pf (4¾)	•20	72¼	72¼	72¼	
109	104	Newb'y 5% pf(5)	10	105	105	105	Apr 7
110	87½	NY&Harlem (5)	100	93	88	93	+5½
109	107½	NY & Har pf (5)	100	109	109	109	M'r 10
54	45	NY Lack&W (5)	20	50	50	50	Apr 6
115	108	Nor&Wes pf (4)	10	110½	110½	110½	Apr13
96	96	Northern Cen(4)	10	85½	85½	85½	—9½
38	35	Northwest T (3)	20	36	35	35	—2½
25	20	Nor T & R pf	50	25¼	23½	25¼	+ ⅜
79	59	Omnibus pf (8)	110	70¼	70	70	— ¼
142	132	Otis Elev pf (6)	40	134	134	134	Apr13
48	45⅛	Outlet Co (2½e)	20	48	48	48	Apr10
‡120	120	Outlet pf (2½e)	10	120	120	120	M'r 26
6½	4¾	Pacific Coast	80	5	4⅞	5	
21¼	18	Pac Coast 1 pf	100	19	18	18	Apr13
13	9¾	Pac Coast 2 pf	90	10¼	9⅞	10	— ¼
101	83½	Pac T & T (7)	10	84	84	84	Apr 9
148	121	Pac T & T pf (6)	30	123	123	123	Apr 8
100	90	Paraffine pf (4)	10	90	90	90	M'r 6
108½	106½	Penn Gl pf (5)	10	107	107	107	Apr 8
29⅞	22	Pere Marq	310	22½	22	22	— ½
51¾	40	Pere Marq pr pf	90	40½	40	40	—1
76¾	52	Phila Co pf (6)	10	53	52	53	
78	70	Phil-Jon pf 1¾k	20	72¾	72½	72½	—1½
56	45	Ph'nix H pf 6¼k	20	46	46	46	
‡78	37½	Pirelli (4.675e)	100	37½	37½	37½	Jul 3
‡109¾	109¾	Pitt CC&StL(5)	50	109¾	109¾	109¾	Oct 9
68	60	Pitt Coke pf (5)	10	60¾	60¾	60¾	Apr 9
165	165	Pitt Ft Wayne(7)	10	165	165	165	Feb19
175	174	Pitt Ft W pf (7)	20	174	174	174	M'r 21
61	51½	Pitt Stl pf B	10	54	54	54	Apr 6
33½	24½	Pitt Steel 5% pf	130	25½	24⅞	25	— ⅛
70	64	Pitt S pr pf 2¾k	20	66½	65⅛	66½	+1
1940	Sale	PittY&A pf (7)	20	164	164	164	M'r 31
119	115	Proc & G pf (5)	10	119	119	119	Apr 9
123	99	P S NJ 8% pf (8)	100	100½	100	100½	
3⅝	2½	RR Sec Ill C Stk	240	3	3	3	Apr 9
50	39	Real Silk pf (4k)	100	50	50	50	Apr 6
16¼	11⅛	Reis & Co 1 pf	40	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅜
48	38¼	Rens & Sar (8)	10	42½	42½	42½	Apr13
100	96½	Rep Stl cv pf (6)	100	98½	98½	98½	—1
129⅜	110	RevC&Bpf 10½k	20	110	110	110	
74	63	RevC&B5¼pf5¼	30	61⅝	60	60	—1⅛

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
85¼	79⅝	Rey Met pf (5½)	10	80	80	80	Apr 9
54	50	Rey Tob (2)	10	50	50	50	M'r 13
47	41⅜	Rustless pf (2½)	10	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	Apr 8
110	107	Safe S 5% pf (5)	100	108	107½	107½	— ½
4¼	2	St L Southwest	40	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 24
6½	5	St L South pf	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 23
116	114	Scott P pf (4½)	10	114¼	114¼	114¼	Apr 8
109½	106½	Scott P $4 pf (4)	10	107½	107½	107½	M'r 16
60	53	Sharon Stl pf (5)	50	55	55	55	+ ¼
33½	31¾	Sheaffer Pen(2a)	10	31¾	31¾	31¾	Apr 6
100	87⅞	Sloss-Shef(1½e)	130	87	87	87	— ⅞
112	110	Sloss-Shef pf (6)	10	110	110	110	Apr 2
144¾	126	So P R Sug pf(8)	20	128	128	128	
‡69	60	Spear pf (5½)	90	65	65	65	N'v 18
60	49	Spicer M pf A(3)	20	56	55	55	Apr 8
45½	36	Spiegel pf (4½)	20	36	36	36	Apr13
114	110	Square D pf (5)	90	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	— ⅜
126	116⅜	Sun Oil pf A 4½	50	116½	116⅜	116½	Apr13
32¼	32¼	Tal ptc pf (2¾)	30	32¼	32¼	32¼	Feb 2
50	41	The Fair pf	100	46	45½	46	Apr 9
34¾	30	Therm pf (3)	10	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¾
67½	61½	Tri-Cont pf (6)	20	64	64	64	
40¾	21¼	Twin City R T pf	240	36½	35	35¼	—1
108	100½	Un E Mo4½pf4½	20	103⅛	103¼	103½	+ ¼
112¾	108⅞	Un El Mo pf (5)	30	109¼	109¼	109¼	Apr13
112	104¾	United Bis pf (5)	10	106	106	106	Apr13
50	38	Unit Dye pf 1¾k	60	38½	37	37	—1
87	77½	US & F S pf (6)	10	78	78	78	
23	17	US Distribut pf	20	20	20	20	— ¼
172	164	US Gyps pf (7)	10	164	164	164	Apr11
39⅞	34¼	US H M pf (2¾)	10	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	M'r 28
46½	39¾	US Tob pf (1¾)	50	39¾	39¾	39¾	M'r 30
52½	43½	Univ Leaf T (4a)	30	43½	43½	43½	Apr11
150½	144	Univ L T pf (8)	30	144	144	144	Apr10
159	148	Univ Pict 1pf 4k	30	148	148	148	
29⅜	22	Vadsco Sales pf	60	22½	22½	22½	—1
115¼	112½	Van Raal 1 pf(7)	30	113	113	113	— ¾
55	53⅛	Vick Sh&Pac (5)	140	53½	53½	53½	Feb19
‡66	66	Vic Sh pf (5)	20	66	66	66	A'g 20
115½	112	Va El&P $6pf(6)	10	112½	112½	112½	Apr 7
19	14	Va Iron C&C pf	40	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅞
96	90	Vulcan Det 1½e	30	91½	91½	91½	M'r 17
138	120	Vulcan D pf (7)	210	122	120	120	Apr13
74	68¼	Warner pf (.96k)	20	68¼	68¼	68¼	
24¾	19	Warren B cv pf	20	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
‡80	80	Webster E pf	20	80	80	80	Feb24
91	42	West P El A (7)	60	43¼	43	43	
104	61½	West PE 7%pf(7)	50	63½	63	63	—1
93	52	West PE 6%pf(6)	110	50¼	50	50	—2½
113⅛	104⅜	W Penn P pf 4½	170	106	106	106	
127	118½	West E&M pf 1e	50	121	120⅞	121	Apr13
106⅛	103⅛	Westv C pf (4½)	60	104½	104½	104½	— ½
1940	Sale	Wheel & L E (4)	20	60	60	60	N'v 5
93	88	Wheel&Lpf(5½)	20	91½	91½	91½	Apr 6
69⅛	63⅛	Wheel pr pf (5)	20	64½	64½	64½	+ ¼
‡115	109⅝	Wisc El P pf (6)	10	115	115	115	N'v 26
120	120	Worth P&M pf A	10	120	120	120	M'r 25
117	111	Worth P&M pf B	20	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	M'r 25
104	88	Wright Aero (8g)	10	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	—1½
120¼	111½	Yell T 7% pf (7)	50	114½	114½	114½	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) Paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; ‡1941 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

President at Work Drafting Plan Aimed to Check Inflation

Record British Budget Boosts Liquor Taxes

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—Announcing a record war budget of £5,286,000,000 ($21,144,000,000) for 1942-43, Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, called on the already heavily tax-burdened British nation today to pay additional levies on beer, whisky and luxury items to raise the money needed to fight the war.

The new budget he presented to the House of Commons, also proposed higher taxes on wines, tobacco and entertainment.

But he indicated that the basic income tax rate, already 50 per cent would not be increased and announced some lightening of burdens on persons now in the lowest income tax brackets.

Sir Kingsley said that United States lend-lease aid had become an important item in Britain's budget calculations and had reached the rate of $400,000,000 monthly.

Beer Tax Tripled

All the new rates except the entertainment tax, which will be doubled effective May 10, go into operation tomorrow.

The beer tax, now one penny a pint, will be tripled, making it about 5 cents.

The whiskey tax is raised by 93 cents a fifth-gallon, making an average price whiskey, now selling for about $3.50, cost about $4.43 a bottle.

The tax on tobacco will rise $2 a pound, increasing the cost of a pack of 10 cigarettes about 5 cents.

The Chancellor estimated revenue for the new fiscal year, which began April 1, at $8,976,000,000. He said a further $3,144,000,000 would be raised by liquidation of foreign investments still held in Britain.

"I have no further course but to look to the taxpayer for further substantial contributions," he went on. "There must be further curtailment of civilian consumption and the policy of stabilization will be continued and developed."

But, he continued, "I cannot look to direct taxation; the weight of the last budget now is being borne in its full severity."

Thus he promised no increase in the income tax, which the budget of a year ago fixed at the basic rate of 10 shillings in the pound, or 50 per cent, on amounts above the scale of exemptions.

The estimated expenditures mark an all-time high for Britain and an increase over last year's actual spending of £510,000,000, the Chancellor said.

The budget was for the new fiscal year started April 1.

Lend Lease Assistance

Assistance through the end of March was likely to reach $2,400,000,000 he said in declaring that "lease lend deliveries from the United States are a vital factor in our effort."

Apparently paving the way for new taxes or compulsory savings to curtail spending, the chancellor said:

"The dangerous situation resulting from the larger national income and reduced supply of goods cannot be ignored."

However, he added:

"During the last year we have definitely held our own against the onset of inflation."

The Chancellor predicted that "a larger portion of the total (of lease lend supplies) will be transferred to India and the Dominions" in the future.

Sir Kingsley proposed income tax relief for the lowest bracket wage earners. Present income taxes are levied on single men earning as little as the equivalent of about $7.50 a week and on married men earning about $11.50.

The new limits would exclude single men earning less than $8 weekly and married men earning less than $12, he announced.

War Risk Insurance Authority Broadened

WASHINGTON (AP)—A measure broadening the authority of the United States Maritime Commission to write marine war risk insurance has been signed into law by President Roosevelt.

The changes in the law will permit the Commission to write insurance on foreign vessels carrying cargo in which the United States Government has an interest as well as domestic ships.

Signed also was a measure authorizing expenditure of $50,000,000 for defense housing and community facilities in the District of Columbia.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 11
Union Savings Bank	May 11
Warren Institution for Savings	May 11

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 11

Army Pressure Group Seen Developing in U. S. Economy

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Some folk here opine that radical changes may be made in the American economy in the next 12 months dwarfing even those now under discussion at Washington and far exceeding those which already have taken place since the defense program started in June, 1940.

Rather drastic changes are expected soon in the direction of curbing rights and privileges of both capital and labor, in the form of profits limits, freezing of wage levels, and price ceiling to be general instead of itemized and to cover retail as well as wholesale prices. These on top of the recent severe conversion orders for over 60 industries are moving the country in the direction of all-out war effort—but not far.

Many reasons are cited for expecting much more drastic changes. First the public appears willing and even eager for them. Second, as Washington warns, the war threatens to be bitter and long, and each month will bring pressure for more severe adjustments. Third, American adjustment to war is hardly comparable with adjustments in effect in those countries so far winning, namely Russia, Germany, and Japan, or even with those in Britain, Canada, or Australia. Fourth, a huge pressure-group is developing with the growth of the armed services which is likely to become the outstanding influence in American political economy at least as long as the war lasts. Fifth, certain hitherto powerful pressure groups, incuding in particular capital and labor, appear to be rapidly losing their grip on public sympathy.

Political Lines Blurring

Roughly speaking it appears that traditional political lines are breaking down, and that the contest is developing into one primarily between conservatives and radicals, in the straightforward dictionary sense of those words, with the gains steadily going to the radicals. Among the conservatives are corporate managements who want to retain profits, bonuses and salaries; labor leaders who want to conserve the gains of the 1930's, and lawyers, theorists, politicians and office-holders who want to conserve and continue time-consuming machinery of prewar delay and restriction. The radicals similarly come from all traditional groups and include men like Baruch, Henderson, Batt, Thurman Arnold (in some respects), Milo Perkins, Henry Ford, etc.

Conservative corporate managements seem headed down an accelerated decline in prestige. Their incapacity to appreciate the situation seems indicated by continuance of high salaries and bonuses, many of the latter increased recently during a period of extreme political vulnerability. Why some American business managements continue to declare management bonuses and to increase management take in general at the present time is hard to understand. The increases can hardly be needed—and can hardly be held. It looks as though, just as Standard of New Jersey has had anyway to give up the royalties on synthetic rubber which it refused to give up in December voluntarily, so American business is apparently destined to lose most of its profits, its high salaries, and its prestige when it might have, instead, increased its prestige by voluntary renunciation. Its Maginot-line methods of public relations appear likely to be outflanked soon, with disastrous results.

Labor Leaders' Status

Labor leaders appear headed the same way. The recent WLB "union maintenance" award appears now to be necessary not to give the leaders a springboard for a new advance, but to protect them from rapid loss of membership. With unemployment soon to disappear, a ceiling likely to descend on wages soon, and most of the functions of protecting labor now in the hands of government agencies, union leaders appear likely to have little more to offer as inducement for keeping members in line.

Meantime the position of the Administration also appears dangerously conservative and "soft." Its rearguard defense of indefensible positions make it appear to stand in the same relation to the war and the public as the Hoover administration stood to hard times and the public in 1931. Among such conservative attitudes in a period of radical change have been resistance to the Baruch price-ceiling proposal, its consistent repeated side-tracking of bills to regulate labor leaders into the Senate Labor Committee, and the Treasury's tax proposals of February 1, which while giving lip-service to anti-inflation aims actually stuck within the limits of the now traditional "ability to pay" basis of levying. It appears now that the OPA wants the Treasury to sponsor a really tough tax bill, and the Treasury wants the OPA to do the anti-inflation job, which would mean a really tough price-and-wage ceiling, and the problem is too politically hot for anybody to seize.

Major omen, however, is the development of a huge citizen army which bids fair to become a pressure-group to end all pressure-groups. In a year or so there may be 10,000,000 men in uniform, likely to mean a bloc of 15-20,000,000 votes for tough and drastic action on profits, wages, prices, rationing, living standards, etc.

Army Becomes Vocal

A conspicuous novelty in the economic picture is the increasing volubility of Army officers, and it is hard to believe that in a short time their words will not become the accepted expression of the mighty political force of the millions of men under them. General Ben Lear of the Second Army recently scored, before the Detroit Economic Club, such things as "partial economic effort" by "good people, fat, prosperous, and increasingly selfish and self-satisfied." He said that "news of high war profits, of strikes, of stoppages of production over petty quarrels, bluffing and horse-trading" were "blows at the bodies of American soldiers."

General Arnold recently sent wires to the men of six aircraft-building companies praising their planes and workmanship. General MacArthur recently took time out in Australia to wire congratulations to the men and management of Republic Steel for a record and phenomenal output.

General MacArthur, in fact, appears likely to make the army communiqué a medium of popular appeal as Napoleon did and repeatedly showed in his communiqués from Bataan a close attention to news developments in the United States. In his final report as Chief of Staff in 1935 he said, "Beyond all doubt any major war of the future will see every belligerent nation highly organized for the single purpose of victory, the attainment of which will require integration and intensification of individual and collective effort. Economic and industrial resources will have to assure the adequacy of munition supply and the sustenance of the whole civil population. In these latter fields the great proportion of the employable population will find its war duty."

Service the Criterion

This blurring of the distinction between purely combat duty, and production and supply duty behind the lines, has profound implications. Just as the disparity cannot continue indefinitely between the pay of a general and that of a corporation president, so it cannot continue between that of a foot-soldier and a civilian mechanic. Already the evening-up process appears to have begun; a $25,000 ceiling on private income is being talked in Washington, to be achieved either by income taxes or by contract-clauses in war orders; some government departments already refuse to pass salaries in excess of this figure as valid costs; and on the lower end of the pay scale the proposed doubling of the private's pay is a sign of the times.

In Britain the disparity between army and civilian standards is causing much discussion, and it has virtually been wiped out in Germany and Russia. In Germany men are moved back and forth between the army and the war industries, depending on the immediate need of troops for campaigns, and Monitor correspondent Joseph Harsch reported last year from Germany that the scales had, in fact, been so reversed that the Army in fact enjoys a higher living standard than the civilian population.

A sign of the times appeared in London recently with a lead article in the Times of a letter from Sir William Beveridge demanding that, for the duration of the war, Britain scrap party government, the profit system, and autonomous trade unions. He criticized the whole "system of economic rewards" and he called for "the assertion of the principle that service rather than personal gain should be the mainspring for the war effort in industry as in fighting."

"If it is true," he said, "that the output of our factories improved suddenly when Russia came into the war, this does not mean the workers are stupid, preferring Russia to their own country; it means that in war the most effective spur to heroic efforts is an idea, not hope of personal gain."

Anti-Inflation Plan Weighed By President

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The Administration was reported authoritatively today to have decided against asking for drastic new tax increases as a means of combatting inflation.

Attempts were under way to compose disagreements among high Government officials over a broad program envisioning the freezing of prices, wages, profits and bonuses.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., was represented by his aides as believing the present $7,600,000,000 tax program was sufficient, that voluntary purchases of war bonds could be stepped up to $11,000,000,000 a year thus absorbing excess purchasing power, and that consumer merchandise should be rationed.

Morgenthau Opposed

He was understood to be opposed to most of the plans fathered by a group led by Price Administrator Leon Henderson and Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, who reportedly favor not only a much stiffer tax program but a simultaneous assault on all important inflationary factors as well. This would mean freezing of nearly all wages and prices, compulsory war bond purchases, profit limitations, and general retail credit controls.

President Roosevelt has curtailed his engagements to devote as much time as possible to the problem, his solution of which may be outlined in a fireside chart within the next two weeks.

Strong Congressional opposition has developed against any new efforts to boost taxes and Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia of the Senate Finance Committee told reporters it was "highly questionable" whether Congress would be willing to go beyond the present program. Senator George's views were understood to be shared by Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Discussion of further tax increases was reported to have developed out of a desire on the part of some Government fiscal experts to take a $15,000,000,000 bite out of the nation's rising purchasing power in order to block an upsurge in prices.

These experts had figured that corporations this year would earn $6,000,000,000 more than in 1941, that labor would receive an additional $5,000,000,000 from the war boom and that farmers would take in an extra $4,000,000,000.

To Curtail Spending Power

Unless this added spending power was curbed, they reasoned, there would be no stopping the inflationary trend of bidding higher prices for goods.

This could lead to a situation where workers would need continually higher wages to pay the rising prices, while businessmen would keep raising prices to pay the higher wages. The cost of living, which already has risen more than 10 per cent in the last year, would soon be out of the reach of a large portion of the population.

While stiff tax increases were suggested, one highly placed Administration official said he thought the result could be accomplished by a general fixing of prices for commodities and services as of a certain date.

Price fixing orders which covered services, he pointed out, would level off wages, salaries of executives and bonuses paid to employees, besides being widespread in their effort on such service industries as laundries, auto repair shops and others which dealt only incidentally in commodities. Profits of corporations sharing in the war production program would be held down by prices fixed on the commodities they produce, he said.

One of the President's most difficult decisions was said to be the selection of a date on which the price level would be based.

U. S. Seizes 10,000 Tons of Scrap Metal From Single Farm in Ohio

DAYTON, Ohio (AP)—Uncle Sam is seizing a decade's accumulation of scrap metal—more than 10,000 tons—from a nearby farm.

The scrap is sufficient "to build 10 tanks," said Sam Slotky, regional official of the Office of Emergency Management.

Three brothers who operate the farm refused to sell the metal at regulated prices, Mr. Slotky said, so U. S. Marshal C. H. Sisson served requisition papers on Owen Eby, one of the trio.

The OEM said the Government would pay the farmers its present price of $4 a ton for the scrap.

The metal accumulated under a contract with Dayton's Frigidaire plant to dump faulty cabinets and other scrap on the farm for $240 a year. Mr. Eby said the metal prevented soil erosion.

"I don't know why the big shots in Washington didn't think of this five years ago instead of selling our scrap metal to those Japs to kill those poor Chinese," he continued.

The metal will go to a Pittsburgh steel concern.

Short Interest Increases On N. Y. Stock Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reported the short interest outstanding on March 31 totaled 531,546 shares compared with 489,223 on Feb. 27.

The short interest in the stocks of leading companies at the end of March, compared with the figure for a month earlier, included: General Motors, 37,852, against 38,408; Chrysler, 32,342, against 26,133; Santa Fee, 21,311, against 21,079, and American Telephone, 15,555, against 12,600.

Bank Loans Show Decline for Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Business and farm loans of banks declined for the third straight week in the seven days ended April 8.

The Federal Reserve Board said the decline amounted to $28,000,000 in 101 leading cities from which reports are received weekly, but $18,000,000 of the decline occurred in the Chicago Federal Reserve district.

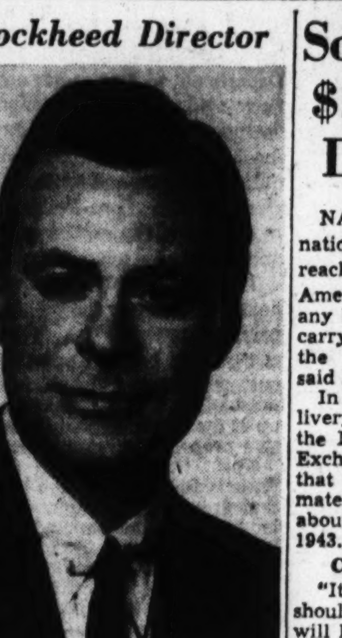
However, these loans, officially classified as commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, were $1,481,000,000 higher in the 101 cities than they were a year ago. The total on April 8 in the 101 cities was $6,975,000,000.

United Fruit Profit Put At $1.30 Share in Quarter

United Fruit Company estimates "apparent" earnings for the quarter ended April 4 at $3,802,000, before income taxes and not including any earnings from European or United Kingdom sources.

Estimate for the quarter is equal to $1.30 a share on 2,924,300 shares and compares with $3,953,000, or $1.35 a share, for the corresponding period in 1941.

Lockheed Director



Courtlandt S. Gross

President of Vega Aircraft Corporation, elected to the board of directors of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, succeeding Lawrence C. Ames, who resigned to enter the armed forces.

Ickes' Oil Pipe Line, 1,400 Miles of It, In 'Final Action Stage'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes announced the oil industry had made plans for digging up and relaying 1,400 miles of oil pipeline from East Texas producing fields to Mississippi River points to relieve the oil shortage on the Atlantic seaboard.

Mr. Ickes said the plan for the vast relief system had reached "the final action stage." The projects were proposed by the temporary joint pipeline subcommittee representing the oil industry in the East Coast, the Gulf Coast and Middle West districts.

Ralph K. Davies, deputy coordinator, said the plan contemplated digging up unused pipelines and others for which substitutes could be found and relaying them from the fields to the river. He said the plan contemplated also installation of large quantities of used tankage and pumping equipment. Under the plan, oil would be piped to Mississippi River points where it would be moved eastward by pipeline, tank cars and river barges.

"From an examination of the report of the joint pipeline subcommittee," Mr. Davies said, "it is apparent to the Co-ordinator's office that most of the projects proposed can and should be undertaken at once so that the work may be completed and the facilities placed in operation at the earliest possible date.

"The detailed engineering report should be available within the next few days."

The committee recommended 10 projects be undertaken but did not indicate their location except that they were from the East Texas fields eastward.

Talon Denies WPB Charges of Copper Priority Violation

WASHINGTON (AP)—Talon, Inc., taking exception to accusations by the War Production Board, declared that it had never acquired or used a single pound of copper "contrary to priority rules or regulations."

A WPB order Monday suspended priority assistance to the Meadville, Pa., firm until July 1 on the grounds that the company had on order 3,000,000 pounds of imported copper when it requested priority aid last summer in securing copper. The order also prohibited the company from using steel, zinc, or zinc alloys in excess of 40 per cent of its average use of all metals in the year ended last June 30.

In a statement, the company, a large producer of slide fasteners, asserted that it had of its own initiative disclosed "all pertinent facts" to the WPB and had "interpreted every order of WPB against our own interests where any doubt existed in our minds."

Many of these orders, it added, "required the closest study to divine their meaning on points as to which there is not even a consensus in WPB itself."

While saying "we resent any charge of lack of co-operation," the company commented, with respect to the penalty, that civilian production already had been shut off. It added:

"The only present operations of the company are on Government orders, and it is assumed that the armed forces will insist on supplies of materials for these orders. The suspension of priorities on a civilian production which no longer exists is obviously a highly technical penalty."

U. S. Sets Price Scale On Dry Egg Purchases

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced a scale of fixed prices which its marketing administration will pay for all dry eggs offered the division up to noon, April 15, for delivery in designated periods through Dec. 31.

The eggs will be purchased for lend-lease purposes, f. o. b. at plants on the basis of New York prices fixed at farms, ranging from 95 cents a pound for offerings for deliveries through May 31, to $1.16 for the period Dec. 15 to 31. Adjustments for transportation costs will be made to the nearest ¼ of a cent a pound.

Schram Says $200 Billion Debt Bearable

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—The national debt may eventually reach $200,000,000,000, but "the American system is quite equal to any burden which it may have to carry," Emil Schram, president of the New York Stock Exchange, said here tonight.

In an address prepared for delivery to the board of governors of the National Association of Stock Exchange Firms, Schram declared that "on the basis of present estimates, the debt will have risen to about $110,000,000,000 by June 30, 1943.

Could Carry $200 Billion

"It is entirely possible that, should the war last that long, we will have an aggregate of approximately $150,000,000,000 by the middle of 1944. It may eventually run to $200,000,000,000 or even higher, depending upon the speed and energy with which we can turn our maximum powers upon the enemy.

"Whatever the cost of victory may be, the American people are prepared to pay it. War is never cheap—but it is a million times cheaper to win than to lose."

Schram said he was "equally confident that this system, permitted to function freely, will be found entirely adequate in the post-war crisis. . . . We will not have won the war if, in defeating the forces of aggression we permit our free institutions to be wrecked or undermined."

Asserting "it is absurd to talk about our economy becoming less capitalistic" after the war, he added: "our postwar economy will require, as its basic prerequisite, enormous amounts of the savings of the people to capitalize future economic progress.

"I have never looked upon government spending, whether for war or for peacetime needs, in any sense other than as economic blood letting."

War Output Zooming

Schram said the nation's war production "is surpassing what were regarded as extravagant estimates only a short time ago. The animosities, the intolerances and the prejudices which formerly divided us and poisoned us are fast evaporating as we focus our attention upon the menaces and threats of our enemies.

"The subject of public confidence is of such great importance . . . that the New York Stock Exchange has seen fit to depart from a century-and-a-half-old tradition. That tradition is that the exchange does not recommend to the public the sale or purchase of securities. But today and every day, the exchange is now making an investment recommendation to the American people—it is urging them to buy United States War Savings Bonds. The first and only other exception to this tradition was back in the days of the first world war when the exchange urged the public to buy Liberty Bonds. Now the second exception is being made for precisely the same reasons as the first—because the exchange firmly believes that War Bonds represent a worthy investment in national security today—and in personal security tomorrow."

U. S. Unemployment Trend Is Downward

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—A decline of 85,000 in the number of jobless persons in the United States in February brought total unemployment in the United States down to about 4,000,000, according to the division of industrial economics of The Conference Board. The decline marked a check in an upward trend in unemployment, which began from a low point of 461,000 last September and reached 4,100,000 in January, the board reported.

"Job displacements resulting from plant conversions to armament production appear to have been checked, at least temporarily," the board said. "Sweeping limitation and conversion orders issued by the War Production Board during the past month, however, may have again increased the current volume of priorities unemployment."

Compared with the unemployment total of 7,300,000 in February, 1941, the total for that month of this year represented a cut of 3,300,000, it added.

Owners Must Sell Kapok Stores to Government

WASHINGTON (AP)—Asserting that an unidentified east coast warehouse was an "unsafe place of storage" for kapok, the War Production Board ordered 28 owners storing in the building to sell their holdings to the Government immediately.

Unless the stocks were sold to the Defense Supplies Corporation in compliance with the order, WPB said they would be requisitioned.

Kapok, a highly buoyant fiber obtainable chiefly from Java and Sumatra, is in heavy demand for life preservers and other life-saving equipment. It is highly inflammable, and WPB said that, in the particular warehouse involved, there was danger both from fire and sabotage.

Briggs Mfg. Net Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Briggs Manufacturing Co. reported for 1941 net income of $5,510,812, equal to $2.83 a capital share, compared with $6,130,881, or $3.10 a share, in 1940.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SOMERVILLE, MASS. Attractive, newly renovated corner suite in modern elevator apartment house; living room, dining room, 2 chambers; kitchen with new inlaid linoleum, $65; convenient to transportation; connecting garage. HARRY A. GILBERT, Inc., 379 Broadway. Somerset 8054.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—LARGE, SPACIOUS apartment, unfurnished; excellent location; 3 master bedrooms, 4 baths, 2 servants' rooms with bath, exceptionally large drawing room, library and large reception hall. Call North 1196.

HOUSES TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Several desirable single and double houses now available; 8 rms., 2 baths; garages; $100. Ellis and Bowditch, Kir. 8586.

SUMMER PROPERTY

NORTH SHORE—10-room house, sun decks, three baths, oil heat, maximum privacy; 10-acre tract, directly on water, unexcelled sea view; swimming, boating, fishing; easy commuting distance to Boston, excellent train service; owner anticipating military service, will rent for summer at sacrifice to desirable party. Write Box C-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or Ken. 5330.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Comfortable room overlooking Fenway; private bath; quiet home; reasonable. 58 Fenway, S. 10. Entrance on Hemenway St.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1752 East 18th St.—Beautiful room, private house; reasonable; (Kingshighway Brighton Line). Tel. ES. 5-0833.

N. Y. C., 620 West 116th St. (Apt. 73)—Attractive room with 2 professional women, $6.00; comfortable, quiet, harmonious. CA. 8-5451.

N. Y. C., Park Ave. 60's—Large, quiet, comfortable room; double closets, in dignified home, for gentleman. RH. 4-1303.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, full or part time; convenient; reasonable. Write Box W-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office; part time; reasonable. (Office 1982), 11 West 42nd Street.

MOVING AND STORAGE

WANTED—Return load from Washington, D. C. or en route. WM. McDONALD & CO. 79 Dartmouth Street, Boston Com. 3388

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MAID for general housework, to live in; Protestant. Apply evenings, Sharon 2225. 160 Maskwonicut Street, Sharon, Mass. MRS. SCALLAN.

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SERVICES rendered (Christian Scientist)—Practical companion-nurse; tailoring, dressmaking; care children; sleep in—out; week, day, hr. Write Box C-3, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N.Y.C.

YOUNG woman wishes position as companion-attendant, Protestant; drives car, good sewer, understands hairdressing; go anywhere. Write Box G-6, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N.Y.C.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be a member of a Newark, New Jersey, Christian Science church, preferably resident of Newark. Should have some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis. Write Box C-8, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

ANTIQUES

Get the Most for Antiques—Furniture, jewelry, silverware, bric-a-brac. Sta. 3964 GLUCK'S, 42 Colborne Road, Brighton, Mass.

WILL BUY anything suitable for old fashioned house; will call anywhere. Box B-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or Cap. 9807.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

APRIL is brake and light inspection month. Get your sticker here! HOOVER MOTORS Park Sq., Boston HUB. 7100

CAMERA SUPPLIES

Try our new developing and printing service. Orders left or received before 2 p. m. Ready following day at 4 p. m. Ask for price list. Ralph Harris Co., 47 Bromfield St., Boston

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WRITER (woman) wants room, board for fair exchange of services; drives, cooks; ex. refs. Box F-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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HIGHEST cash prices paid for all kinds of furniture, china and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE CO. Hig. 1016. Boston, Mass.

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FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs Custom made and ready to wear. Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage, cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Penna 6-2279.

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GUARANTEED and expert piano tuning, $3.00. MARCEL RIOU, 20-53 45th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-3889.

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BIG cash prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

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FRENCH TOLE WALL CLOCK Give Description and Price. Write CARP, CREVE COEUR, MO.

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1. are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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LONDON, Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty Seven" Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2—Comfortably furnished rooms. H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast, 7/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing. LANgham 2679.

LONDON: Private hotel, 13, St. George's Sq., Westminster — H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. Miss Baker, VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

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ENGLAND

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Nothing Is to Stop Drive To Stamp Out Subverters

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—The Department of Justice has amassed new evidence making imminent "many more" arrests for sedition in the Government's determined campaign to put an end to the subversive activities of pro-Fascist groups in the United States, it was learned authoritatively today.

This is the reply-direct and the pointed answer to the political and personal pressure which has recently been brought upon the Department either to intimidate or to persuade it to soft-pedal its round-up of the ringleaders of the subversive propaganda organizations.

Now that Attorney General Francis Biddle has taken his stand that pro-enemy seditionists can no longer be safely dismissed as harmless crackpots, it is increasingly evident that he is not going to depart from it or yield either to subtle influences or blustering threats.

Nothing to Stop Drive

This, it is made clear, goes for the effort of Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan who sought to brand the Federal Grand Jury investigation of Axis propaganda agents as just a political trick designed to undermine the confidence of the country in the Republican isolationists.

And it also goes for the American Civil Liberties Union which has filed with Mr. Biddle a long protest against the three sedition cases which the Department has already brought to court and which the Civil Liberties Union considers "ominous" and indicative of a "tendency to repeat the unjustified suppression of opinion in the first World War."

A spokeman for the Justice Department said that Mr. Biddle had not yet replied to the letter from the Civil Liberties Union, explaining that "as a matter of fact we have been so busy with more important things that we haven't worried very much about the letter.

"We have brought five men to book," he added, "and it is very likely, very definitely likely, that we will bring many more to book in the next few weeks."

To Proceed Vigorously

All of this adds up to renewed assurance that the Justice Department intends to proceed vigorously with its prosecutions under the alien and sedition laws and will not be deflected from the trail now that it has found it.

Mr. Hoffman took the floor of the House late yesterday to contend that the investigation of the widespread distribution by pro-Fascist groups of two of his isolationist speeches was just a plain, old-fashioned "smear campaign" deliberately calculated to discredit Republican isolationists.

He charged that it was unfair to bring out these facts, that the purpose was not really to check subversive activities but to influence the coming Congressional elections, and he specifically accused William P. Maloney, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, with having said that if he could obtain a three months' extension of the term for the Grand Jury, he could defeat every Republican member of the House who was an isolationist.

Failed to Divulge Evidence

But Mr. Hoffman was a little shy of evidence—at least none of his fellow Congressmen could get him to indicate the grounds on which he made the charge.

They tried. Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, Majority Leader, remarked that this was such a serious accusation that Mr. Hoffman must recognize the duty of showing the basis upon which he felt justified in making it.

"I make that statement on information conveyed to me this morning," said Mr. Hoffman.

"Yes, but will the gentleman state the source?" asked Mr. McCormack.

"No, I will not," said Mr. Hoffman. "If I did we probably would have that man before the grand jury."

Mr. Hoffman himself was called before the Grand Jury investigation here yesterday as Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York had been earlier. In the case of Mr. Fish the jury had been checking his association with George Sylvester Viereck, a German agent now in jail.

Questioned on "Judas" Speech

The questioning of Mr. Hoffman arose in connection with the fact that 145,000 reprints of his "Judas" speech, with 95,000 franked envelopes, seemed to fall most readily into the hands of pro-Fascists groups in the United States which are urging that America let the Axis win the war.

In his hour-long address in the House yesterday Mr. Hoffman talked at length about fan dancers, boondogglers, bowlers, and horseshoe pitchers, he discoursed freely on "government waste," he attacked the President, berated the advocates of "Union Now," branded the Justice Department's prosecutor a "smear artist" and hinted that newspapers learned things they shouldn't be allowed to know. But he didn't come to grips with the matter on which many of his colleagues wanted information, how his isolationist speeches fell so readily into the hands of subversive groups.

Mr. Hoffman didn't deal with the mailing of his "Judas" speech in the same wrapper with the bulletins from the nameless leaders of a revolutionist group who urged their members to buy guns and ammunition.

Mr. Hoffman Wouldn't Tell

He didn't deal with the mailing of his speech by Charles E. Hudson, anti-Semitic, anti-ally, pro-enemy agitator, in the same envelope with a seditious postcard and an offer to sell copies of the Hoffmann speech in job lots.

He didn't deal with the sales offer of two pamphlets written by Mr. Hoffman, by the editor of a pro-Fascist magazine published in California.

Mr. Hoffman argued that it was as easy to get a Congressman's speech as it was a Bible from a hotel room.

But Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia wanted to know how his colleague's speeches got out in such large quantities to these groups, if he didn't want them to.

Finally, Mr. Hoffman went so far as to say that a woman came to his office and addressed a number of franked speeches to a list of friends and that others were sent out at the request of people who were contributing to or paid the cost of them.

Mr. Woodrum remarked that he, for one, had no trouble keeping his speeches from being circulated by a subversive group.

Publisher Quits Jail

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Justice F. Dickinson Letts of the United States District Court signed an order today directing the release from jail of Charles B. Hudson, Omaha, Neb., publisher sentenced to three months for contempt of court.

Mr. Hudson was committed to jail last week for refusing to answer questions asked by a grand jury investigating alleged Axis propaganda activities. He was given 10 days within which he could purge himself of the contempt by supplying the information sought, concerning the name of the printer who printed a card he distributed. He appeared before the grand jury again after being sentenced.

Correction

The Christian Science Monitor deeply regrets the headline placed through misadvertence upon a story in certain editions of April 10, concerning an altercation in Washington between Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington Post, and Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce.

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW
(Continued)

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Admiral Nimitz Honors Heroes

Associated Press

Rescue Crew of U. S. Navy Plane Hailed

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz (left), Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Pacific Fleet, shakes hands with W. B. Watson, Aviation Machinist's Mate First Class, for his part in the rescue of an Army bomber crew at sea. Behind Admiral Nimitz is Ensign Francis M. Fisler of Ivanhoe, N. C., who commanded the Navy plane which picked up nine Army men from life rafts some distance from Oahu. Ensign Fisler received the Navy Cross. In line after the citations were read are Ensign C. F. Gimber, Aviation Machinist's Mate Wagoner of Bakersville, N. C., who was also awarded the Navy Cross, and Machinist's Mate Watson (the aforementioned), who hails from Gore, Okla., and Radioman H. C. Cupps of Minneapolis.

Admiral Nimitz Pays Tribute to Men Under His Command at Pearl Harbor

PEARL HARBOR, T. H., April 14 (AP)—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, one of the busiest men in the war, laid aside his grim duties for a moment today to express quiet pride in the men under his command and to thank 200 enlisting Texans, who took as their name the "Admiral Nimitz Unit" of the U. S. Navy.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific fleet, a native of Fredericksburg, Texas, commented that "the spirit of new personnel, officers and men alike, who have joined the fleet since the beginning of hostilities is at the same high level as that of our veteran crews."

The career of the officer commenced with his appointment to the Naval Academy from Texas in 1901, but his greatest job began with his appointment here shortly after last Dec. 7.

He has had little time for interviews since. But he appeared glad today to pay high tribute to those who have taken part in the smashing blows on enemy outposts.

"Those who are seeing action for the first time are meeting the enemy with the same calm courage and attention to duty as is displayed by their seasoned shipmates," he said.

His blue eyes twinkled when he was shown an Associated Press dispatch from Houston saying that "208 sons of Admiral C. W. Nimitz' old neighbors and friends were sworn into the Navy here as the 'Admiral Nimitz Unit.'"

"As a Texan," the Admiral said, "I am grateful that so many sons of my old friends in the State have volunteered for their country's defense. As a naval officer I am glad to see them select the Navy for duty and wish them all success."

The Admiral's son, Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Jr., is serving in a submarine of the Asiatic fleet.

Two months ago Admiral Nimitz said:

"I can attest that every ship, every plane, every officer and man of the Pacific fleet, afloat, aloft and ashore, is being utilized to the fullest extent both to safeguard America and to bring the war to the enemy's front door."

It was indicated today that he saw no reason to change that statement.

How O'Hare Downed Six Japanese Is Told by Shipmate Who Saw It

CHICAGO, April 14 (AP)—A warship radio man who witnessed Lieut. Edward O'Hare's epic fight related today how he and his comrades feared the outnumbered flier was a goner, then cheered like a football crowd as he shot down each of six Jap bombers and sent three fleeing home.

Joseph Charles Brazda, home on leave, said all the other fighters were down when a wave of Jap planes arrived.

"Somebody yelled: 'Nine of them and he's up there alone.'

"After that nobody said a word; they were all just watching and hoping and praying; everyone of us thought the flier was gone.

"As the Japs came closer overhead we could see that O'Hare was above them and then, like a hawk, he swooped down on one of them and fired—and that one started crashing down into the sea.

"'He's got one!' an officer shouted, and everybody gave a cheer.

"O'Hare zoomed around and in what seemed like a couple of seconds he was up above them again. They were shooting at him from their tails but he was keeping above them.

"We saw him sort of hang in the sky for a second and then, zam! He dived again, and again one of the Japs wobbled and went into a dive in flames to the sea.

"Then a yell went up all around: 'He's got another!' then there was a dead silence until we saw that he was once more up above them. Everybody expected he just couldn't last, but he did, and in another minute he dived again and the third one fell.

"After that O'Hare just kept on doing it. It was unbelievable. O'Hare would dive, we'd lose sight of him for a matter of seconds, a Jap bomber would wobble and crash in flames, and then there would be O'Hare up above them again.

"When the sixth one finally came crashing down and the other three took it on high the men on those decks were yelling with joy like a crowd at a football game, jumping and hollering and slapping one another on the back for joy."

Mr. Brazda said every man on the ship force who could was on deck or at his station watching the fight. He said the enemy bombers came as O'Hare was standing guard in the sky while fliers in a battle with a first wave of Japs were down for fuel and ammunition.

Crew of Bomber Cited for Heroism

HONOLULU, April 14 (AP)—First Lieut. Cecil L. Faulkner and his youthful bomber crew of eight were awarded Distinguished Flying Crosses for photographing of enemy territory, which subsequently led to successful action by U. S. forces over the same area. Identity of the territory was not made known. The men's citations mentioned "heroism and extraordinary achievement."

Pictures of the enemy area were taken by Master Sergeant Simpson L. Jennings of Montgomery, Ala. Other members of the crew were Second Lieut. Walter K. Heitzman, Lodi, Calif.; Second Lieut. William B. Compton, Compton, Calif.; Second Lieut. Thomas C. Mustain, Omaha, Neb.; Master Sergeant Benjamin Clikton, Fort Worth, Texas; Corporal Jerome G. Parsons, Johnstown, Pa.; Private First Class Joseph A. Capute, Hartford, Conn., and Private Robert Johns, Forty Fort, Pa.

Society Seeks New Prize Hymns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14 — The Hymn Society of America, national organization of hymn writers and composers, announced today three $50 prizes for the best new hymn texts in three categories as follows:

A hymn of Christian faith in a time of stress, a hymn reaffirming the world-wide mission to humanity of Christianity, and a hymn of personal Christian dedication.

The society will name judges to pass upon hymns submitted and winners will be announced at the October meeting of the society, which maintains headquarters at 297 Fourth Avenue.

Winning hymns will become property of the society, to be copyrighted and made available to the press, book editors and publishers. Contestants may submit their own hymns or may nominate a hymn already in print, giving due credit to the author, providing the author agrees that it shall become the property of the Hymn Society if selected.

Patent Pool Blamed For 'Bottleneck'

Continued from Page 1

script patents, like human beings, if necessary for the duration of the war.

Tungsten carbide is so hard that it can pare down ordinary steel with ease. One manufacturer testified in 1938 that "on one shell turning job the cutting time was reduced to one-sixtieth by carboloy suppliers." Substitution of tungsten carbide for high-speed steel is like multiplying the number of American armament factories in speeding war output.

Low Price in Germany

Due to restrictions on American production, in part, it is charged involved in General Electric-Krupp patent agreements, the United States entered the war with a scarcity of the substance and a lack of the machines, technique and skill that might boost war output. Meanwhile in Germany, Hitler, who allegedly gleefully saw output restricted abroad, insisted on low prices and plentiful output.

It is hinted too that tungsten carbide is a new "secret weapon" of Germany's.

Experts believe, it was testified today, that without tungsten carbide it would have taken the Reich twice as long to achieve half the results in re-arming. But furthermore, fragments of German shells indicate Germany is using the substance for projectile tips to penetrate armor of the United Nations war craft.

And it is believed that Germany may even have developed a superior lightweight armor plate consisting of thin layers of carbide and steel. This might account for the extraordinary resistance put up recently by German warships.

Blamed for Bottleneck

Mr. Lewin charged today that the Krupp-General Electric patent pool, or cartel, was "directly responsible for the disadvantage at which this country finds itself, in comparison with its enemies, in the use of tungsten carbide." He declared:

"In contrast with the situation in Germany, the present drastic shortage of this essential material in this country is notorious. The need to produce it, to retool our manufacturing plants with it, and to instruct workmen in the use of such tools has constituted one of the principal bottlenecks in our present production program."

The thesis presented by the Justice Department today is essentially the same as that presented by Thurman Arnold, head of the Antitrust Division, in regard to the patent pool and restrictive international cartel affecting synthetic rubber, between Standard Oil of New Jersey and the I. G. Farbenindustrie, the German dye trust. The thesis is that under Hitler's domination the patent monopoly was used in Germany to produce to the uttermost, while the same monopoly granted to the American firm, under the system of "scarcity economies" automatically resulted in limiting output and ham-stringing the war effort when hostilities commenced.

Mr. Lewin traced today the alleged course of the "freezing-out process" by which General Electric boosted the price of tungsten carbide from $50 to $453 a pound, under an agreement with Krupp whereby it could set the American price. For practical purposes, members of the Senate Committee asserted, this was simply playing Hitler's game.

The few American companies in the field, who had earlier been given franchises under the Krupp patents, were unable to sell the material at such a sum and were glad to sell out to General Electric which then lowered the price. Mr. Lewin asserted that documents showed that since 1936 "the Krupp Company of Essen, Germany, (was able) to decide who should become American manufacturers along with the fixing and maintaining of unconscionable and prohibitive prices and resale prices."

Coercion Charged

The Justice Department argues that the Krupp patents were not valid in the first place, or were not broad enough to drive out United States competition. General Electric had patents of its own, however, and by combining and cross-licensing them, it alleges, other firms were coerced or driven out.

An air of furtiveness surrounded some of the Krupp negotiations covered by documents put in the record today. As recently as Dec. 11, 1939, according to a letter offered by Mr. Lewin, General Electric's affiliate, the Carboloy Company, was making plans to extend its agreement with Krupp until after 1950. Chairman Jeffries, of the board of Carboloy, noted in a letter under the date that in negotiations in Zurich, Switzerland—"they (the Germans) are quite anxious that the Krupp name be kept out of any correspondence, particularly telegrams that might reach improper hands."

Mr. Lewin asserted that even now, despite the war, General Electric "is obliged to return to Krupp at the termination of the agreement all of the patents contributed to the pool by Krupp. This obligation remains unimpaired at the present time."

In a statement today the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey declared that Senator La Follette's statement to the Senate Patents Committee that by means of the Standard Oil-I. G. Farben agreement "the United States was effectively prevented from developing or producing any substantial amount of synthetic rubber" is untrue. It declared that far from hampering production the agreements to exchange patents "are actually the basis of the chief synthetic rubber development in this country."

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Letter From Australia

(Illinois State Register)

Smiles multiply smiles and kindness spreads its sweet influence around the World. No one knows this better than Mrs. G. W. Church of Jerseyville, who, at the annual meeting of Christian Science churches in Boston, Mass., in 1940, met a lady from Melbourne, Australia—Mrs. Mary D. Pratt.

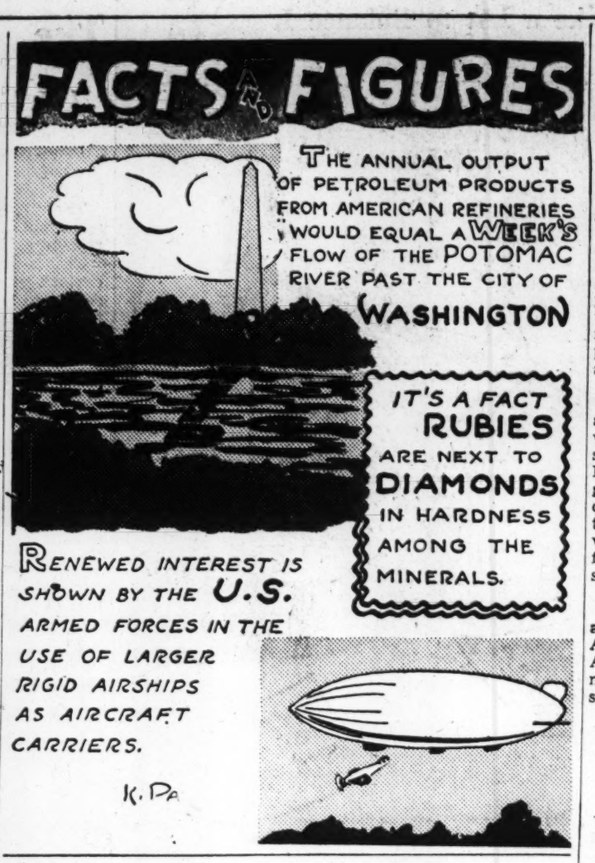
Now Mrs. Church's son is with the American fighting forces at or near Melbourne. The son attended religious services in Melbourne and met Mrs. Pratt, his mother's friend. Mrs. Church has received a letter from Mrs. Pratt, dated February 12, Melbourne, and saying:

"This is just a little note to tell you that I had the pleasure of meeting your son, George, at the First Church on Wednesday last, and to tell you how well and happy he is. We in Australia are so happy to see the close bond of union between us and the United States of America. I recall the lovely experience I had in America and how kind everyone was to me. It is nice to be able to return some little hospitality to your dear son."

How beautifully those sweet words contrast with the brutalities of war, but they constitute the torch of liberty which shines through the darkness of conflict and will lead up the rugged pathway to permanent peace.

Little Chauncey

"He's a man of few words—but he keeps those few mighty busy."



Did You Ever Wonder

What Tanbark Is and How It Got Its Name?

Tanbark is tree bark containing tannin. Tannin or tannic acid is a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen having the property of converting raw hide into leather. It is soluble in water and may be obtained by boiling or by infusion.

The word tan itself is thought to have been derived from the Breton (French) tann, meaning "oak," and the chief source of the tannin used in the vegetable tanning processes are red oak, yellow oak, and hemlock, although all oaks have some tannin in their make-up.

The per cent of tannin in the bark of different kinds of trees varies considerably. According to one authority, oak bark may have a tannin content up to about 15 per cent. Hemlock bark averages perhaps half the tannin content of oak. Chestnut wood, popular in the South, and quebracho wood of South America also provide considerable amounts of tannin. Indeed, the last-named wood may yield as much as 24 per cent tannin. In Australia, tannin is obtained from the mimosa or wattle-bark. The acorns of the valonia, a Mediterranean oak, and the gall-nuts that form on oak trees in various countries also can furnish tannin.

Heavy leathers, such as harness, luggage, belting, strap, and sole leathers are generally tanned with hemlock and oak. You may have seen "Oak leather" soles advertised in shoe repair shops.

The tanbark is treated with water to form a solution of tannic acid. It is bark from which the tannin has been removed and which has been ground or cut into small pieces that is known as "spent tan." This spent tan is the "tan-

bark" used for surfacing circus rings, race tracks, etc.

Tannin is used also in ink making and in dyeing.

Practically any skin may be converted into leather by the action of tannic acid. This acid combines with the gelatine in the skin fibers to form an insoluble compound, and this changes the skin to leather. Leather has been made from ostrich skins and from shark skins, and other kinds of fish, as well as from the hides of horses, cows, alligators, and the like.

—W. P. Keasbey

Who Is This?

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

He was never a house painter, but he did plan a "new order" for world affairs and he became a great dictator. He was a great soldier, a scholar and a writer, a statesman of keen insight and is recognized even to this day as the greatest genius his native land ever produced. He made himself a favorite with his people by preparing magnificent spectacles for their pleasure, such as the Great Circus and various public games.

(Score . . . 100)

He built up a well-trained army and subdued all of the country that we now call France and made a successful invasion across the Rhine. He proved his ability as a great leader and organizer and endeared himself to his soldiers so that they would follow him anywhere. He worked with them, fought with them and endured the same hardships.

(Score . . . 75)

He put down rebellions in Spain and overcame his enemies in Egypt, Africa and Asia Minor. It was from Asia Minor that he sent his famous message to the senate: "I came, I saw, I conquered."

(Score . . . 25)

(Answer appears elsewhere on this page)

Daily Anecdote

Appreciative Audience

George Frederick Handel was not only a great composer but an excellent musician as well. On one occasion he was invited, in a crowded church, to play the postlude or dismissal on a fine organ. The voice of the organ, under his masterly touch, so enthralled the congregation that they did not stir from their places. At length the regular organist for the church impatiently waved Handel from his place at the organ, saying, "You cannot dismiss a congregation. Let me at the organ and you shall see how quickly I can disperse them."

Odds and Ends

Strip mills which used to produce sheet metal for automobiles now are turning out plate for ships.

Modern dehydrating machinery dries all kinds of fruits, milk and other foods in thin layers for shipping in condensed storage space.

Who Is This?
Answer: Julius Caesar

Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

A Smooth Sea—

never made a skillful mariner, neither do uninterrupted prosperity and success qualify for usefulness and happiness. The storms of adversity, like those of the ocean, rouse the faculties, and excite the invention, prudence, skill, and fortitude of the voyager. The martyrs of ancient times, in bracing their minds to outward calamities, acquired a loftiness of purpose and a moral heroism worth a lifetime of softness and security.—Anon.

Our War Effort

We cannot fight this war unless we know we are fighting for a changed world. We are fighting to solve the problems which were set aside at the end of the first war and which brought us to this war.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

Answers

"That Covent Garden porter is just the very chap for the Commandos."

In Lighter Vein

A Good Beginning

A successful young lawyer in Syracuse, New York, paid ardent court to a bright young lady, manifesting his regard by showering her with many beautiful and valuable gifts. Months passed without any expression of matrimonial intentions from the generous swain, and the young lady's mother became impatient.

"I'm afraid you can't expect much from that young man," she remarked to her daughter.

"I'm satisfied, mother," the young woman answered with a confident smile. "You know lawyers, and lawyers always begin contracts with 'Know all men by these presents.' "

Political Machines?

A dispatch from the Atlanta (AP) bureau reads:

"Washington—In three months of war the Government already has stopped or limited manufacture and sale of new automobiles, tires, refrigerators, radios, and typewriters and has indicated that vacuum cleaners and washington machines soon will be added to the list."

"Alien"

A 20-year-old Negro walked into the Long Beach, N. Y., post office and announced that he wanted to register as an alien.

"In what country were you born?" asked Postmaster Fannie Schwartz.

"Alabama," said the Negro.—Exchange.

Well?

He: "I'm thinking of getting married; what do you think of it?"

She: "I think it's a wonderful idea if you ask me."

A Reasonable Request

The meek little man approached the constable on the street corner.

"Excuse me," he said, "I've been waiting here for my wife for over an hour. Would you be kind enough to order me to move on, officer."—Independent Forester.

Weather Report

"We can't say—
we daren't peach—
But you all know
This ain't Palm Beach."
—Alaska Service Record

A Verse for Today . . .

Behold, I have taken out of thine hand the cup of trembling . . .; thou shalt no more drink it again.—ISA. 51:22

Brevities

Detroit News: If he's the kind of orator who bawls "Mark my words!" we rarely do.

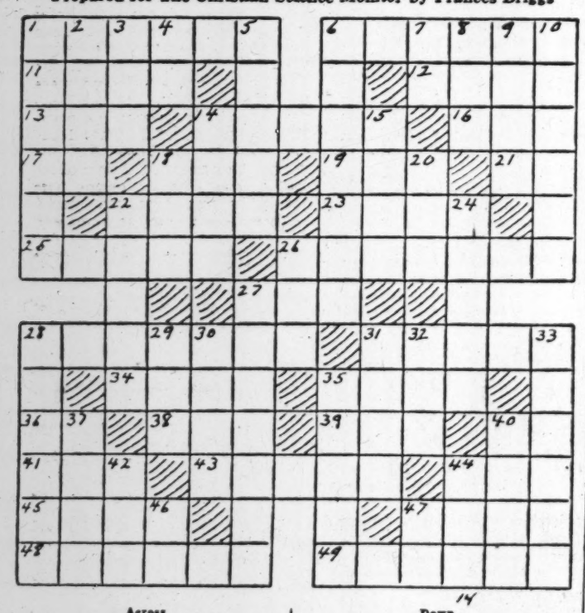
St. Louis Star-Times: Some are striving to leave footprints on the sands of time; others are frantically trying to cover their tracks.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: An experienced gardener is the man who tried it one time and now confines the extent of his gardening to a window box.

San Francisco Chronicle: Never have the advices from the baseball camps seemed so generally dark. With the possible exception of the New York Yanks, 16 teams are figured to finish in last place.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is hero of "The Count of Monte Cristo"?
6—Who wrote "The Winning of Barbara Worth"?
11—What is a silver-white metallic element?
12—What creature, captured by Siegfried, frightens Mime in Wagner's opera?
13—Insect.
14—What city is scene of opera "Louise"?
16—What is a prefix meaning "three"?
17—What is first of the 7 syllables used in solmization?
18—What is the antithesis of "pro"?
19—Article.
21—Pages (abbr.).
22—What is a stationary bell, used to sound calls or alarms?
23—In Arthurian legend, who was the King of Cornwall, husband of Isolde?
25—Who was a famous American evangelist?
26—Who was author of "King Solomon's Mines"?
27—What is a kind of verbal quibble?
28—What was first name of Witherspoon, American basso?
31—An incisor is what?
34—What is that part of pedestal included between base and surbase?
36—A sharp-sighted bird.
38—District of Columbia (abbr.).
39—What is a measure of weight?
39—Every one.
40—Pair (abbr.).
41—What is a diminutive of Samuel?
43—What American soprano was born in Tennessee?
44—What is fifth sign of the Zodiac?
45—What Roman poet was author of "Amores"?
47—A sea lion is what?
48—What English naval commander was famous in Napoleonic Wars?
49—What was first name of Bok, American author born in Holland?

Down

1—What is emblem of regal power or dignity?
2—What Italian river empties into Mediterranean near Pisa?
3—Negative.
4—Symbol for thorion is what?
5—Informal, popular expressions.
6—Who wrote "Leaves of Grass"?
7—Ibidem (abbr.).
8—To obtain.
9—What musical instrument does Marcel Grandjany play?
10—What is a three-legged stand for a camera?
14—What was Yankee Doodle's mount?
15—What is coarse, matted wool, hair, etc.?
18—What is one of most important food fishes of the world?
20—Unit of energy.
22—Dried shell of what fruit is sometimes used as a dipper?
24—What is used commercially as a filling for mattresses?
26—Rude house is what?
27—What is a word used instead of a noun?
28—The Palisades border what river?
29—What is club used in baseball?
30—What was the name given to Esau?
31—Starry.
33—Who was one of two creatures who sailed in "beautiful pea-green boat"?
33—What was first name of 6 Across?
35—Who wrote "The Luck of Roaring Camp"?
37—What is a hollowed-out chamber in side of a cliff?
40—What fruit is commonly oblong?
42—What is a unit used in measuring diameter of wires?
44—Grassy meadow is what?
46—Doctor of Science (abbr.).
47—If you were in Columbus, Ohio, in what direction would you travel to reach Cincinnati (abbr.).?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Mystery Ship*

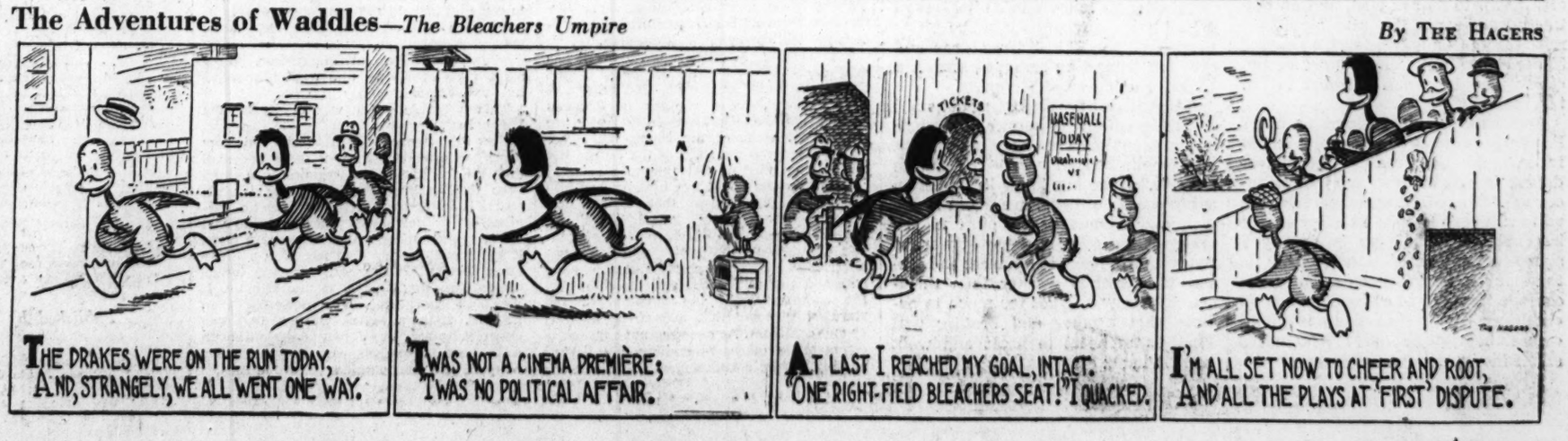
By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Out of My Way, Please!*

By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Bleachers Umpire*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The War Against Inflation

Part of the military effectiveness of the United States, or any other of the free Nations, depends on how well it preserves justice and relative equality of sacrifice on the home front. The nub of this fight today in America is in the defense against inflation.

The first and most fundamental defense against inflation is moral. It is the ethical sense in a people which scorns to take private advantage of a national need or to seek personal gain in another's distress. This renunciation of greed by the people in general must be basic to whatever efforts the Nation makes by law or precept to curb extortionate price rises, wage profiteering, or demoralizing extravagance.

It is wholesome that the Administration is coming to the view that rigorous controls against inflation must be applied on an over-all basis. This, at least, is the reported tenor of a message which it is said President Roosevelt may address to Congress within the next two weeks.

The Christian Science Monitor editorially has emphasized from the first that, to be effective, anti-inflation controls must operate on all types of prices and incomes—industrial prices, farm prices, wages, rents, and profits—and that these measures must be supplemented by taxation and other fiscal policies that will absorb excess buying power. It may be that rationing, too, must be used to reinforce price control.

Unless the Administration leads quickly and firmly, Congress is apt to take the bit in its teeth. The Connally bill to freeze the status of labor organization for the duration of the war will come up in the Senate next Monday. A growing sentiment is reported for legislation which would extend price control much more broadly than at present, perhaps along the lines of the Baruch plan for a freezing of all prices; and with this might readily be coupled ceilings on wages and on war profits of corporations.

The difficulties of administering and enforcing such over-all ceilings may well be greater than many of their advocates foresee. Yet the need for action is so great that the Nation and its citizens must not be lightly deterred by difficulties. The main consideration is to apply the national energies where they will do the most good. Possibly such over-all price legislation would be worth while in that it would place the burden of proof plainly upon any who would propose to increase prices.

It is worth remembering that legislation is not the only necessary or effective ingredient in price control or the defense against inflation. The temper and attitude of the people is at least as important as any laws they may place upon the books. Support in the national character and fiber is necessary in the first instance to formulate wise legislation and in the second instance to carry out the policies pronounced. To accomplish a successful defense against inflation, men and women must renounce greed in themselves and demand its renunciation in others.

Why So Easy on Beer?

This is a little study in percentages.

The recommendations of the United States Treasury which went to the House Ways and Means Committee early in March and still are under consideration there included a schedule of increases in excise taxes on a number of commodities.

The Treasury proposes to raise the tax on railroad and bus tickets from 5 per cent to 15 per cent, an increase of 200 per cent over the present rate. Photographic apparatus would be taxed 25 per cent instead of 10 per cent, an increase of 150 per cent. Gasoline would pay 3 cents a gallon or double the present Federal tax, and lubricating oil a little more than double.

On various kinds of wines the percentages of increase over the present excise rates would range from 87.5 per cent down to 43 per cent, and on distilled intoxicants the rate would be raised from $4 a gallon to $6, a boost of 50 per cent. Meanwhile, soft drinks and candy would be newly added to the taxable list.

And what would happen to beer? Presently taxed at $6 a barrel, it would incur, under the Treasury recommendations, a rate of $8 a barrel, or an increase of 33 per cent as compared to the various higher figures. Possibly it will be explained that beer is already a standard subject of taxation; but is there any more wartime reason to discourage travel or to collect revenue on children's candy than there is to increase the levy on beer? Why not a stiffer increase in the tax on beer?

Protect the Waterfront

Navy Secretary Knox's criticism of the fire hazards along the Philadelphia and Boston waterfronts serves, at least in the case of the Hub, to emphasize dangers that have long been only too apparent. The correctives that need to be applied are complicated by the fact that Boston has, in effect, three waterfronts.

Each of the principal railroads serving the port has its own water terminals and these are rather widely separated, the Boston & Albany in East Boston, the Boston & Maine in the Mystic and Charlestown, and the New Haven in South Boston. Some of these facilities are modern, are in fact among the best in the country.

But in between are a variety of dilapidated wharves and structures, some of them abandoned, others used so little they scarcely bring revenue enough to pay the costs required to furnish proper fire protection. It is this property that largely constitutes the fire hazard of which Secretary Knox properly complains.

Some of this property should be removed; the balance needs to be put in good repair. Better lighting in some parts, installation of more fire fighting equipment on the whole, perhaps a strict ban—as in New York—on all smoking on wharves and ships in harbor, are all steps that need to be taken.

The Navy has full authority to require action. It is the obvious duty of the public, of waterfront workers, of business interests and city and State officials to co-operate.

Watch the Woods

The announcement that the Army will put 30,000 members of the CCC into the Rocky Mountain area to guard against forest fires this summer is a timely reminder to all citizens that protection of the vast expanses of woodland in the United States is an important subject. This year as never before all citizens need to be alert.

The Army authorities and the United States Forest Service are fully aware of the possibilities inherent in the war emergency. Enemy saboteurs have an immense area in which to attempt fires. The Forest Service has prepared itself as far as its equipment and manpower permit. But the size of the problem is staggering. The average citizen will realize his responsibility more keenly if he keeps in mind that the United States has 615,000,000 acres of woodland to watch, or about 30 per cent of the total land area.

W. S. Rosecrans, president of the American Forestry Association, stated the military angle in a letter to President Roosevelt recently. "Incendiary fires set at many locations along the West Coast at periods when the forests are highly inflammable could, as experience has shown even in normal times, cripple utilities, divert labor from factories and in general create civic confusion over wide areas."

The entire CCC program is being converted to war service. It is a move in the right direction. The forest lands must be protected. It is one place in the war effort where the services and co-operation of every citizen are vitally needed. With the seasonal danger of forest fires at hand, each one can take care at least that he does not by carelessness start any such blaze and can be on the lookout to report smoke or fire any time he is in a wooded area.

The Voice of Mercy

Be Kind to Animals Week, which will begin April 19, comes this year to a world sadly in need of kindness. Men and women and children are crying out for it, are daring to hope and look ahead to a better day when cruelties shall be forgiven and tears wiped away.

In the world-wide arena of turmoil and conflict, the animals, the "little brothers" of creation, are bearing their full share of hardships. Wild birds and beasts are driven, terrified, from their natural haunts. Their sources of food and shelter are laid waste. Animals used for military purposes share the bitter burden of war. Bewildered dogs and cats, left behind by refugees, starve in ruined and deserted streets.

And yet, over the screaming of bombs and the pounding of gunfire, the gentle but insistent voice of mercy comes, as it has come in happier years—"Be kind to animals." If we but knew it, this is an assurance of our hope. In a world where men and women pause, even in the midst of the grim business of war, to renew their pledge of kindness and justice to creatures weaker than themselves, surely it is not too much to believe that brother and brother will finally talk heart to heart and walk hand in hand.

The Bookshelf

Warfare in the Desert

On June 10, 1940, Mussolini declared war on France and England and ordered Marshal Balbo in Libya and the Duke of Aosta in Abyssinia to attack the Imperial Army in the Middle East.

The moment seemed propitious. France begging for armistice, the British fleet concentrated in home waters covering the retreat from Dunkirk, and Gen. Maxime Weygand forbidding the French troops in Algiers, Tunis, and Syria to take any further part in the war. Nothing but a few hundred miles of Libyan desert and the Imperial divisions under the command of Sir Archibald Wavell seemed to stand between Mussolini and the fulfillment of his wildest dreams.

However, the dreams did not come true. If Balbo had known how weak the Imperial forces were, he would have attacked at once, and it is most likely that he would have swept across Egypt without encountering serious resistance. For, at that time, the Imperial Army consisted of two poorly equipped armored divisions. Their air force was numerically inferior to the Fascist squadrons and had to rely partly on over-age machines with a speed limit of ninety miles per hour. In the Sudanese-Abyssinian border town Kassala three British companies faced an entire Italian division.

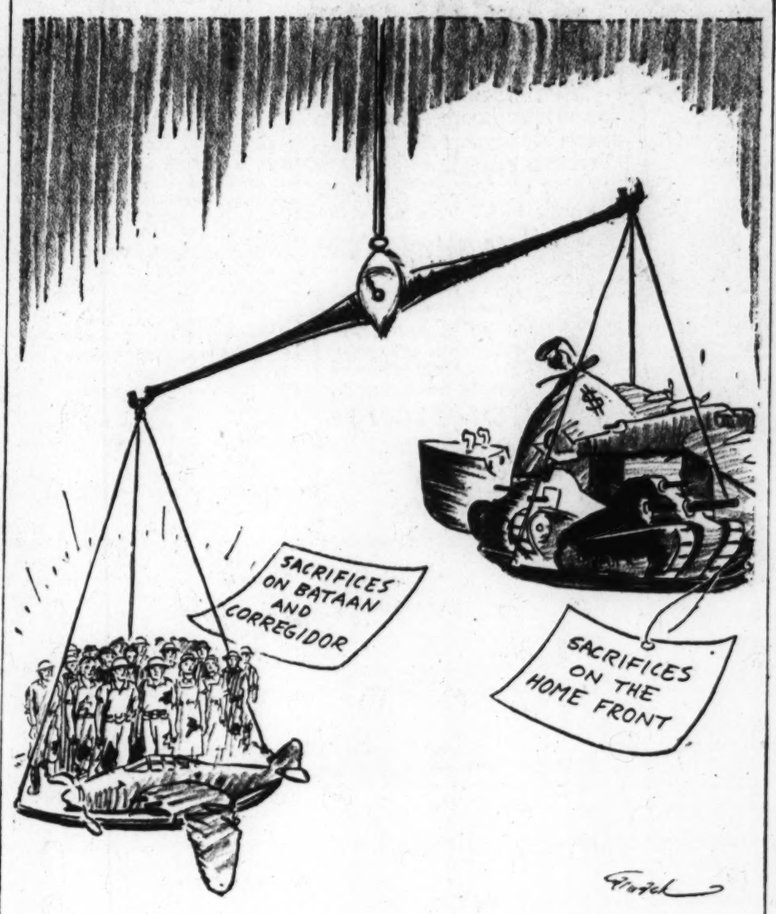
All these facts Balbo did not know. Nor did his successor, Marshal Graziani. They were deceived and held at bay by one of the most spectacular achievements not only of this but of any war—the game of bluff that General Wavell played from June until December, 1940.

The story of how Wavell gained the necessary time to equip and reinforce his army, how he routed an enemy numerically twice his own, how he was forced to dispatch part of his forces to Greece and subsequently to retreat once more to his initial positions—this story is told by Alan Moorehead, correspondent of the London Daily Express, in MEDITERRANEAN FRONT (New York: McGraw-Hill. $2.75).

The author modestly calls his work "a comment rather than a history." Yet it is far more than a comment; it is a terse, colorful, and stirring eye-witness account of the brilliant accomplishments of the British on land as well as on sea from June, 1940, until July, 1941. It is the story of a few outstanding leaders, like Sir Archibald Wavell, Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, General O'Connor, and of the large number of anonymous heroes who fought in the deserts of Libya, in the crevices and on the mountain plateaus of Abyssinia, in the valleys of Syria, and in the rocky hills of Crete.

Now that Germany has taken over the command in the Middle East, a stronger and more resourceful enemy threatens the Empire's foothold in northern and eastern Africa, and the Mediterranean Front is bound to become one of the main theaters of war. It may even be that the Suez Canal, that link between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, has been chosen by the Axis General Staff as the spot where German, Italian, and Japanese forces are to join hands. This perspective makes Alan Moorehead's book especially timely. E. S. P.

It Will Take a Lot to Balance It



India's Congress Party and the Minorities

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Indian situation presents what is probably one of the most complicated problems in the world today. The issue should not be allowed to be confused and misrepresented by the many poorly informed writers and commentators, some of them self-styled "Distinguished Authorities on India," who are now bombarding the American people with vague and often misleading statements, in an effort to sway American opinion.

There has been much loose talk and specious reasoning based on the strength of the various political parties in India and their right to represent vast segments of the population of that country. It is asserted that the All-India Congress Party represents all Indian people, Moslems and Hindus as well, but that the All-India Moslem League does not represent the Indian Moslems. This is easily disproved by the official Government record of results of the Provincial elections held in 1937 under the Government of India Act of 1935. Indian voters are classified communally and they vote for candidates from their own group.

Of the total 705 seats won by the Congress Party, 616 candidates were Hindus. Thus, nearly 90 per cent of the support of the Congress Party came from Hindus only. Is it not, therefore, logical to conclude that the All-India National Congress Party is a Hindu political body?

Of the 492 Moslem seats only twenty-five seats were won by the Congress group. Furthermore, out of the total 7,445,000 Moslem electorates, twenty-five Congress (Moslem) candidates received 112,600 votes. A qualification must be made that all voters did not vote and the number of votes polled for the country as a whole averaged 54.55 per cent. Can the Congress Party with only 5 per cent of the Moslem seats and a fraction of the votes, claim to speak for the whole Indian Moslem population?

The All-India Moslem League won 115 seats in the 1937 election which was nearly five times the Moslem seats which the Congress Party won. In the four provinces dominated by Moslem population, which the Congress Party has never been able to win, the Moslem League now enjoys the support of the 250 members out of 260 representatives.

Neither can the Congress Party's claim to speak for smaller "minorities" in India, such as Christians, Europeans, Sikhs, commerce and industry's representatives, the "Untouchables" and the depressed classes be supported by the official record of seats won by the Congress candidates in the election. Among the backward areas, sympathy for the Congress Party was notably lacking, as shown by the fact that Congress won only one seat out of fifteen. In Bombay, the Ambedkar's group, representing the "Untouchables" did not join the Congress Party's ticket but entered its own candidates who actually won thirteen seats in the general Hindu group.

That many Hindus opposed the Congress Party is obvious from the fact that more than one hundred Hindu candidates on "Independent" tickets were elected. In Assam, Hindus actually put up a "Non-Congress" ticket in opposition to "Congress," with which they won fourteen out of the forty-seven general Hindu seats. S. M. AHMED

New York

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Down the Middle of the Road

America's Secret Weapons

By Erwin D. Canham

(From an address delivered before the Advertising Club of Boston)

Historians may ultimately agree—if they ever agree on anything, which is very doubtful—that the secret weapon of which Adolf Hitler once spoke was the Fifth Column and the kind of mental attack of disintegration which accompanied it. . . .

We have it within our power to block completely the secret weapons that are being used against us, and to turn on our enemies the full force of our own secret weapons.

These are not simply mystical but very tangible things. Morale is no theory. Courage is no hypothesis. Neither is courage enough, without materials and supplies. We need the right combination of both.

* * *

What, then, are America's secret weapons? What are our hidden sources of power? What extra strengths can we throw into winning the war?

First comes the bravery and the glory of Bataan. This, again, is no mere phrase. Our enemies and some of ourselves have said that we have gone soft. Since the last war we had a decade of boom, and a decade of bust. People said that our younger generation was lazy and decadent—no good. A good many thousands of young fellows who enlisted in the army two or three years ago—typical children of the depression and of our propagandist-pacifist era—have proved on Bataan and elsewhere that American manhood can today rise not only to the heights of the Alamo and Valley Forge but in some respects even higher.

I hope you are reading the dispatches that came out of Bataan. They fill your eyes with tears and your heart with sadness, but they also bring pride unutterable, and I hope they also bring determination. We have been saying: "Remember Pearl Harbor." That is the memory of a vicious blow struck at us when we were sound asleep. It may be something to remember in the vengeful sense, but it's nothing to be proud of. Rather, say: "Remember Bataan." For Bataan proves Americans are still competent fighting men.

Said Douglas MacArthur: "No army has ever done so much with so little." Those thirteen days in the Alamo, that winter at Valley Forge, those charges at Château Thierry and Belleau Wood—they really are eclipsed by some of the things that were done on Bataan, and some of the things that will still be done on Corregidor.

Those moments will live in American history. More, even, than that, Bataan has proved conclusively that today's Americans, today's depression children, today's generation of juke-box and jalopy, of full movie-houses and sometimes empty churches, have here and now all the courage, the character, the endurance and the devotion of the sturdiest pioneers that ever lived on this or any continent. As one sergeant said to his commanding officer after they had prayed audibly during a bombing raid: "There are no atheists in fox-holes." Isn't that something to have proved? Isn't that something to put new heart and new glory into every one of us? Doesn't that answer the prophets of doom and the disciples of decadence? Isn't it a secret weapon with which to go forward?

We have another secret weapon—and I shall only speak of this one more—which has within itself enough power to win this or any war—properly implemented. I shall illustrate this weapon with a story. Two or three years ago, a European General—from one of our present allies—was visiting General MacArthur in Manila. He asked to see the defenses of the Philippines. So General MacArthur took him on a day's tour. The first place they drove to was the University of the Philippines. There they saw a splendid institution, its faculty and students virtually all Filipinos. These amiable brown men waved their hands to General MacArthur when they saw him across the campus, and otherwise showed the camaraderie which both he and they felt. The visiting General visibly stiffened.

They saw the University cadets at their military drill—again a pleasant, informal occasion, with the students obviously fond of their commander-in-chief. Then the two Generals went out in the country. They visited barracks of the Philippine Constabulary, and the Philippine Scouts—both native units. They stopped at little village schoolhouses, where the children gave the salute to the flag—to the two flags, Philippine and American. And after a score of other illustrations of democracy at work, the Generals went back to the Manila Hotel.

* * *

"This is all very pleasant," said the European General, "but I don't think you have shown me much of the defenses of the Philippines."

"Excuse me," said General MacArthur, "but all that I have shown you has been of the defenses of the Philippines."

"What!" exclaimed the visitor, "you mean to say that you do not keep these people in hand with white troops? That they make their own laws?"

"Yes," said General MacArthur, "they make their own laws, and what is more, I live under them."

That is the American way of life for the Philippines.

Now this concept of brotherhood, this new American order for Asia, is more powerful than all the bombs the Japanese can drop, even if they keep dropping them for ten years. It is more powerful than to tie Filipinos up to telephone poles and bayonet them, as the Japanese are said to have done. It is a revolutionary doctrine. It is a liberating doctrine. It can have meaning to the Chinese, to the Malays, to the Hindus. It speaks a language more powerful than Tokyo's. It is a secret weapon that can undercut whatever Japan does—although we'll need to supplement it with other weapons of a more familiar nature in Asia.

The Wide Horizon

Is India Ready for War?

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON

The military outlook in India has improved as a result of the discussions around Britain's rejected proposals.

That is the view in the most authoritative circles here. It is based on the fact that the sole immediate military gain Britain hoped to obtain from acceptance of the plan was good will and all that it stands for. And it is figured that despite rejection of the plan there has emerged a slightly better will in certain respects, reinforced by consolidation of Indian resolve to resist any Japanese invasion.

Indian political leaders have committed themselves firmly on this issue and though Britain's political proposals were not acceptable, Britain's military leadership, subsidization, and co-operation certainly will be, as British and Indians together seek to make the fullest effective use of the country's actual potential fighting resources against the common foe.

Mr. Gandhi has gone on record with the view that the most desirable way to oppose Japanese is to refuse to fight them. But he said at the same time: "Non-violent resisters will calmly die wherever they are but they will not bend the knee before the aggressor. Non-violent resisters will not be deceived by promises. They will not seek deliverance from the British yoke through the help of a third party."

Other Indians, however, share the British view that preferable to non-violence at the present time is the employment of adequate violence. To this end the mobilization of men and material is being expedited in India today by both British and Indians. At the same time appropriate attention is being paid to large numbers of small Japanese traders, especially photographers, who have settled down in India and are liable to have established Fifth Column cells.

* * *

The Axis war suddenly clamoring on its threshold finds India in much the same shape as it found Britain and the United States. India, however, has large airplane and tank industries of its own and enormous potential and elaborate plans for exploiting them. At present its army has more than a million men—a percentage of them serving overseas—and a vast body of recruits being transformed into a modern fighting force.

Production is the keynote of military success in this war and in studying the present situation of India's Army, Air Force and Navy, it is necessary to take into account the limitations of production machinery whereon all three are dependent.

India is now raising an army of a size and type to meet the Axis challenge. This inevitably takes time. But in less than eighteen months from the outbreak of the war, the army in India is nearly as large as the army India raised in the whole four years of World War One. Armies have changed a great deal in character since then and of the million men enlisted from 1914 to 1918, the technical personnel accounted for less than 2 per cent. Today the proportion exceeds 20 per cent and is rising all the while. Which means—according to Maj. Gen. G. N. Molesworth, Deputy Chief of General Staff—equipping and training a quarter of a million men today involves an effort equivalent to fitting a million men for service in the last war.

* * *

A shortage of competent officers is India's main trouble in expanding the army, as it is America's and Britain's. And the difficulty is complicated by all sorts of considerations peculiar to India's whole question of military expansion. India, therefore, is bound to take considerable time, even though the rate of commissioning officers is doubled to 2,000 a year as a result of the new scheme for speeding up training in the three schools where British and Indian cadets work side by side. Hitherto recruiting for the Indian Army has been entirely on a voluntary basis, service is accounted an honorable and hereditary calling, and the tradition of the Indian Army is extremely high. Broadly speaking, the Army comes mainly from north and west of a line from Bombay to Delhi. Close on to 40 per cent of the fighting men are Moslems and only 15 per cent come from districts where the Congress Party strength lies—and most of that 15 per cent is in the auxiliary military services.

It should be emphasized that despite India's fine fighting record, large regions in the Indian community are not warlike at all and among these it is folly to expect anything like the stern guerrilla tactics so successful against the Germans in Russia.

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